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HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY
FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

By
Jerome A. Greene

November 1986

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Jerome A. Greene

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PART I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORT DAVIS, 1854-1891

For nearly four decades Fort Davis stood as a bastion of Anglo-American civilization in West Texas. The post guarded roads and trails, served as a mobilization point for Indian campaigns, and by its presence provided impetus for settlement of the region of the upper Rio Grande. Fort Davis provided a viable military continuum in the area from 1854 to 1891, alternately serving a variety of military purposes. During the early years of the Civil War Confederate troops occupied the fort; from mid-1862 until 1867 it went ungarrisoned. In the latter year Fort Davis was rebuilt and reoccupied by the United States Army. After abandonment in 1891, the structures composing the post languished for seventy years until the National Park Service acquired the property and established Fort Davis National Historic Site. Today the park, comprising 460 acres, is located along Texas State Highway 17 near the modern community of Fort Davis. It is situated in the rugged Davis Mountains approximately 200 miles southeast of El Paso and 185 miles southwest of Midland-Odessa. In its presently preserved condition, the old post of Fort Davis appropriately symbolizes the era of westward expansion and the military way of life of a hundred and more years ago.

A. Geological Background

Geologically, the area encompassing the place where Fort Davis was built hosted varying amounts of volcanic activity. The Davis Mountains consist of "a thick Tertiary volcanic pile" whose individual layers are evident at the site of the post. The lowest rock form consists of exposed Andesite which is found at the foot of the slopes bordering the mouth of Hospital Canyon. The benched slope and cliffs above this residual deposit is composed of rhyolite porphyry which tends to weather colors from grayish red to brown. The overlying layer, found atop the adjoining range, is of ignimbrite, which in historic times was quarried for building purposes. Stone buildings erected at Fort Davis were generally constructed of blocks of vitric tuff ignimbrite.(1)

1. A. Gordon Everett, Geologic Reconnaissance of the Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas (Austin: Texas Memorial Museum, 1967), (Continued)

B. Indians of the Region and Early Contact

As indicated, the presence of an itinerant aboriginal population hostile to the expanding interests of the United States following the War with Mexico promoted the establishment of Fort Davis. Although historically the region went unclaimed by any particular tribe, several Indian groups traversed and occupied it at various times. Most notably, tribes of eastern Apaches hunted in the mountains around the future site of Fort Davis. One of these, the Lipans, ranged across what is now eastern New Mexico, West Texas, and northern Chihuahua, Mexico. Members of the Athabaskan language stock, the Lipans got along well with their western cousins, the Mescalero Apaches, and poorly with their northern relatives, the Jicarillas, with whom they were bitter enemies. The Lipans became principally noted for conducting raids against Mexican and American settlements in the years following the War with Mexico. Culturally, the Lipans assumed many characteristics of tribes inhabiting the southern plains region, although their precise tribal origin remains clouded in conjecture. Basically, they hunted buffalo during the fall and spring in a pattern reminiscent of other plains peoples. A small group, the Lipans are said to have numbered three bands with less than one thousand people by the early nineteenth century, when their historical association with white colonists began.(2)

Spanish colonists first felt the brunt of Lipan attacks when these Indians joined with Comanches in a general onslaught against the

1. (Cont.) p. 6. For further regional data, see Jay Earl Anderson, "Igneous Geology of the Central Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas" (unpublished doctoral dissertation dated 1965, University of Texas); and John L. Snyder, "Geologic Investigations, Central Davis Mountains, Texas," Texas Journal of Science, XIV (1962), pp. 197-215.

2. John R. Swanton, The Indian Tribes of North America (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1952), pp. 322-23; W.W. Newcomb, Jr., The Indians of Texas from Prehistoric to Modern Times (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1961), pp. 109-112; Frederick Webb Hodge, Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico (2 vols.; Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), I, 768-69.

frontier settlers. Spanish soldiers could do little to stem the violence. Comanche-Lipan relations collapsed in 1839 when the Lipans joined the Texans in opposing their former allies. By the mid-1840s, however, the Lipans had become a factor in United States Indian policy affecting Texas. During that period the tribe was arbitrarily disrupted and occasionally falsely accused of depredations actually wrought by Comanches. Such wrongful charges culminated in an effort by the army to corral the Lipans in 1852, during which attempt many women and children were captured. The Indians were settled on a reserve near Fort Mason the same year, and in 1853 other Lipans were concentrated in an area along the Nueces River. Finally, most of the tribesmen congregated in the Mexican state of Coahuila at the behest of the Mexican government. From the base in Mexico, many Lipans led by Wild Cat conducted raids into the United States, exasperating American officials who found few successful ways of dealing with them.(3)

Problems with the Lipans were compounded by those with the Comanches. These nomadic southern plainsmen, members of the Uto-Aztecan language stock, occupied much of the same territory as the Lipans following their arrival from the north in the early eighteenth century. A poor and weak people attracted by opportunities to acquire horses from Spanish colonists as well as driven by pressures from surrounding tribes, the Comanches moved ever southward, and soon transformed themselves into a militarily powerful tribe renowned for their raiding throughout west Texas and northern Coahuila. By the mid-nineteenth century the Comanches had become a large tribe of twelve

3. Ibid.; Jean Louis Berlandier, The Indians of Texas in 1830. Ed. by John C. Ewers (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1969), p. 131; Verne F. Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," in Apache Indians (10 vols.; New York and London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1974), X, 76-77, 97, 131, 138; John Upton Terrell, The Plains Apache (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1975), pp. 202-03. A somewhat different view of the origin and population of the Lipans is given in the popular study by William K. Powers, Indians of the Southern Plains (New York: Capricorn Books, 1971), p. 40.

more or less loosely confederated bands, expert horsemen, and prominent adversaries to United States citizens in Texas. Nomadic buffalo hunters, the Comanches dominated the country well into the 1870s, subordinating numerous adjacent tribes in the process. Comanche relations with the Lipan alternated between peaceful coexistence and open warfare. In 1854 some Comanches were compelled to reside on a federal reserve established on the Brazos River, but they were later removed to tracts in the Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) and in the Texas panhandle. The last Comanche outbreak occurred in 1874-75.(4)

Associated with the sporadic occupation of west Texas by the Lipans and Comanches was the transient presence of other tribes. The Mescalero Apaches occasionally camped in the Davis Mountains while hunting or conducting raids against Spanish settlements on either side of the Rio Grande. Occupants of the area of southwestern New Mexico, the Mescaleros were linguistically related to the Lipans who were more closely identified with the area. Like the Lipans, the Mescaleros raided in broad swaths through the west Texas desert, fording the Rio Grande between present Ojinaga and Juarez. The Comanches and their culturally affiliated neighbors, the Kiowas, traversed an area to the east, eventually known as the Great Comanche War Trail, in their descent into Mexico seeking food, livestock, and supplies. As United States hegemony in the region increased following the War with Mexico contact with these groups inevitably grew, and several tribes mounted fierce resistance to the military presence.(5)

4. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, I, 327-29; Swanton, Indian Tribes of North America, pp. 312-14; Newcomb, Indians of Texas, pp. 155-57, 183; Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," pp. 75-76, 141. For detailed information about the Comanches, see Ernest Wallace and E. Adamson Hoebel, The Comanches: Lords of the South Plains (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1952); T.R. Fehrenbach Comanches: The Destruction of a People (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974); and George E. Hyde, Indians of the High Plains from the Prehistoric Period to the Coming of Europeans (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959), pp. 93-116.

5. Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," p. 59; Robert M. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic (Continued)

As Indian disturbances increased on both sides of the Rio Grande, United States and Mexican colonists resorted to expedient means to quell them. In one instance the government of Chihuahua in 1849 employed a party of American scalphunters to attack and kill Mescalero Apaches. Also in 1849 the first "Ranging Companies"--subsequently known as the Texas Rangers--were organized for the purpose of protecting the frontier settlements from Indian marauders. Ultimately, Indian relations north of the Rio Grande in Texas were formalized when, in 1853, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis approved the establishment of the Brazos reservations. Tribes not concentrated on these reserves were considered subject to assault at any time by United States troops.(6) This policy remained in effect until the outbreak of the Civil War.

C. Aboriginal Sites

Evidence of pre-contact Indian occupation in the immediate area where Fort Davis was established is not abundant. The Davis Mountains exhibit few known aboriginal sites, likely because of the transient nature of those Indian groups associated with the region. Nonetheless, those who passed through the mountains often took time to create pictographs, and they are numerous in the rocky shelters that abound in present Jeff Davis County, Texas. Often the shelters behold the work of several prehistoric artists. The representations usually were rendered in colors of red and black, although in some instances large figures were painted in red, orange, brown, green, and white. A shelter site fifteen miles west of Fort Davis near Mount Livermore contains numerous pictographs and evidence of having been used as a fireplace. Moreover, the presence of flint chips suggests that the area outside of the shelter was used as an open camp. The designs at the site are bright red and take the

5. (Cont.) Site, Texas (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965), p. 2; Robert M. Utley, Special Report on Fort Davis, Texas (Santa Fe: National Park Service, 1960), pp. 1-2.

6. Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," pp. 87, 101-02; J. Evetts Haley, Fort Concho and the Texas Frontier (San Angelo: San Angelo Standard-Times, 1952), p. 60.

shape of anthropomorphic figures. Nearby other pictographs exist on large granite boulders used as shelters and dwellings. At one site west of Fort Davis there is pictographic representation of a herd of small deer. In another to the northwest a human figure aims a bow and arrow at a deer. Probably most of the pictographs in the vicinity of the Davis Mountains occurred after 650 A.D., when it is thought the bow and arrow were introduced into Texas. Other pictographs and petroglyphs exist showing evidence of having been created after the coming of white men; one such portrays a mission building.(7) Furthermore, what appear to be petroglyphs occasionally are seen along the granite walls of Hospital Canyon behind Fort Davis.

Thus far, Apache archeological sites have not been identified in Texas, although possibly they have simply not been recognized as such. Evidence of their later occupation, however, abounds in diaries and official correspondence of the mid-nineteenth century. Reportedly, an Apache rancheria stood along Limpia Creek, near the later site of Fort Davis, and the Indians grew corn there. In 1849 a government expedition reported seeing irrigated corn growing in the area, and an officer who resided at Fort Davis in the 1850s observed the remains of several Apache gardens about the post in which corn, melons, and pumpkins had been grown.(8)

D. Early Exploration and Settlement

The first Europeans to visit the area of the future army post were Spanish soldiers under the colonizer, Antonio de Espejo, who passed

7. Forrest Kirkland and W.W. Newcomb, Jr., The Rock Art of Texas Indians (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1967), pp. 130, 134-35, 137; Robert S. Reading, Arrows over Texas (San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1960), pp. 95-96.

8. Newcomb, Indians of Texas, p. 105; Carlisle Graham Raht, The Romance of Davis Mountains and Big Bend Country (Odessa, Texas: The Rahtbooks Company, 1923; reprint, 1963), p. 74; Zenas R. Bliss, "Reminiscences of Zenas R. Bliss, Major-General, U.S.A." (unpublished manuscript in the Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas; typescript in the library of Fort Davis NHS), p. 25.

through Limpia Canyon on August 13, 1583, enroute to Mexico from Santa Fe. But large-scale penetration of the Indian country by non-Indians, and especially by Mexican and United States citizens, occurred after the War with Mexico. Before that time there existed several scattered Mexican settlements along the Chihuahua Trail, which followed the Rio Grande from Santa Fe to El Paso del Norte (present Juarez). Settlement in Texas remained aligned with the eastern towns of Austin, Fredericksburg, and San Antonio. Between these extremes lay the empty parched deserts of west Texas, watered sparsely by few permanent streams. In this harsh environment the Davis Mountains provided substantial relief, explaining their erstwhile attraction to roaming bands of Indians.

Interest in the region by the United States Government in the wake of the Mexican War centered on the newly acquired territory comprising the modern states of Arizona, Utah, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. After the failure of localized efforts to build a road connecting east and west Texas, notably that of the Texas Rangers in 1848, and with increased incentive following gold discoveries in California, the federal government became actively involved in seeking a direct route west. Under orders from the commander of the Eighth Military Department, Lieutenants William H.C. Whiting and William F. Smith began a trek toward El Paso del Norte. Leaving San Antonio in February, 1849, with ten pioneers, the Whiting party reached the Davis Mountains in March where they survived an encounter with Apaches. As they traveled along a clear stream, Whiting noticed a profusion of wild roses growing beneath the towering rock walls. Whiting named the place "Wild Rose Pass" and the stream the "Limpia." As the party came out of the pass, the men briefly camped among a grove of towering cottonwoods on the trunks of which Indians had drawn pictographs. Whiting termed the place "Painted Comanche Camp." Near this site Fort Davis was eventually to be erected.(9) The presence of Indian signs persuaded Whiting to

9. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 2-4; Barry Scobee, Old Fort Davis (San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1947), pp. 1-4; Utley, (Continued)

move on the next day, but when he returned May 1 enroute home, the party again tarried at the spot.

At first the bluffs on the right & left looked natural & familiar--then began to appear the large cottonwood groves, the first we had met since we left the Rio Grande. Doubt was at length removed by our coming upon the "Painted trees."

On this visit Whiting found signs that hostile Apaches had since camped there, their added designs on the trees attesting to their desire to kill the white man. Next morning the tiny column left Painted Camp behind as it headed south and east over the abandoned war party trail.(10)

The route pioneered by the Whiting party, later refined by Major Joseph E. Johnston, who led a topographical reconnaissance of the trail, was henceforth known as the Lower Road. Another route, termed the Upper Road, was likewise subjected to military survey on orders from Colonel William S. Harney, now commanding the department. This route had been traced west of the Pecos by Dr. John S. Ford whose private mission was supported by Austin businessmen. The Upper Road ran from San Antonio north through Fredericksburg before turning west to meet the Pecos River, which stream it paralleled for some distance northwest, emerging from the West Texas mountains in the vicinity of the Mexican city of El Paso del Norte. It was the Lower Road, running between San Antonio and El Paso del Norte, that became popular with settlers and emigrants. From San Antonio, this road traveled generally west, passing

9. (Cont.) Special Report, pp. 5-10. William Henry Chase Whiting, "Journal of William Henry Chase Whiting, 1849," in Ralph P. Bieber (ed.), Exploring Southwestern Trails, 1846-1854 (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1938), pp. 278-79. See also W.H.C. Whiting, "Diary of a March from El Paso to San Antonio," Publications of the Southern History Association, VI (September, 1902), p. 394. Whiting's official report is in U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Ex. Doc. No. 5, 31 Cong., 1 sess., pp. 281-93; and Daily National Intelligencer (Washington, D.C.), July 28, 1849.

10. Whiting, "Diary," p. 393; Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 5-6.

Fort Inge and Fort Clark before turning northwest and fording the Pecos River. Then it veered west across the prairie to the Davis Mountains, then on to the Rio Grande. Finally, the road ran northwest toward El Paso del Norte (see Illustration No. 8).

The California gold rush brought some 3,000 Americans over the trails of west Texas and northern Chihuahua in 1849 alone. Many of them found relief from desert extremes at the Painted Comanche Camp where they rested among the cottonwoods and replenished their water supplies and fed their animals on the rich grass found there. The emigration continued through the 1850s. Traffic east and west along the Lower Road grew following establishment of an American enclave on the Rio Grande across from El Paso del Norte. At this point the Texas-California trails intersected a major trading route linking Chihuahua and Santa Fe. The commercial nucleus that evolved (later El Paso, Texas) promoted even more freight traffic over the Lower Road as merchants from east Texas now enjoyed a lucrative portion of the Santa Fe-Chihuahua market. During the early part of the decade the Painted Comanche Camp site became known as La Limpia and the road running near it often carried freight and mail under independent federal contracts. From La Limpia a trail took off south into Chihuahua, and near Painted Camp several Mexicans settled to raise corn and hay. The enterprise, however, like those elsewhere in the region, fared badly owing to raiding by Mescalero Apaches. In 1852 Major William H. Emory, following a reconnaissance, recommended the establishment of a number of military posts for the purpose of guarding emigrant trails in west Texas. One of them he urged to be built at the Painted Comanche Camp site.(11)

11. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 4-5; Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains, pp. 131-32; Roscoe P. Conkling and Margaret B. Conkling, The Butterfield Overland Mail, 1850-1869 (2 vols.; Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1947), II, 16.

E. Military Establishment in West Texas, 1850s

In 1853 and 1854 calls for military protection increased as travelers braved the vast expanse between Fort Clark, 130 miles from San Antonio on the east, and Fort Bliss, near El Paso, on the west. On the tract they were frequently exposed to attacks by Comanches and Kiowas moving between Mexico and their northern hunting grounds. The Indians killed emigrants and mail carriers, often robbing them of supplies and livestock. Furthermore, during the early 1850s the route through Wild Rose Pass on the Limpia attracted cattle drovers with their herds enroute to California from Texas. By 1854 cattlemen conducted their drives through the region with regular frequency, despite the continuous threat of Indian attack. From the Davis Mountains westward parties of Lipans and Mescaleros confronted sojourners. The state of affairs clearly required federal protection.(12) Reiterating Emory's call of the previous year, army Inspector General Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield, in 1853 urged construction of three posts along the Lower Road "as places of protection and resort to travellers in distress." One, he said, should be erected "at the headwaters of the Limpia."(13)

Mansfield's recommendation, however, came at a time when the military strength in the Department of Texas consisted of few troops scattered among several garrisons along the eastern frontier. As the threat from marauding Comanches mounted in the west, attempts began to enlist state troops. These efforts, only partly successful, coincided with

12. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 5.

13. J.K.F. Mansfield, Mansfield on the Condition of the Western Forts, 1853-54. Ed. by Robert W. Frazer (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963), p. 29. For firsthand accounts of cattle drives through the region in 1854, see James G. Bell, "A Log of the Texas-California Cattle Trail, 1854." Edited by J. Evetts Haley. Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XXXV (January, 1932), pp. 208-37, 290-316; and M.H. Erskine, "A Cattle Drive from Texas to California: The Diary of M.H. Erskine, 1854," edited by Walter S. Sanderlin. Southwestern Historical Quarterly, LXVII (August, 1959), pp. 397-412.

the government's decision to establish the two Indian reserves on which both peaceful and hostile tribesmen might be congregated. As of 1854, regular troops in Texas numbered but 2,886 officers and men, whereas the Indian population of the state was estimated to be 30,000.(14)

In response to demands for protection from Texans, the government undertook construction of several posts in West Texas, among them Fort Davis. Fort Lancaster was erected at Live Oak Creek along the Lower Road east of the Pecos River in August, 1855; Fort Quitman was built near the Rio Grande to protect the road to El Paso in 1858; and Fort Stockton was built at Comanche Springs northeast from Fort Davis in 1859. These and other garrisons afforded relief and protection to the hundreds of wayfarers going west, while defending the mail routes from Indian depredations.(15)

F. Fort Davis Established

Fort Davis was one of the earliest posts established for these purposes. In 1853 Secretary of War Jefferson Davis called for "a large post on the point where the great trail of the Commanche [sic] Indians crossed the Rio Grande." This location was later modified in the selection of the site near La Limpia.(16) In late 1853 and early 1854 various army detachments camped at the site while traveling to and from El Paso.(17)

14. Rupert Norval Richardson, The Frontier of Northwest Texas, 1846 to 1876 (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1963), pp. 182-83; J. Evetts Haley, Fort Concho and the Texas Frontier (San Angelo: San Angelo Standard Times, 1952), p. 60; Report of the Secretary of War, 1854 (Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, Printer, 1855), pp. 5-6.

15. Mansfield, Mansfield on the Condition of the Western Forts, p. 29; Haley, Fort Concho, pp. 61-62.

16. Ibid., p. 61.

17. Official communications were forwarded from "Camp at the head of the Limpia" on December 31, 1853, and January 2, 1854. National Archives (NA), Record Group (RG) 393. Records of United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920. Entry 4776. Registers of Letters Received, January, 1851-November, 1857.

In September, 1854, Brigadier General Persifor F. Smith, commanding the Department of Texas, began a tour of west Texas with the purpose of determining where a fort might best be located. The post was to be built and garrisoned by troops of the Eighth U.S. Infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Washington Seawell. Smith arranged to join Seawell and six companies of the regiment in October at Painted Comanche Camp.

Smith reached Painted Camp on October 5. There he met Seawell two days later. Enroute, Seawell's command had engaged Mescalero Apaches as it came through Wild Rose Pass. Wagon trains accompanying the infantrymen shortly arrived with the regimental supplies. General Smith visited another site at Presidio del Norte on the Rio Grande, but returned convinced that the Limpia location with its attendant resources of grass, wood, and water, and its situation on the Lower Road in Indian country was far superior for a post.(18) On October 23, 1854, Smith issued Special Order No. 129:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
PAINTED CAMP, ON THE LIMPIA,
October 23, 1854.

Lieutenant Colonel Washington Seawell, with his command of six companies of the Eighth Infantry, will occupy the camp where he is at present in position, which will be called Fort Davis, where he will proceed to make his command as comfortable as circumstances will admit of for the winter. He will immediately

18. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 5-6; Utley, Special Report, pp. 18-23; Haley, Fort Concho, p. 62; Robert W. Frazier, Forts of the West: Military Forts and Presidios and Posts Commonly Called Forts West of the Mississippi River to 1898 (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), p. 148; Arthur T. Lee and Thomas W. Stephen, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1976), p. 12. Fort Davis "was partly designed . . . as protection to Presidio del Norte, 110 miles distant, and at one time it was seriously debated whether or not to move the garrison to that place." John A. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts." Circular No. 8 (Washington: War Department, U.S. Surgeon General's Office, 1870; reprint, New York: Sol Lewis, 1974), p. 227.

make requisition for the necessary stores, provisions, and forage for the half year commencing November 1st next, drawing as little as possible upon the forage already and about to be delivered. Preparations will be made for an additional quantity of provisions, supplies, and forage for detachments which may shortly be expected for service in the field.

A. GIBBS,
Brevet Captain, A.D.C. and A.A.A.G.(19)

Fort Davis was to be constructed a mile southwest of Painted Camp. Named for the then Secretary of War, the post was to be situated in a deep canyon bordering towering rock walls.(20) Captain Arthur T. Lee, a company commander with Seawell, described the attractive setting:

19. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 227.

20. Ibid., p. 228; Lee and Stephen, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 12. At least one writer believed that Secretary of War Davis may have visited the area of the future Fort Davis during an inspection tour of west Texas. Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains, pp. 135-36. Documentation for a Davis visit to the area has not surfaced. Years later after the Civil War a St. Louis newspaper objected to the post's having been named after the former president of the Confederacy, whereas the New Orleans Times-Democrat responded that "the State of Louisiana found itself with Lincoln, Grant and Cameron parishes at the end of the war, and with towns named after such men as Colfax. It left these names standing." Army and Navy Journal, June 25, 1887. In 1871, Colonel James H. Carleton proposed changing not the name of the fort, but the "Davis" for whom it was named. "I would suggest that it be called Fort B.F. Davis, in honor of Colonel Benjamin F. Davis, of the 8th New York Volunteer Cavalry in the service of the United States. Colonel Davis was a graduate of the Military Academy, and was appointed from Mississippi. He stood by the colors and fell in their defense [near Beverly Ford, Virginia]. The other Davis no relation of his, does not have the unsullied record of this young patriot." Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). However, there appears to have been little pressure to change the name of the post. For the record, twelve other forts, camps, or cantonments bore the name Davis up until 1902. Several of these were named for Jefferson Davis. List of Military Posts, Etc., Established in the United States from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902), p. 27.

A wide deep [canyon], carpeted with the richest verdure, overshadowed by live oak, its lofty and precipitous sides festooned with perennial vines, and mantled with moss and flowers, looking out over smiling prairies and table lands, to miniature lakes, and lofty mountain peaks, that lost their summits in the clouds. Who, with good company, mirth and music, would not have compromised for Fort Davis . . . as a life long resting place? True, it afforded some out door entertainments not always palatable when indulged in to excess; such as early morning drills, over dew mantled grass . . . and fruitless scouts on foot, in pursuit of mounted and swift flying [Indians]. Still, with a fair store of patience . . . they could be endured.

The Limpia valley nearby abounded in game, such as deer, snipe, and quail--the latter . . . of beautiful black and mottled plumage, dainty in the choice of its food, much larger than the common quail, and more juicy and delicate. And then the tulegrass lakes of the surrounding prairies, were the summer homes and hatching places of the dainty blue and green winged teal, which afforded abundant sport during the fall, and winter months, to satisfy the most inveterate and insatiable sportsmen. . . .(21)

The beauty of the site selected by General Smith for the post did not belie the danger inherent in the choice; the canyon walls shot up abruptly on three sides affording Indian snipers easily approachable and unobserved access to points overlooking the fort. Seawell opposed the decision, desiring to occupy a place opposite the mouth of the canyon on

21. Arthur T. Lee, "Reminiscences of the Regiment," in Thomas Wilhelm (ed.), History of the Eighth U.S. Infantry (2 vols.; New York, 1871), II, 365-67. quoted in Lee and Stephen, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 5. A poetic depiction of Limpia Canyon follows: "Sunrise overtook us in Limpia Canyon whose rocky walls, a thousand feet high, have been sculptured by water into fantastic figures. Some are isolated, others in bass-relief. Great pagan idols show worshippers in flowing garments kneeling before them. Beside these stands a sentinel with hands in pockets, wistfully eyeing an enormous cask, as if waiting for his matutinal dram. Around the cask a sharp-nosed wolf is cautiously peeping, while beyond tapestry incloses the group in graceful folds." Albert D. Richardson, Beyond the Mississippi: From the Great River to the Great Ocean. Life and Adventure on the Prairies, Mountains, and Pacific Coast (Hartford: American Publishing Company, 1867), p. 234.

the plain near a spring. The canyon location was selected ostensibly to protect the garrison from cold and wind through the ensuing winter.(22) Second Lieutenant Zenas R. Bliss recollected that "the situation of the Post, though beautiful, was a very bad one. . . . There was hardly a chimney in the Post that an Indian could not have thrown a stone into from the bluffs, and a comparatively small party could have made the Post untenable. . . ."(23)

G. Building the First Post

The first buildings in the canyon were raised of canvas and pine slabs and must have been little more than crude shelters. Second Lieutenant Richard I. Dodge received orders from Seawell to take a guide and escort and search the countryside each day for timber suitable for sawing into lumber.(24) Little is known of the structural appearance of these earliest dwellings. By 1855, however, work proceeded on erecting more substantial buildings in the canyon. A lime kiln was established near a pond some thirty miles north of the fort and limestone was burned there for use in construction. And in August, 1856, Captain Arthur T. Lee, in Seawell's absence, directed that work commence on six barracks of cream colored native stone quarried in the vicinity.(25)

22. Army Meteorological Register, for Twelve Years, from 1843 to 1854, Inclusive, Compiled from Observations made by the Officers of the Medical Department of the Army, at the Military Posts of the United States (Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, Public Printer, 1855) p. 25; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 7; Lee and Stephen, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 13.

23. Bliss, Reminiscences," p. 18.

24. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 7; Richard Irving Dodge, Our Wild Indians: Thirty-three Years' Personal Experience Among the Red Men of the Great West (Reprint, New York: Archer House, 1959), pp. 518, 521.

25. Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 19; John C. Reid, Reid's Tramp, or a Journal of Ten Months Travel Through Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and California (Selma, Alabama: John Hardy and Company, 1858. Reprint, Austin: The Steck Company, 1935), p. 122. Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 13. Lee might have given these directions without proper authority. He is known to have not gotten on well with Colonel Seawell, who placed Lee in arrest on two occasions. Ibid.

Meantime, efforts were underway to resolve a matter regarding the leasing of the site of the post. Occupation of the Fort Davis land was compounded by the fact that the federal government owned no land in Texas. Because purchase could be approved only by law passed by Congress, property in Texas had to be acquired by lease. In 1855 the Secretary of War urged that he be "authorized by law to purchase all sites necessary, and that officers of all grades be prohibited from erecting any but the most temporary buildings on the lands of private individuals. . . ."(26) Several individuals had claimed the land around Fort Davis prior to 1854. As early as February, 1855, military officials sought clarification of leasing arrangements affecting the property on which the post was situated. In April, Seawell reported that his efforts to effect a lease had failed. In June, however, he forwarded to department headquarters an offer by one J.W. Magoffin to lease a nearby tract of land to the United States for use as a pinery, and in early July a contract was consummated. Further, in August, 1856, one James Dawson relinquished "all right, title, and interest to a certain tract of land lying on the Limpia stream near Fort Davis."(27) Less than a year later Magoffin attempted to get out of his lease by declaring it null and void, a condition not accepted by the department commander.(28) The land on which the fort proper stood was leased from John James, a surveyor from San Antonio, in August, 1856, for \$900 per year.

26. Report of the Secretary of War, 1855 (Washington: Cornelius Wendell, Printer, 1856), p. 22. See also p. 8.

27. See recorded transactions referenced as #19 (March 19, 1855), #50 (May 13, 1855), unnumbered (June 2, 1855), #58 (June 2, 1855), #74 (July 21, 1855), #10 (September 6, 1856). NA, RG 393. Entry 4776. Registers of Letters Received, January, 1851-November, 1857.

28. First Lieutenant Irvin McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General (AAG), Department of Texas, to Captain Arthur T. Lee, March 2, 1857; and McDowell to Seawell, May 23, 1857. NA, RG 393. Entry 4775. Letters Sent by the Department of Texas, the District of Texas, and the 5th Military District, 1856-1858 and 1865-1870. NA Microfilm Publication M1165, Roll 1.

H. Early Years At Fort Davis

Occupation of Fort Davis in 1854 consisted of the following troops: Colonel Seawell, commanding, field, staff and band of the Eighth Infantry; Company A, Captain Larkin Smith; Company C, Captain Charles D. Jordan; Company D, Captain Robert C. Maclay; Company F, First Lieutenant Theodore Fink; and Company H, Captain James V. Bomford.(29) Besides constructing the post, these troops made frequent patrols on the Lower Road and tributary trails to protect trains and mail carriers. Generally, the patrols consisted of two companies sent out in opposite directions.(30) While the duty proved arduous, it was accomplished amid generally favorable climatic conditions. Lieutenant Bliss recalled:

Fort Davis is the most delightful climate of any place I have ever seen in the South, and the winters are not very cold, though they have snow and the storms are sometimes severe. The cattle and sheep live through the winter without shelter of any kind, and seldom or never suffer from the cold.(31)

The weather complemented the natural beauty of the post's setting; throughout its history Fort Davis was considered by many officers to be one of the more pleasant tours of duty in the army.(32) One problem that affected Fort Davis much the same as it did other frontier garrisons

29. NA, RG 159. Records of the Office of the Inspector General. "Medical History of Posts. Fort Davis, Texas. Selected pages, Vols. 7, 9, and 12. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). Copy in the library of Fort Davis National Historic Site. Unless otherwise indicated, all microfilm is from this source.

30. Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 17.

31. Ibid., p. 9.

32. Few very early maps and descriptions of the first Fort Davis have surfaced. Two noted in the National Archives holdings but not located therein are: "Map of the vicinity of Fort Davis drawn by Lieut. Edward D. Blake, 8th Infy," and Captain James V. Bomford, Report on the valley of the Limpia and vicinity, February 3, 1855. NA, RG 393. Entry 4776. Registers of Letters Received, January, 1851-November, 1857.

was monotony. Lieutenant Bliss observed that the lack of any outside amusements forced the command to "resort to almost any device to kill time." In 1856, to offset tedium, the men laid out a race track and horse races consumed many otherwise monotonous hours.(33) Occasionally the routine was broken by the arrival of visitors passing through with a train. In 1856 or 1857 travelers encountered a company of infantrymen near Fort Davis seeking a Lipan war party. The travelers passed several days at the post resting their animals.(34)

Food for the garrison consisted of wild game, domesticated stock, and fruits and vegetables grown locally or transported to the post. Game included ducks, partridges, turkeys, and javelina, the wild boars who when cornered were want to "gnash their teeth with great fury, and readily assail man or dog." Also abundant were deer, antelope, rabbits, prairie dogs, and wolves.(35) By 1855 Fort Davis boasted an irrigated garden in which such vegetables as cabbage, corn, and celery were planted. Even sugarcane grew there, while additional corn was imported from Chihuahua at a price of eight dollars per three bushels. Wild grapes and pecans supplemented the garrison diet, while other supplies like rice and hominy were hauled by wagon from San Antonio at high cost.(36) Bliss remembered that the command possessed large quantities of sardines, "about the only things that were canned at that time." Beef served as a mainstay of the army diet. "Fresh beef we had always, and at Davis it was furnished on the hoof, so we had the distinct advantage

33. "Reminiscences," p. 27.

34. Reid, Reid's Tramp, p. 97.

35. Ibid., pp. 97-98, 100; Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 17.

36. Ibid., pp. 13-14; Reid, Reid's Tramp, pp. 98, 122-23; Haley, Fort Concho, p. 59; Leavitt Corning, Jr., Baronial Forts of the Big Bend: Ben Leaton, Milton Faver and Their Private Forts in Presidio County (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 1967), p. 143.

of the parts that are usually not for issue--heart, liver, brains, and the like, and these we got gratis."(37)

Undoubtedly some food was obtained from the several civilians who resided near Fort Davis, attracted by opportunities to dispense their goods and services. In 1855 or 1856 Daniel Murphy raised a house on land he claimed near the fort and brought his family from San Antonio to live there. The civilian beef contractor also occupied a dwelling nearby, while another was built by a man named Monte Smith for use as a drinking and gambling establishment. A number of Mexicans also lived in the vicinity, making their homes in the caves and rocks about the fort.(38) The closest town of any consequence was Presidio del Norte, population around 2,000, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande 100 miles southwest from Fort Davis. Across the stream was a small settlement in which a few Americans lived, some raising goats, others operating stores.(39) Travel in the region occurred over the Lower Road and its subordinate routes. In 1859 the Butterfield Overland Mail started using the Lower Road, thereby providing regular delivery to Fort Davis and the other posts on the route. At Fort Davis the first Butterfield station stood one-half mile northeast of the post along the east side of the Limpia. The facility reportedly comprised a spacious adobe corral with several rooms inside. Later the mail station stood along the Lower Road east of the garrison. The mail route followed the Lower Road south to skirt the post before heading off to the southwest.(40)

37. "Reminiscences," p. 14.

38. Ibid., pp. 17, 26.

39. Ibid.

40. Conkling and Conkling, Butterfield Overland Mail, II, 13, 25-28. For a detailed accounting of the mail system in the area, see Douglas C. McChristian, "Apaches and Soldiers: Mail Protection in West Texas," Periodical: Journal of the Council on America's Military Past, XIII (August, 1985), pp. 3-17.

I. Command and Strength, 1854-60

Between 1854 and 1860 garrison strength fluctuated at Fort Davis. In November, 1854, after the post had been established, there were 23 officers and 235 enlisted men assigned, of which 12 officers and 232 enlisted men were present. Assigned strength as of November, 1855, stood at 14 officers and 250 enlisted men. A year later, as the garrison increased while construction progressed, 19 officers and 419 enlisted men were carried on the rolls of the Eighth Infantry; 13 officers and 416 enlisted men were actually present. In late 1857, late 1858, and late 1859 the assigned and present figures, respectively, were thus: assigned, 16 officers and 305 enlisted men (present, 10 officers and 305 enlisted men); assigned, 11 officers and 238 enlisted men (present, 9 officers and 236 enlisted men); and 8 officers and 122 enlisted men (present, 4 officers and 108 enlisted men).(41) Many of these soldiers rotated with their companies among other posts that had been erected in west Texas. As of December 31, 1859, for example, only headquarters and Company G occupied the garrison while Companies A, C, D, F, and H were scattered among Fort Hudson, Fort Quitman, and Laredo. In July, 1860, headquarters was removed to San Antonio, while Companies G and H garrisoned Fort Davis between August and October of that year. As of November, 1860, there were 6 officers and 124 enlisted men present for duty out of 11 officers and 127 enlisted men assigned to Fort Davis.(42)

41. Report of the Secretary of War, 1854 (Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, Printer, 1855), pp. 57-58; Report of the Secretary of War, 1855 (Washington: Cornelius Wendell, Printer, 1856), pp. 136-37; Report of the Secretary of War, 1856 (Washington: Cornelius Wendell, Printer, 1857), pp. 242-43; Report of the Secretary of War, 1857 (Washington: Cornelius Wendell, Printer, 1857), pp. 74-75; Report of the Secretary of War, 1858 (Washington: James B. Steadman, Printer, 1858), pp. 776-77; Report of the Secretary of War, 1859 (Washington: George W. Bowman, Printer, 1860), pp. 604-05.

42. "Medical History," pp. 2-3; Report of the Secretary of War, 1860 (Washington: George W. Bowman, Printer, 1860), pp. 218-19.

J. Indian Situation and Campaigns

Much of the time of these troops during the years preceding the Civil War was spent trying to control the Indian population to make the roads and trails safe for passage. Although the reservations established on the Brazos River in 1854 sought to isolate certain of the warring tribesmen, notably the Comanches, there remained much for the army to do to keep Indian disturbances from occurring with frequency. State troops were occasionally raised to assist the regulars in these endeavors.(43)

Yet even as Fort Davis was established the Indian threat remained paramount. On October 3, in the Davis Mountains, Captain John G. Walker charged with his troops on a village of Apaches presumed to harbor stolen livestock. Walker's attack killed the chief and six other Indians; the soldiers lost but one man killed and a guide wounded. Less than a month later tribesmen fell on a detail of Eighth Infantrymen near Fort Davis killing a sergeant and three privates. The party was ambushed by warriors near Wild Rose Pass and its retreat to the new post prevented. These events were followed by a major effort by General Smith to subjugate the hostiles and rid the country of their menace. Early in 1855 a command of mounted riflemen and Texas mounted militia under Major John S. Simonson sought the Mescalero raiders in the Davis Mountains north of the Lower Road and between Fort Davis and the Rio Grande, but the Indians apparently had moved north and west into New Mexico ahead of the troops. Improved relations with the neighboring Lipans, however, led those tribesmen to accommodate the army in prosecuting the Mescaleros and Comanches. Although many of the Mescaleros were placed on a reservation in New Mexico, numerous others remained in the vicinity of the Lower Road where they continued to harrass travelers.(44)

43. Richardson, Frontier of Northwest Texas, p. 183; Report of the Secretary of War, 1854, p. 4.

44. Report of the Secretary of War, 1854, pp. 31-32; Dodge, Our Wild Indians, pp. 521-22; Haley, Fort Concho, p. 62; Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians," pp. 134-35; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 9-10; Report of the Secretary of War, 1855, pp. 5, 52.

In October, 1856, troops from Fort Davis set out on a scout along the Comanche War Trail "which crosses the Pecos at the 'Horse head crossing' and leads in a general direction something west of south to the Poco Grande. . . ." The troops were instructed to attack any Indians encountered on the march, although the main reason for the maneuver was "to gain a knowledge of the country with a view to future operations." This expedition, largely unsuccessful, was followed by another of similar scope in November.(45) Other scouts of like design occurred with regularity over the years of Fort Davis's existence. In June, 1858, for example, Second Lieutenant William B. Hugh and thirty soldiers pursued a party of Apaches 220 miles from Fort Harris before attacking their camp, killing one Indian, and capturing thirty horses and mules and other property. Fort Davis also served as a way station for cavalry troops continuing to patrol the Comanche War Trail.(46) In 1859 a visitor to the post reported an incident wherein a party of Apaches had attacked a mail wagon, killed the driver, and stole the mail. While engrossed in perusing newspaper illustrations they were set upon by a mounted detachment that so surprised them that fourteen were killed before the rest escaped.(47) In that year, however, Indian attacks decreased in Texas after the government abandoned the reservations established four years earlier. The resident tribes, particularly the Comanches, were moved north of Red River into the Indian Territory in implementation of a plan that had been proposed as early as 1856 by the Secretary of War.(48) The Mescaleros and Lipans, sporadic occupants of west Texas, remained largely unaffected by the change. At the

45. First Lieutenant Don Carlos Buell to Captain Arthur T. Lee, October 1, 1856. NA, RG 393. Entry 4775. LS. NA Microfilm Publication M1165, Roll 1; Buell to Lee, December 3, 1856, in *ibid*.

46. Report of the Secretary of War, 1859, pp. 366-68, 590.

47. Richardson, Beyond the Mississippi, p. 234; Conkling and Conkling, Butterfield Overland Mail, I, 25.

48. Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," pp. 143, 149; Report of the Secretary of War, 1856, p. 4.

conclusion of the fiscal year 1860 the Secretary of War could report that "the Department of Texas has been restored to tranquility and relieved from all apprehension of invasion or molestation by the armed and marauding [Indian] bands on the Mexican frontier."(49)

K. The Camel Experiments

Fort Davis also figured in several army experiments involving the use of camels during the late 1850s. Secretary of War Davis believed that the employment of dromedaries in the desert southwest might facilitate supply problems in that harsh environment. Armed with Congress's blessing and a healthy appropriation, the War Department undertook the experiments on a large scale and seventy-four of the beasts were imported into Texas. In July, 1857, Navy Lieutenant Edward F. Beale conducted the first camel caravan, consisting of twenty-five of the animals, past Fort Davis enroute to Arizona to lay out a wagon road. Two years later Secretary of War John B. Floyd directed further experiments with camels in determining a shorter trail between San Antonio and Fort Davis. Troops from Fort Davis under Lieutenant Edward L. Hartz accompanied the expedition, which proved the durability of the twenty-four camels over a like number of army mules during the summer of 1859.(50) A diary of this episode included the following account of the expedition's visit to Fort Davis:

June 26.--Reached Fort Davis after a march of twenty-four miles, over the trail of Captain [Robert P.] Maclay's scout to the Comanche trail in 1856. The horses and mules nearly exhausted; the camels appeared strong and vigorous.

June 27, 28, and 29.--Remained at Fort Davis to recuperate men and animals--the unusual hardship attending the march to

49. Report of the Secretary of War, 1860, p. 1.

50. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 16-17; William H. Goetzman, Army Exploration in the American West, 1803-1863 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959), pp. 363-64. The 1857 expedition is detailed in Lewis Burt Lesley (ed.), Uncle Sam's Camels: The Journal of May Humphreys Stacey Supplemented by the Report of Edward Fitzgerald Beale (1857-1858) (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1929).

and from Independence creek rendering it highly necessary. The saddles were removed immediately upon our arrival, and the backs of those camels needing it were properly cared for. Several had sustained injuries from the chafing of the cumbrous saddles, but none were of a serious nature. The material of the pack train was overhauled, and everything done to put it in as perfect a state of efficiency as the means at my disposal would allow.

June 30.--Company C, Eighth infantry, joined the command, to proceed . . . to Camp Stockton, the depot of the expedition.

The baggage and rations of this company, together with that of my command, including the water kegs, swelled the burdens of the camels when the kegs were filled, to an average of nearly four hundred pounds.

The command set out in a heavy fall of rain, which continued for several hours, soaking and softening the ground to a considerable extent. The marching of the camels was very slightly retarded--so little as to be the subject of comment to those who had anticipated a much greater effect.(51)

In 1860 still another camel experiment took place on orders from the Secretary of War. Blazing a new road between the Pecos River and Fort Davis, Brevet Second Lieutenant William H. Echols and twenty camels, escorted by thirty-one infantrymen, set out over a veritable desert that offered little relief. For 120 miles the command travelled, the hardy camels ingesting no liquid whatever while accompanying mules almost died before water was found.(52) During the trek over mountainous terrain the camels "had to resort to their feat of walking on their knees, which they do when the inclination of the trail is very great and [they are] heavily laden, to throw the center of gravity equally over the four legs."(53) Although the camel experiments proved successful, events transpiring in the East leading toward the Civil War fixed the

51. Report of the Secretary of War, 1859, pp. 433-34.

52. Report of the Secretary of War, 1860, p. 35; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 17; Goetzman, Army Exploration in the American West, p. 364-65.

53. Report of the Secretary of War, 1860, p. 40. For Echols's diary of the expedition, see ibid., pp. 37-50.

attention of the War Department on more urgent concerns. The camels were ultimately sold and their military use never occurred again.(54)

L. Confederate Interlude

The coming of the Civil War brought profound changes to the west Texas frontier and Fort Davis. As one of the eleven states proposed to form the Confederate States of America, Texas convened its legislators in late January, 1861. Little more than a month later, on March 4, the state seceded from the Union, and on March 23 entered the Confederacy. Efforts toward removing United States military personnel and property began in February as the secession convention met, and in response to Texas demands for the withdrawal of all federal troops and transfer of property. Department Commander Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, desiring to avoid conflict with state troops, directed that the frontier posts be evacuated and that the line of march out of the state be conducted east to the Gulf Coast. Twiggs was shortly dismissed from the army for promulgating this order. The troops and their equipment, after initial delays, marched prepared to defend themselves and the United States property they escorted from any local threat. Public property remaining behind was to be turned over to agents of Confederate Texas. Troops began evacuating the posts as early as February 21; most were abandoned in March. The westernmost garrisons experienced difficulty in obtaining the requisite wagon transportation and their movement, including that of Fort Davis, was consequently delayed. On April 13, Captain Edward W. Blake with Company H, Eighth Infantry, pulled out of Fort Davis and marched eastward, following the garrisons of previously evacuated Forts Bliss and Quitman. Lieutenant Bliss recalled that the Texas troops were already at Fort Davis when Captain Blake evacuated the post. Blake delivered to them the government property, then ordered the flagstaff cut down so that "no Confederate flag should ever be floated from it."(55) After Fort Davis, Fort Stockton became the last

54. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 17; Utley, Special Report, pp. 39-43.

55. Bliss, "Reminiscences," pp. 27-28.

United States military post to be abandoned in Texas in 1861. The various infantry companies were to rendezvous thirty miles from the coast to await final evacuation.(56)

The commands of the west Texas garrisons camped along the way to the coast at various mail stations that had been abandoned along the trail. Meantime, Texas militiamen moved into the empty posts to attempt a semblance of order on the frontier. As Company H, Eighth Infantry, approached San Antonio enroute from Fort Davis a force of Texans under Colonel Earl Van Dorn captured the men and accompanied them under arms to the city. The Texas troops, raised partially to compensate for the withdrawal of the federals from the frontier, comprised companies of volunteers organized in the western counties. As commander of the Texas Department, Van Dorn instituted two widely scattered and largely indefensible military lines across west Texas running from the Indian Territory south to a point below Fort Chadborne, and from Fort Bliss, east to Camp Wood. Occupation of the intervening posts fell to detachments of the Minute Men.

Fort Davis belonged in the second line of defense and received a garrison of one company of the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifles to guard the post and the El Paso Road. Other units took station at Forts Bliss, Lancaster, Clark, Inge, Stockton, and McIntosh, and at

56. Edwin D. Phillips, Texas, and Its Late Military Occupation and Evacuation. By an Officer of the Army (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1862), pp. 14-15, 17-18, 20-21; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 17; Bill Windsor, Texas in the Confederacy. Military Installations, Economy and People (Hillsboro, Texas: Hill Jr. College Press, 1978), pp. 127-28. See, particularly, Special Orders Nos. 32 and 36, Headquarters, Department of Texas, February 24, 1861, and February 27, 1861, respectively, in The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (73 vols., 128 parts; Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Series I, Vol. I, 594, 596. Federal goods, money, and equipment entering Texas to facilitate the removal of United States Troops after February 18, 1861, was not to be confiscated by State authorities. "An ordinance relating to the removal of U.S. Troops from the limits of the State of Texas." NA, RG 393. Entry 105.

Camp Wood. Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor commanded the second line until replaced shortly by Colonel R.I.P. Ford.(57) At Fort Davis, two civilian stagecoach drivers, Diedrick Dutchover and E.P. Webster, were left as caretakers after the federal troops departed, but they could do nothing but witness the takeover by the Texans. While Colonel Ford attempted to secure the lower Rio Grande, in June, 1861, Baylor's command of Second Texas Mounted Rifles came to the fort. Company D, under Lieutenants Reuben E. Mays and William P. White, garrisoned the place while Baylor pressed on to New Mexico and established the Confederate Department of Arizona. On Baylor's request for additional troops to counter Union forces, Forts Stockton and Davis were left with decreased garrisons; that at Fort Davis fell to twenty-five men left in Mays's charge.(58)

M. Confederate Strength at Fort Davis

Confederate strength at Fort Davis fluctuated little over the ensuing year. Usually one company comprised the garrison. Company C, Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifles augmented Company D in the late summer of 1861, arriving at the post on September 7. Three officers and 58 enlisted men were present as of September 30. The officers were Captain William C. Adams, Second Lieutenant Emory Gibbons, and Second Lieutenant William P. White. In October the complement numbered 57 men of Company C assigned, and 11 men of Company D attached, total enlisted, 68 (another return stated 62). By November 30 the number of attached and assigned troops present fell to 52, and by the end of December that figure had been reduced to 36. Early in 1862 the troops present for duty varied between 55 and 63 in January and February, but by the end of March only 32 soldiers, assigned and attached, were

57. General Order No. 8, Headquarters Troops in Texas (C.S.A.), May 24, 1861. NA, RG 393, Entry 105; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 228; Haley, Fort Concho, pp. 103-05.

58. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 17-18; "Company F, Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles, The Walter P. Lane Rangers at Fort Lancaster, Texas," (unpublished, undated report in the files of Fort Davis National Historic Site), pp. 2-4.

available for service. This figure changed insignificantly over the next two months toward the end of the Confederate occupation.(59)

N. The Mays Fight

While these troops and those in the other west Texas garrisons guarded the frontier against Union incursions, they also continued to safeguard the region against warring Indians. Whereas the Confederates succeeded in negotiating agreements with many of the tribes to obtain their neutrality during the war, the Indians on the Texas frontier remained elusive and prone to continue their warlike activities. In several of the counties adjacent to Fort Davis Indian depredations soared following the Confederate takeover, all involving theft of livestock and loss of life. In the Big Bend region the withdrawal of federal troops was particularly hard felt as the Mescalero Apaches began plundering at will.

One chief, Nicholas, misled the Confederates by professing an interest in peace and then recanting it abruptly. Two months after agreeing to a treaty in El Paso, the chief led his followers in an attack on undermanned Fort Davis, killing cattle and leaving with some of the horses. Lieutenant Mays with seven soldiers and seven civilians pursued Nicholas's band into the Big Bend country. Seventeen men under Lieutenant White remained to defend Fort Davis. On August 11, 1861, the Mescaleros, as many as 100 strong, ambushed the Mays party in a rocky canyon not far from the Rio Grande, killing all but a Mexican guide, Juan Fernandez, who managed to flee with his life. Relief troops later arrived at the battleground but found neither the remains of Mays nor his group. Clothing and several dead horses were discovered at the scene, however. The location of the battle site seemingly went undocumented and is unknown today. A day after Mays departed Fort Davis a patrol from the post succeeded in killing two Apaches and

59. NA, Rebel Archives. Post Returns, Fort Davis, September, 1861-May, 1862. Copies in the files of Fort Davis National Historic Site; copies of Confederate records in the files of Fort Davis National Historic Site. Baylor to Captain William C. Adams, August 25, 1861. Ibid.

capturing another nearby. News of the ambush and defeat prompted Colonel Baylor to reinforce the Fort Davis garrison to insure its preservation in the Confederate communication and transportation system through west Texas. Thus Company C, Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifles, arrived from Fort Lancaster to support the garrison, as did Company H, which marched to the post from Fort Clark. The latter unit's visit was brief, as Baylor soon directed it back to Fort Clark.(60)

O. Withdrawal of the Confederates

Company C stayed at Fort Davis. When in November Confederate troops of the First, Second, and Third Texas Mounted Rifles marched to support Baylor at Dona Ana in New Mexico, many of them passed along the old stage road and through Fort Davis where they stopped to relax. At the time, December 2, 1861, the post held the few Second Regiment troops plus a few stage company workers and a civilian sutler. After a day or two the command proceeded through the Davis Mountains and into New Mexico to push the Texan invasion and conquest of the territory. In February the Texas column, commanded by Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley, proceeded up the Rio Grande, defeating Union troops at Valverde and capturing Albuquerque and Santa Fe before being repelled at Glorieta Pass the following month.(61)

60. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 18; James Farber, Texas, C.S.A. (New York: The Jackson Company, 1949), pp. 90-91, 213; Virginia Madison, The Big Bend Country of Texas (New York: October House, Inc., 1968), pp. 22-23; Gordon W. Geldard, "The Lost Patrol" (unpublished report dated January 21, 1982, in the files of Fort Davis National Historic site), pp. 6, 7, 9-11; "Company F, Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles," pp. 4, 6. A somewhat variant version of the Mays fight is in Bliss, "Reminiscences," pp. 28-29. See also Utley, Special Report, pp. 46-49.

61. "Company F, Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles," p. 7; A.B. Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande: The Civil War Journal of A.B. Peticolas. Ed. by Don E. Alberts (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984), pp. 22-25; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 18.

Confederate troops remained at Fort Davis until it became clear that the New Mexico project would not succeed. Most continued patrolling the adjacent country and escorting supplies along the old Lower Road. Occasionally the routine was broken by local incidents; in February, 1862, for example, two privates in Company C were killed in an affray with Mexicans near the post. In March Captain Adams led detachments to occupy Confederate outposts to the east at Live Oak Creek and Fort Lancaster. During this period Fort Davis served as a medical receiving station for many of the Confederate wounded from Sibley's campaign. In May, 1862, Captain Angel Navarro took command of Fort Davis. A month later the column of General Sibley, struggling east across the searing Texas wastelands in withdrawal from New Mexico, stopped at the fort before pushing on to Fort Clark.(62)

In pursuit of Sibley's column came that composed of California volunteers commanded by Major General James H. Carleton. The vanguard of the Californians struck the Rio Grande in July as Sibley's eastward withdrawal already progressed. At the beginning of August, as the Union forces closed, Fort Davis, as well as the other remaining Confederate bastions, was quickly abandoned to the enemy. Its garrison pulled out, joining the withdrawing elements of Sibley's army in the eastward trek.(63)

P. Fort Davis Reclaimed

On August 22, 1862, Captain Edmond D. Shirland, First California Cavalry, received orders from command headquarters near Fort

62. "Return of Soldiers in C Co. 2nd Regt. TMR who have died since 8th June 1861." Copies of Confederate records in the files of Fort Davis National Historic Site;" Company F, Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles," p. 8; Navarro to Neponuseno Navarro, May 11, 1862, in the files of Fort Davis National Historic Site; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 18; Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, pp. 153-55.

63. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 18; Utley, Special Report, p. 49. General data regarding the Confederate interlude has been taken from Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 45-51.

Quitman to proceed to Fort Davis with twenty men and "hoist over that post the national colors."

If Captain Shirland finds any sick or wounded soldiers there he will make them prisoners of war, but put them upon their parole and let them proceed without delay to Texas. If they are unable to travel, Captain Shirland will report to these headquarters by express what they need in the way of surgical or medical attention; what they need in the way of food or transportation, and all other essential facts connected with them which it may be necessary to have known to have them properly cared for. If the fort is abandoned, Captain Shirland will retrace his steps and report in person to these headquarters.(64)

Shirland reached Barrel Springs, eighteen miles west of Fort Davis, on August 26. Next day he dispatched three men to Fort Davis "to find out the condition of affairs" at the post. The men (a corporal named Bartlett, a private, and a Mexican guide) returned on the 28th reporting the fort empty. Captain Shirland advanced and observed the following:

I found it entirely deserted, but in one of the buildings of the Overland Mail Company I found the dead body of a man lying on the floor. He had been shot through the body with a bullet and had an arrow wound on the head and one on the arm. From the appearance of the room I think that it had been used by the Confederate troops as a hospital, and this man left there sick and afterward killed by the Indians. I had the body buried.(65)

64. General Orders No. 16, Headquarters Column from California. War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 577.

65. Shirland to Lieutenant Benjamin C. Cutler, September 2, 1862, in ibid., p. 578. Lieutenant Bliss accounted for the dead man in the mail station thusly: "There were four Americans at the Post who remained there after the Rangers went towards San Antonio. They had been there but a few days when the Indians came in, and they retreated to an old mail station near the Post, and remained there and saw the Indians burn all the buildings in the Post proper. The Indians did not approach the house they were in, and they remained till night, when three of them got up and started for the Norte, which place they reached in safety. They left one of their number in the mail station. He was sick and unable to (Continued)

Shirland noted that the post appeared to have been recently garrisoned by a small number of troops and that it likely was used "as a rendezvous for sick soldiers." The only remaining property, except for the buildings, consisted of two wagons and some assorted wagon parts, empty barrels, chains, some scrap iron in the quartermaster storehouse, and numerous hospital bedsteads, all damaged.(66) Shirland's detail rejoined the California column three days later. Fort Davis, for all practical purposes, went ungarrisoned, but for the presence of several stagecoach drivers, for the duration of the Civil War.

Soon after the Union troops departed the fort was ransacked and burned by a band of Mescaleros. The few American occupants remained hidden and survived the attack. This episode coincided with a gradual Confederate withdrawal from west Texas over the next two years. Lipan and Mescalero raiders took advantage of the Confederate military requirements elsewhere to extend their control over the region, a domination that peaked in 1865 and 1866 with increased Indian menace to settlements in west Texas.(67)

65. (Cont.) travel, and they left him. They got assistance at the Norte and returned as soon as possible. The man was dead, having died a natural death, and had not been interfered with by the Indians." "Reminiscences," p. 30.

66. Shirland to Cutler, September 1, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Utley, Special Report, pp. 50-51.

67. Herbert M. Hart, Old Forts of the Southwest (Seattle: Superior Publishing Company, 1964), p. 57; Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," pp. 150-51. In 1864, as a result of the Indian raids, groups of settlers in the Texas panhandle assembled for defense by "forting up"--moving closer together and building houses so that they could meet the attacks more proficiently. One of the largest "forts" was called Fort Davis, actually of no relation to the army post in Jeff Davis County. B.P. Gallaway (ed.) The Dark Corner of the Confederacy. Accounts of Civil War Texas as Told by Contemporaries (Dubuque: Wm. C. Brown Book Company, 1968), pp. 154-55.

Q. The Military Command, 1860s-1880s

Only after the Civil War was a semblance of military control restored in west Texas. Following Appomattox and the occupation of Texas by federal forces, administrative changes occurred. In 1866 the War Department created the Department of the Gulf, stretching to encompass Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, and commanded by Major General Philip H. Sheridan from headquarters in New Orleans. Sheridan promptly laid plans to reoccupy selected posts in west Texas, a decision that thwarted designs of the government of Texas to raise additional troops for use on the frontier. It remained for Sheridan's successors, Major General Winfield S. Hancock and Major General Joseph J. Reynolds, to institute the program. When the Department of the Gulf was reorganized in 1867 Texas became part of the Fifth Military District. In the following year the district, previously constituting Louisiana and Texas, was reduced to include only Texas. Indian raids occurred with regularity all along the frontier line extending nearly 500 miles from Red River to the Rio Grande. During the late 1860s losses and damage to property, constantly increasing, brought appeals for additional troops, and the Secretary of War admitted that "protection to the frontier cannot be afforded with the force in the district, owing to the numerous demands made upon it in the execution of the reconstruction laws."(68)

By the 1870s the affected zone of disturbance had broadened so that soldiers had to "protect against Indians a line of about thirteen hundred miles, and against marauders, Indians and mixed races, about four hundred miles, along the Rio Grande."(69) This remained the

68. Report of the Secretary of War, 1866 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1866), p. 6; Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," p. 152; General Orders No. 77, Headquarters of the Army, August 19, 1867, in Report of the Secretary of War, 1867 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1867), p. 26; Report of the Secretary of War, 1869 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1869), pp. 17-18.

69. Report of the Secretary of War, 1870 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870), pp. 40-41.

responsibility of several posts in west Texas, including Fort Davis. When, as early as 1882, Commanding General William T. Sherman pronounced that the frontier had changed, that it in fact constituted several regional frontiers, Fort Davis figured prominently in what he described as "the southern or Mexican frontier." The strategic points of the Texas sub-frontier comprised San Antonio, Fort McIntosh, and Fort Duncan, on the lower Rio Grande; and Fort Davis, Presidio del Norte, and Camp Rice, on the upper Rio Grande. Fort Bliss at El Paso was also included. As Indian hostilities diminished late in the decade, the military role turned more toward the prosecution of thieves and preservation of domestic harmony in the border region. The troops were not called on as much and consequently their numbers dwindled. In September, 1888, Department of Texas Commander, Brigadier General David S. Stanley, reported only two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, a battery of light artillery, and a detachment of scouts occupying the state--"the smallest force of United States troops that has occupied Texas since annexation, excepting the few years of the Confederate struggle."(70)

R. Establishment of the New Post

Within this administrative milieu and policy setting a new Fort Davis emerged to function for twenty-four years, beginning in 1867. An urgent need to protect emigrants and frontier settlements from Comanches and Apaches provided the incentive for reestablishing the fort. In 1866 a number of senior officers determined the locations at which posts should be erected to best protect travel. So far as west Texas was concerned, one of the designated stations was Fort Davis. On June 29, 1867, Colonel Wesley Merritt led four companies of an all-black regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, to begin rebuilding the post on the Limpia. From Fort Davis

70. Report of the Secretary of War, 1882 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882), pp. 10-11; Report of the Secretary of War, 1887 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887), p. 12; Report of the Secretary of War, 1888 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), p. 144.

the horsemen would guard the San Antonio-El Paso Road while removing the Indian menace from the surrounding land. As site for the new post Merritt selected acreage at the mouth of the canyon in which the old Fort Davis now lay in ruins. The land was still owned by John James and represented a tract of 640 acres acquired by James in 1838 from one Martin Hardin, who in turn had received it from A.L. Lewis. Lewis had acquired the grant from the Republic of Texas in January, 1838, as a bounty warrant for military service. The adjoining tract, also surveyed by James, was intended as a townsite near the old fort.(71)

Early descriptions of the new Fort Davis abounded in platitudes. The post became one of those few in the West avidly sought after for assignment by army officers. One of the first verbal renderings was given by the Secretary of War in the year of the post's establishment:

It is situated at the mouth of a canon that shelters the post from all winds except those prevailing from an easterly direction. The surrounding mountains, composed of perpendicular layers of volcanic rock, curiously piled, are grand and picturesque, and add much to the beauty of the situation, while the atmosphere is so clear and transparent that a mountain known as "Bishop's Mitre," 25 miles distant, appears but five. Limpia spring and creek are near the post and afford an abundant supply of water.(72)

Other descriptions were more vivid, including that of a traveler in the 1870s who remembered that

It sits in a green valley wherein fountains bubble, and the vine, the flowers and the fruits of the field flourish by irrigation. It is a green spot in the wilderness, and ever a green spot in the memory of all who see it. Mountains in fantastic shapes, like towers and minarets and domes, look upon

71. Report of the Secretary of War, 1866, p. 2; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 20; William H. Leckie, The Buffalo Soldiers: A Narrative of the Negro Cavalry in the West (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), p. 81; Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 12-13.

72. Report of the Secretary of War, 1868 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1868), p. 865.

it from all sides, and in the distance the Monarch and the White Ladies lift their brows into the clouds. The most wonderful scenery in Texas is here displayed, and the mountains contain minerals and gems. It sits at an elevation of five thousand feet, and the air is all sweetness, purity and elasticity. He that breathes it rejoices, and seems to feel new life. To those who are sick with the lungs, what place can match this? The elevation is sufficient to give all that is best, and not so high as to create that rarity that is hurtful.(73)

The writer apparently took the Indian threat lightly. "The suspicion that Comanches and Apaches may be about," he remarked, "are only a sort of seasoning that gives zest and vigor to the limbs and courage to the heart."(74) Climatically, he noted the rainfall at Fort Davis averaged between 12 and 20 inches annually, and that the temperature in summer hovered between 70 and 75 degrees and in winter could occasionally get down to 15 degrees below zero.(75)

The new post went up rapidly, despite occasional edicts from above that suspended the work for weeks, months, and even years. Built largely of stone and adobe with wooden roofs, the structures proved sturdy facilities that weathered well through their seasons of active use. Within a few years a civilian community (first called Chihuahua, then Murphysville, and, finally, Fort Davis), formed mostly of Mexican laborers, had grown up next to the post and numbered around 100 souls living in small adobe houses and hovels. In 1869 the Fort Davis post office reopened with Hiram Kelly as postmaster. Supplies were hauled into the fort on contract from San Antonio, El Paso, and Mexico and points between. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad through west Texas ultimately eased the fort's difficulties procuring supplies. Although the post occupied a healthy setting, much time in the early years was spent ensuring the physical fitness of the soldiers, particularly

73. Taylor, The Coming Empire, pp. 354-55.

74. Ibid., p. 355.

75. Ibid.

from such diseases as scurvy and from the unsanitary living conditions in the barracks that often spawned infection and illness.(76) Under such conditions Fort Davis spent its formative years, providing the protection that emigrants required as they passed west to the California coast. Davis, like the other west Texas garrisons, gave both physical and psychological comfort to travelers. Wrote one of them: "We could imagine that behind the strong walls . . . was to be found a mighty host of Uncle Sam's warriors. Yet a parade of the entire force would sometimes diminish our feeling of security. . . ."(77)

S. Mission and Command Strength

Besides patrolling, escorting mail coaches, and otherwise protecting the main artery west and east, troops from Fort Davis engaged in road building, a tiresome, complaint-provoking activity that often required weeks or months away from the garrison. Often, too, the troops were sent to garrison subposts, or smaller outposts located further out in the hinterland. Camps parented by Fort Davis included, at various times, Ojo Caliente, Eagle Mountains, and Pena Colorado. Yet as the Indian wars passed into history so did the need for maintaining these outposts. Fort Davis became superfluous as early as 1886 when the departmental commander reported its role to be primarily instructional in nature.(78)

76. Ibid., p. 355; Outline Descriptions of the Posts and Stations of Troops in the Geographical Divisions and Departments of the United States (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), p. 179; Conklin and Conkling, The Butterfield Overland Mail, I, 27; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 228; David A. Clary, "The Role of the Army Surgeon in the West: Daniel Weisel at Fort Davis, Texas, 1868-1872," The Western Historical Quarterly, III (January, 1972), pp. 56-57. Contractors who hauled supplies to the Texas forts in 1868-69 are listed in Report of the Secretary of War, 1869, pp. 392-93.

77. Dagmar Marigner, "Camp and Travel in Texas, I," The Overland Monthly, XVII (second series, February, 1891), p. 188.

78. Arlen L. Fowler, The Black Infantry in the West, 1869-1891 (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Publishing Corporation, 1971), p. 24; Report of the Secretary of War, 1880 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880), p. 125; Report of the Secretary of War, 1886 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886), pp. 124-25.

Garrison strength at Fort Davis reflected the post's changing status through the years. During periods of peak activity against the Indians, 1867-1881, the troop complement remained high; as the Indian wars waned, so did the need for maintaining large numbers of soldiers at the fort, although the largest troop complements were present in 1881-83. Four regiments of black troops--the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry--principally occupied Fort Davis through most of its active existence. The cavalry units were organized in 1866; the infantry units, composed of consolidated elements of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first regiments (Twenty-fourth) and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth regiments (Twenty-fifth) of colored troops, were organized in 1869. Earlier, the Forty-first regiment had served at Fort Davis. Between 1867 and 1875 the cavalry at Fort Davis consisted of troopers of the Ninth regiment. Thereafter until 1885 the Tenth regiment was present. Infantrymen of the Twenty-fourth regiment were there until 1872, while men of the Twenty-fifth composed part of the garrison from 1870 to 1880.(79)

Assigned garrison strength at Fort Davis from 1867 to 1890 totaled as follows:(80)

79. Report of the Secretary of War, 1869, pp. 237-38; Uteley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 24.

80. Compiled from year end figures as indicated from Report of the Secretary of War, 1867, pp. 472-73; Report of the Secretary of War, 1868, pp. 764-65; Report of the Secretary of War, 1869, pp. 170-71; Report of the Secretary of War, 1870, pp. 76-77; Report of the Secretary of War, 1871 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871), pp. 96-97; Report of the Secretary of War, 1872 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), pp. 108-09; Report of the Secretary of War, 1873 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1873), pp. 62-63; Report of the Secretary of War, 1874 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1874), pp. 74-75; Report of the Secretary of War, 1875 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875), pp. 144-45; Report of the Secretary of War, 1876 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876), pp. 44-45; Report of the Secretary of War, 1877 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877), pp. 18-19; Report of the Secretary of War, 1878 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1879), pp. 14-15; Report of the Secretary of War, 1879 (Washington: Government Printing Office, (Continued)

<u>Approximate Date</u>	<u>Companies</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>	<u>Aggregate</u>
August, 1867	5	9C	11	267	278
August, 1868	5	9C, 41I	14	384	398
September, 1869	4	9C, 41I	18	277	295
September, 1870	7	9C, 24I, 25I	23	404	427
September, 1871	3	9C, 24I, 25I	11	168	179
September, 1872	3	9C, 25I	13	226	239
September, 1873	4	9C, 25I	17	262	279
September, 1874	4	9C, 25I	17	216	233
September, 1875	6	10C, 25I	23	226	249
September, 1876	6	10C, 25I	24	274	298
September, 1877	4	10C, 25I	16	209	225
September, 1878	6	10C, 25I	24	306	330
September, 1879	6	10C, 25I	20	338	358
September, 1880	6	10C, 24I	24	382	406
September, 1881	12	10C, 1I	41	542	583
September, 1882	10	10C, 16I	35	611	646
September, 1883	10	10C, 16I	39	600	639
September, 1884	8	10C, 16I	30	476	506
September, 1885	3	3C	17	190	207
September, 1886	4	3C, 16I	18	249	267
September, 1887	5	3C, 16I	22	292	314
September, 1888	2	5I	8	101	109
September, 1889	2	5I	8	95	103
September, 1890	5	5I, 23I	19	271	290

The last black troops departed Fort Davis in April, 1885, when the Tenth Cavalry received orders to transfer to Arizona during army prosecution of the Geronimo Campaign--the last major drive against the Apaches. Their

80. (Cont.) 1879), pp. 20-21; Report of the Secretary of War, 1880 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880), pp. 12-13; Report of the Secretary of War, 1881 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881), pp. 52-53; Report of the Secretary of War, 1882, pp. 34-35; Report of the Secretary of War, 1883 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), pp. 62-63; Report of the Secretary of War, 1884 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884), pp. 64-65; Report of the Secretary of War, 1885 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885), pp. 86-87; Report of the Secretary of War, 1886, pp. 90-91; Report of the Secretary of War, 1887, pp. 92-93; Report of the Secretary of War, 1888, pp. 78-79; Report of the Secretary of War, 1889 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889), pp. 98-99; Report of the Secretary of War, 1890 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), pp. 78-79.

departure marked an end to the black occupation of Fort Davis that spanned nearly two decades.(81)

T. The Postwar Indian Situation

Much of that time was devoted to Indian campaigning. After the Civil War, as settlers and army troops gradually moved back to the frontier, they found Apache incursions into the region to have gone largely unchecked since the Confederate withdrawal in 1862. Despite a reservation established for them in New Mexico, bands of Mescaleros still frequented the Davis Mountain country and the Big Bend; others dropped south from New Mexico havens to raid at will across the Rio Grande and to strike American settlements on the border. Comanches and Kiowas still roamed the country below the Indian Territory, distressing travelers through west Texas and northern Mexico. For the first decade of the new Fort Davis's existence parties of troops patrolled the San Antonio-El Paso Road to keep the east-west mail route and supply line free from Indian depredation. Troops from the post also protected the mail stations erected after the war at Eagle Springs, Van Horn Wells, El Muerto, and Barilla Springs. But the tribesmen were bold. After the post was established they frequently attacked herders nearby, stealing large numbers of cattle.(82)

U. Indian Emily

Out of the Mescalero raids around Fort Davis in the late 1860s developed the legend of Indian Emily. The story, most likely apocryphal, centered around an Apache attack on the post and adjacent community. After the Indians withdrew a wounded girl was found left behind. Taken to the fort, she recovered and lived with a family named Easton where she became enamored of young Thomas Easton, a lieutenant of the line.

81. Leckie, The Buffalo Soldiers, p. 239; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 48.

82. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 31, 34; Madison, Big Bend Country, pp. 23-25.

When Easton directed his affections elsewhere, Emily disappeared. After several months she returned furtively one evening when a sentry mistakenly shot her. Before dying, Indian Emily warned of an imminent Apache attack on the garrison. Thus prepared, the soldiers promptly repelled the assault next morning. Indian Emily, says the legend, betrayed her people to protect the man she loved. A grave marker implanted on her resting place near the fort read: "Indian Squaw--Killed by Accident." In 1936 the Texas Centennial Commission erected a monument inscribed thusly:

Here lies Indian Emily, an Apache girl, whose love for a young officer induced her to give warning of an Indian attack. Mistaken for an enemy, she was shot by a sentry, but saved the garrison from massacre.(83)

V. Campaigning Into the 1880s

Whether or not this episode really happened--and there is no evidence for it--it was grounded in the reality of Indian combat that confronted the Fort Davis garrison on a regular basis in the years after 1867. In September, 1868, at Colonel Merritt's direction, a scouting party from the post consisting of one officer, sixty enlisted men, and ten civilians succeeded in killing twenty-five Indians, wounding a like number, and retrieving 198 head of livestock. Three enlisted men were wounded while destroying the Apache village in the mountains of the Big Bend. Most instances of warfare, however, involved pursuit of Indian horse and cattle thieves and confrontations between small numbers on either side. In 1870 Merritt's successor, Colonel Edward Hatch launched three campaigns against tribesmen secure in the Guadalupe Mountains. One of these in January succeeded in surprising a village and killing twenty-five of its occupants. The next year Colonel William R. Shafter, who succeeded Hatch, sent a column of Ninth cavalrymen after Comanches

83. Ibid., pp. 38-39; Robert S. Reading, Arrows over Texas (San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1960), p. 95. Easton does not appear in Francis B. Heitman (comp.), Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903 (2 vols.; Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903).

who had stolen army livestock at Barilla Springs. The expedition turned into a protracted hunt as Shafter led his command through the desolate Staked Plains northeast of Fort Davis. The trek through desert and dune wore on man and beast, forcing Shafter to reluctantly abandon the chase, returning to the post after twenty-two days. While capturing no Indians, Shafter's campaign crossed over terrain heretofore thought inaccessible and provided important geographical information about the topography of the region of immense value on future military operations against the Kiowas and Comanches in 1874-75.(84)

In 1871 the Mescaleros agreed to a tentative peace and withdrew to the reservation, leaving the Texas frontier quiet over the next four years. Soldiers at Fort Davis occupied their time building roads and performing routine garrison duties. The peace was disrupted on brief occasions when parties of Mescaleros and Lipans raided the Mexican settlements then sought refuge in the mountains; in 1876 the frequency of these small raids quickened. The following year saw a resurgence in Indian activity along the El Paso Road. Three people died from Apache attacks between March and May within four miles of Fort Davis. Others met similar fates near Forts Quitman, McKavett, and Griffin. And from August, 1877, to April, 1878, no fewer than sixteen persons were killed by Indians in west Texas, some less than twenty miles from the post. Patrols from Forts Davis and Stockton often followed the war parties to the reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, but were impotent to punish their quarries on the reserve.(85)

Between 1878 and 1879 troops from Fort Davis conducted numerous patrols through the Indian country. On orders from Department of Texas commander Brigadier General Edward O.C. Ord.,

84. Report of the Secretary of War, 1868, p. 716; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 34-35.

85. Ibid., p. 35; Report of the Secretary of War, 1877, p. 82; Report of the Secretary of War, 1878, p. 82; Alex E. Sweet and J. Armory Knox, On a Mexican Mustang through Texas (London: Chatto and Windus, 1905), p. 523; Ray, "Ethnohistorical Analysis of Documents Relating to the Apache Indians of Texas," p. 154.

Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson took charge of the newly established District of the Pecos, embracing west Texas, and built three subposts to be manned by troops from Fort Davis. Other subposts established in the area were controlled by commands at Fort Stockton and Fort Concho. Those under Fort Davis were set up at Eagle Springs, Seven Springs, and Pine Springs. From these camps troops were to guard waterholes, roads, and trails, and protect travelers and the mail routes from Indian attack.(86)

Grierson's patrols proved arduous exercises for participating troops, since they often remained in the field for a month or more at a time. Synopses of several typical campaigns conducted over the summer of 1878 appeared thusly in the official reports:(87)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| [May 20-Aug. 29] | To camp at Eagle Springs, and scouted from there to Carissa Mountains. The sign observed seemed to show that the Indians belonged to the Fort Stanton Reservation, as direction of most of the trails either led to or came from the Guadalupe. |
| [June 28-Sept. 25] | To camp at Seven Springs, and scouted from there to Presidio Creek, Frazier's Creek, Point of Rocks, and Barrilla Mountains. No Indians or Indian sign, other than old camps, were seen, and no depredations committed. |
| [July 7-15] | In pursuit of unknown parties (supposed hostile Indians) who had murdered a Mexican, July 4, 1878, near Mr. Keysey's charcoal pit, in the vicinity of Musquez Canon, about four miles east from Fort Davis. Trail was found to be very indistinct; they were on foot and shod with moccasins--only three persons in the party. Scouted thoroughly in every direction without success; they had taken flight through the Limpia Mountains; north of Fort Davis. |

86. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 36.

87. "Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas during the year ending September 30, 1879," in Report of the Secretary of War, 1879, p. 102. The full contents of this document, as well as that for 1880, appear in Appendix A.

W. The Victorio War

These campaigns represented the involvement of the Fort Davis command in the early stages of the Victorio War, an Indian conflict that lasted into 1880. It represented the largest military operation that the troops took part in, while proving to be the last major Indian outbreak in the region of west Texas. The war grew out of several causes centered around the Mescalero reservation in New Mexico. These included intra-tribal factional disputes coupled with difficulties of the tribesmen in accepting the reservation status. Many left the reservation in the early summer of 1879 to take up raiding in Mexico and Texas. Led by the charismatic Victorio, these Indians fluctuated between warfare and peace as the extremes suited them. An attempt by the Indians to settle on the Fort Stanton reserve only resulted in disrupting the lives of peaceable Mescaleros living there. When the agent called for soldiers to maintain order, Victorio, Nana, and their followers escaped into the mountains of Mexico to begin terrorizing the border settlements. Oddly enough, most of the warriors accompanying Victorio initially were Warm Springs Apaches who the government had unsuccessfully tried to settle on lands in Arizona. Joined now by Mescalero malcontents, Victorio led a core of Indian resistance that promised to give army officials considerable difficulty in the months ahead.

The campaign against Victorio peaked in 1880. In April, columns of troops converged on the agency at Fort Stanton to disarm the Indians. They included one commanded by Colonel Grierson which had arrived from Texas. During the disarmament the Mescaleros began fleeing with their guns. Grierson's contingent of Tenth cavalrymen, including some from Fort Davis, charged them vigorously, scattering the tribesmen in separate parties that were soon rounded up. Victorio escaped to Mexico while Grierson presently gave up the pursuit and went back to Texas. Hoping to prevent Victorio's reemergence in New Mexico, Grierson and eight troops of the Tenth took station at Fort Davis along with four companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a troop of Eighth cavalrymen, and a unit of Pueblo Indian scouts.

When word came of Victorio's appearance near the Rio Grande, Grierson moved his command out. In Quitman Canyon, at a waterhole called Tinaja de las Palmas, Grierson, accompanied by only his son, Robert, and a small escort, received news that Victorio and 150 warriors were approaching. During the night an officer and fifteen men rode up intending to escort Grierson to Eagle Springs. The colonel put them to work fortifying the waterhole. Next morning, July 31, as the Apaches tried to skirt the place, Grierson directed Second Lieutenant Leighton Finley and ten of his command to attack. The colonel and the remaining force secured a position in rocks beside the tinaja while Finley engaged the Indians for nearly an hour. Reinforcements, consisting of two troops of the Tenth under Captain Charles D. Viele, then arrived and charged the warriors in a hot skirmish that sent Finley's soldiers running for cover in the rock fort. After an hour of intense shooting Viele succeeded in gaining Grierson's post. When the Indians tried to withdraw, the Tenth cavalrymen blocked their route. Soon another troop of the Tenth arrived from Fort Quitman. Commanded by Captain Nicholas Nolan, the soldiers immediately charged forward driving the warriors back. Victorio finally abandoned the fight; his followers headed back toward the Rio Grande. One soldier was killed and an officer wounded in the battle at Tinajas de las Palmas. Victorio lost seven killed and many wounded before withdrawing. Grierson went to Eagle Springs and awaited the Apaches' return.

Troops from Grierson's command encountered Victorio's warriors several more times in August, including one notable fight at Rattlesnake Springs on the eastern slope of the Sierra Diablo Mountains. Hotly pursued by the army, as well as by a unit of Texas Rangers, Victorio once more found sanctuary below the border. But he did not remain unmolested. An expedition from New Mexico and Arizona went after the tribesmen and in October a command of Mexican irregulars found them at Tres Castillos, Chihuahua. After a lengthy battle Victorio was killed and most of his followers destroyed.(88)

88. Uteley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 38, 40-45. The most comprehensive treatment of the Victorio War is in Dan L. Thrapp, Victorio (Continued)

Troops from Fort Davis officially logged 12,579 miles between 1879 and 1880 while patrolling, scouting, and pursuing Victorio's band. In the autumn of 1880 Colonel William R. Shafter returned to Fort Davis. Shafter sent troops to occupy a line of cantonments along the Rio Grande, part of the District of the Bravo which had been carved from Grierson's District of the Pecos. These soldiers watched the crossings to insure that any of Victorio's followers did not reappear. Later they guarded construction crews along the Southern Pacific Railroad. With the arrival of the railroad the population grew and the Indian menace vanished. The troops at Fort Davis fell into a routine of daily drills and training interspersed with road building exercises. In September, 1881, Department Commander Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur reported some Indian raids to steal horses and shoot cattle. "Colonel Shafter . . . took effective measures against them, and at this time they have disappeared." In 1885 when the Chiricahuas of Arizona threatened difficulties in that department, the activity prompted resumption of a military posture along the border to the east. Fort Davis troops took part, observing the Rio Grande fords to prevent wandering tribesmen from passing through west Texas. Third cavalymen from the post rode southwest seeking a number of Apaches reported to have crossed the river. And in December rumors reached the fort that Mexican soldiers had crossed and stolen some cattle. A detachment was sent to investigate. So intimidated became the local populace adjoining the garrison over the possibility of Indian trouble that they petitioned the President, asking that the troop strength at Fort Davis be augmented to compensate for those soldiers away on patrol. But this was not done.(89)

88. (Cont.) and the Mimbres Apaches (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980). See also Douglas C. McChristian, "Grierson's Fight at Tinaja de las Palmas: An Episode in the Victorio Campaign," The Red River Valley Historical Review, VII (Winter, 1982), pp. 45-63. For Grierson's report of his activities in the spring of 1880, see Report of the Secretary of War, 1880, pp. 154-58. His report of September 20, 1880, included in ibid., pp. 158-63, appears in Appendix B.

89. Report of the Secretary of War, 1881, p. 128; Report of the Secretary of War, 1880, p. 148; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 47; Army and Navy Journal, June 20, 1885; Army and Navy Journal, (Continued)

X. Post Life and Other Duties

During lulls in Indian activity, and especially during the years following the Victorio campaign, life at Fort Davis represented a somewhat tedious monotony, as it did at most western garrisons. A major difference, however, was the almost constant presence of black troops and the lurking reality of racial disharmony should white units be introduced to the post. But trouble seldom occurred. Incidents of discrimination were minimal and usually involved relationships between the black soldiers and their white officers. Wrote one observer:

It was evident that the officers, perhaps from old prejudices of slavery times, believed in the management of the colored troops with strict dignity and icy distance, as a safeguard against any jar that the freedman's idea of freedom might have upon military orders. Yet with all this stiffness, we never observed arrogance or want of consideration for the colored soldiers. Orders and intercourse between them simply went on in the manner of cold machinery.(90)

The black soldiers experienced discrimination while fulfilling their duties. Members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry served as station guards for the stagecoach lines along the El Paso Road. Often, once their tours were over, they were not allowed on the coaches to ride back to the fort, but had to walk the entire distance. One station master refused to feed the guards, an incident that infuriated Colonel Shafter, who demanded that the troops be properly treated. Yet even Shafter was himself capable of questionable racial policies when, in 1881, he approved charges against a black West Pointer, Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, for embezzlement of post funds. Flipper most likely was victimized by fellow officers jealous of the attentions he received from a certain young lady while earlier stationed at Fort Concho. Transferred with his company of Tenth cavalymen to Fort Davis, Flipper was

89. (Cont.) September 26, 1885; Army and Navy Journal, January 2, 1886; Secretary of War William C. Endicott to John D. Davis, October 7, 1885. NA, RG 94. Records of the Adjutant General's Office. Microfilm Roll 905 8821.

90. Mariager, "Camp and Travel in Texas," p. 189.

appointed post commissary, in which capacity he was serving when arrested on embezzlement charges. The accusations against Flipper, never fully substantiated, nonetheless forced his dismissal in 1882 for unbecoming conduct. His promising army career a shambles, Flipper remained undeterred and went on to a successful life as a civil engineer.(91)

Unsettled conditions in west Texas and the presence of outlaws affected the Fort Davis garrison during the early 1880s. To effectively chastise the outlaw element near the Pecos River, a camp of Texas Rangers was set up near the post in 1880. The establishment came none too soon, for in May of that year a large number of robberies took place in the community adjoining Fort Davis. Rangers were often posted to guard the jail, a structure of questionable strength from which escapes were frequently attempted.(92) Nonetheless, the Fort Davis community continued to thrive, nurtured by the symbiotic relationship it enjoyed with the military post. Besides food stuffs transported from Mexico and San Antonio, the soldiers bought watermelons and muskmelons grown by Mexican farmers on lands near the fort. By the mid-eighties grapes and onions came in from El Paso, while peaches and pears were imported from California. The invigorating climate continued to attract visitors. One was a retired navy captain who found the dry air contrasted richly with "whiffs of the briny deep." Another was an officer who had been at Fort Davis in 1861, and had been imprisoned by the Confederates near San Antonio before escaping to Mexico. A notice in the Army and Navy Journal suggested that "an enterprising man" might do well to erect a hotel to entertain "those tourists who wish to seek health and recreation in this unsurpassed lovely climate. . . ."(93)

91. Paul H. Carlson, "William R. Shafter: Military Commander in the American West" (unpublished doctoral dated August, 1973, Texas Tech University), p. 112; Leckie, The Buffalo Soldiers, pp. 237-38.

92. Walter Prescott Webb, The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1955), pp. 406-09.

93. September 6, 1890; Army and Navy Journal, March 17, 1883; Army and Navy Journal, October 14, 1882; Army and Navy Journal, September 26, 1885; Army and Navy Journal, September 6, 1890.

Soldiers at Fort Davis found diversions on and off the post. Within the garrison limits they enjoyed band music and a generally well-stocked library. There was also a post school through most of the fort's existence where the troops might improve their education voluntarily. Off-post amusements ran from gambling to drinking to relations with prostitutes at the neighboring community. Raucous behavior sometimes resulted in tragedy as when an army private was shot to death in Chihuahua in October, 1871; another soldier died from stab wounds received in the town a few months later. Such incidents became the rule rather than exception around Fort Davis. Occasionally, too, there was criminal wrongdoing at the post. As the post surgeon recounted early in 1882:

A cowardly and brutal murder of an Indian captive (squaw) was perpetrated by some party or parties unknown near the Hospital where the woman was tented. The deed was done with an axe or some other sharp instrument--her head being split open, and rape appears to have been the object.(94)

To counter the bad influence, garrison events were programmed, including Fourth of July celebrations with baseball games and various kinds of races. In 1886 and 1887 a Good Templars Lodge was organized at Fort Davis and quickly recruited sixty members.(95)

Officers and their families also had their recreational outlets. Many forms of social events transpired, with balls ("hops"), weddings, and dinners among the most common. Occasionally the tedium was broken with visits by prominent officers, like Commanding General William T. Sherman and Departmental Commander General Augur in 1882. Courts-martial also drew attention, and picnics, Mexican circuses,

94. "Medical History," p. 329.

95. Utey, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 29-31; Army and Navy Journal, December 25, 1886; Army and Navy Journal, January 2, 1887; Army and Navy Journal, February 5, 1887; Army and Navy Journal, February 19, 1887.

cotillions, and riding parties were held with regularity. Elaborate New Year's Eve dances and banquets took place which non-commissioned officers also attended. Early in 1884 bicycle riding became a post fad. After regimental bands were assigned to Fort Davis concerts regularly entertained the officers and their families as well as the enlisted men. And in August, 1890, one of many theatrical performances occurred at Fort Davis:

On account of the increase of the garrison, it was necessary to give up the barracks, used heretofore, and transfer all property and material to another site. The entire company have worked hard, and deserve much credit for the very neat and well-appointed theatre they now have. An excellent programme was rendered, and fully 200 people assembled to witness the opening. Sergt. Beyer, Co. D, 23d Inf., deserves much credit for his excellent make-up and acting. Pvt. Walters, of Co. I, 5th Inf., was very good. De Mont, of Co. K, was very good on the flying rings, as was Cumings. Sergt. Beyer, in his comic recitation, was first rate. The sketch "Resuscitated" was very well done. The slack wire performance of DeMont and Beckman was good. Also the song and dances. The rest of the programme was well carried out. After the performance a pleasant hop was given.(96)

Y. Abandonment

The dearth of troop activity beyond drill and training at Fort Davis ultimately closed the post. Although the lease of the fort property was due to run until 1918, the fact that the Southern Pacific and the Texas Pacific railroads were too remote to effectively serve the garrison proved too much to overcome. As early as September, 1888, General Stanley observed that Fort Davis was "out of place." He urged that it be discontinued and a three-troop cavalry post be erected near the Southern Pacific, preferably at Camp Pena Colorado to oversee the Big Bend country.(97) Three years later, the army simply vacated its lease with

96. Army and Navy Journal, August 16, 1890. See also, Army and Navy Journal, October 14, 1882; Army and Navy Journal, November 17, 1883; Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884; Army and Navy Journal, March 22, 1884; Army and Navy Journal, December 25, 1886; Army and Navy Journal, August 10, 1889; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 31.

97. Report of the Secretary of War, 1888, pp. 144-45.

the James family and dispersed the companies of the Twenty-Third Infantry to Forts McIntosh and Bliss. General Stanley, alluding to a means by which the post might have been salvaged, remarked that it had "outlived its usefulness as a military station. . . . It is to be regretted that it was discontinued, owing to its salubrious climate and its usefulness as a government sanitary hospital, to which injured soldiers could be sent." (98) In the end, on July 20, 1891, on verbal orders of Secretary of War Redfield Proctor, Fort Davis joined twenty-seven other western forts in succumbing to fiscal reality. (99) Thereafter a paid custodian looked after the post. In 1906, as an "abandoned and useless military reservation," Fort Davis was placed in the charge of the Secretary of the Interior. Tracts comprising the post acreage were later auctioned. Finally, in 1959, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, after determining that the old buildings possessed historical commemorative value, urged that Fort Davis be included in the national park system. In 1961 that objective was realized. (100)

98. "Report of Brigadier-General Stanley," September 9, 1891, in Report of the Secretary of War, 1892, pp. 156, 529.

99. Ibid., p. 59. There is no mention of Fort Davis's abandonment in Army General Orders No. 50. General Orders and Circulars, Adjutant General's Office, 1891 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892). Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains, p. 313 stated that the decision to close the post followed a visit there by Secretary of War Proctor. The statement is unsubstantiated.

100. Report of the Secretary of War, 1892, p. 540; General Orders No. 205, December 27, 1906, in General Orders and Circulars, War Department, 1906 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907); U.S. Congress, House. Establishing a National Historic Site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Tex. S. Rept. 771, 87th Cong., 1st sess., 1961, p. 3; U.S. Congress, House. Establishing a National Historic Site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Tex. H. Rept. 641, 87th Cong., 1 sess., 1961. "An Act Authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas, approved September 8, 1961 (75 Stat. 488)," in Hillary A. Tolson (comp.), Laws Relating to the National Park Service. Supplement II (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963), p. 346. (Reproduced in Appendix J.) Additional general data relating to the second Fort Davis through its abandonment appears in Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 51-95.

PART II. THE FIRST FORT DAVIS, 1854-61

A. General Physical History

The location for new forts in west Texas was a matter of major consequence well pondered by military authorities as early as the late 1840s. While the protection of settlements remained paramount, other considerations dealt with the number and character of the Indian inhabitants, the best places where their activities could be controlled, and whether those points could be quickly and inexpensively supplied. Second Lieutenant William H.C. Whiting's reconnoissance in 1849 found one candidate for a post meeting this criteria at Comanche Painted Camp near Limpia Canyon, a place where grass and wood abounded and situated appropriately on the road Whiting blazed between San Antonio and El Paso.(1) In 1852 and 1853 Major William H. Emory and Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield, agreeing with Whiting's assessment of the area east of the Davis Mountains, recommended that a post be constructed on the Limpia. When, in October, 1854, work on building such a post actually began, Lieutenant Colonel Washington Seawell, Eighth Infantry, determined that it be thrown up hurriedly before winter. A more permanent garrison would be erected later. To that end, Seawell directed parties to establish a wood camp, twenty-five miles away in the mountains, from which pine logs were brought to the site in wagons and cut into slabs for building. Similarly, work parties quarried stone but a mile distant.

The first buildings represented the barest form of shelter for the troops, consisting of six crude dwellings built in Hospital Canyon to house the infantry companies. These were thrown up hastily of oak and cottonwood pickets pressed into the earth and roofed with grass. Each structure measured 56 feet long by 20 feet wide.(2) Crude officer

1. Captain Hanson G. Catlett to Brigadier General Thomas S. Jesup, May 18, 1849. NA, RG 92. Microfilm NMRA 906 8820, Fort Davis NHS; Whiting, "Journal of reconnoissance to El Paso," NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 8821. General information on the first fort used in this section has been drawn partly from Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 15-44.

2. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, pp. 7-8; Utley, Special Report, pp. 28-29.

quarters were erected of pickets, grass, and canvas west along the canyon floor. So were other necessary buildings, but data on those raised in 1854 and 1855 appears practically nonexistent. Zenas R. Bliss, a second lieutenant at Fort Davis in 1855, remembered that:

The quarters for the men were built irregularly along the side of the canyon, and the live oak trees which were permitted to stand furnished a delightful shade, and almost concealed the officers' houses from view. The quarters were very poor. . . . They were built by the labor of the enlisted men, and no other persons were employed, and the Post probably did not cost the Government a thousand dollars. . . .(3)

Wood brought to the post from the timber camp was cut into boards and rafters by a twelve-mule-drive Page circular sawmill. Years later landowner John James sued for the loss of the logs removed from his property. The government eventually reimbursed James.(4)

From this beginning, improvements went on through 1855. During that year a lime kiln was built thirty miles away to aid in the ongoing construction. In October Colonel Seawell recommended the hiring of civilian mechanics to hasten the work, but army authorities rejected the advice. By the spring of 1856 the temporary nature of the construction at Fort Davis was clearly not to suffice for the duration of the army occupation, and in April, Seawell requested authority to build permanent quarters there.(5)

In June Inspector General Mansfield reported that

Col. Seawell has in view building an entire new post, of good stone, which is abundant here, out on the open prairie near

3. "Reminiscences," p. 15.

4. *Ibid.*; Lee and Stephen, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, pp. 12-13.

5. Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 19; NA, RG 393. Entry 4776, Registers of Letters Received, January, 1851-November, 1857, #101; *ibid.*, no numerical designation, but receipt dated April 19, 1856.

fine springs at a nominal rental and near a large garden he has established. I look upon all posts in this Indian county, commanded by hills, difficult of access as injudicious; enabling the enemy to chose [sic] his time to pick off any man at will.(6)

Mansfield's inspection provided some details of construction of the post to that time. Company A, consisting of forty men, he reported as being quartered "in a hackale [jacal] and in tents and has a hackale mess room and kitchen--no iron bedsteads." Company supplies and ordnance were kept in a tent. Nearby stood three more jacals occupied by laundresses. The other companies lived in similar structures. All six units employed laundresses, two or three of whom lived in jacals near each company. Eighth Infantry bandmen lived in a structure like those occupied by the companies. If these buildings abided by their formal definition, they comprised little more than huts of vertical logs and sticks chinked and covered with mud. Officers, too, lived in the log contrivances deemed but temporary and which according to Mansfield, "will last but a short time." Mansfield noted that the guard at Fort Davis consisted of "24 men and 3 non-commissioned officers in a hackale and tent." Sixteen men were held as prisoners at the time. The post hospital was a large issue hospital tent and another wood building or jacal. Twenty-five iron bedsteads were inside. The bakery was housed in yet another wooden structure and included "a good oven," while the Quartermaster facility consisted of "stone houses . . . covered with canvas." A blacksmith's shop was built of stone with a thatched roof, and there was a corral and sawmill nearby. A magazine, containing thousands of ammunition cartridges, was built of adobe and covered with canvas. The map accompanying Mansfield's report indicated that a billiard hall had been erected, or at least plotted, near officers' quarters located along the south wall of the canyon.(7)

6. "Colonel J.K.F. Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," The Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XLII (April, 1939), p. 356.

7. Ibid., pp. 352-56, 358. One account states that a theatre with capacity for 200 people was built by soldiers at Fort Davis in 1856. (Continued)

In late August, 1856, while Colonel Seawell was away, Captain Arthur T. Lee requested permission of departmental headquarters to erect "such structures as will protect the comd. during the approaching winter." Anticipating such permission, Lee began construction of more substantial buildings at the east entrance of Hospital Canyon. On September 13, the captain notified the department that his "work was progressing rapidly." First Lieutenant Don Carlos Buell, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Texas, replied on September 30, directing Lee to halt his work:

As you must have been aware of the contemplated removal of the post to another location as soon as authority was received from the War Department for the erection of buildings and a lease of the land was secured, it is presumed that there must have been a necessity such as the absolute want of shelter for the troops, to determine you, during a temporary command, to commence the work alluded to. In order, therefore, that the labor of the troops shall not have been expended without the return of some benefit, your requisition for certain articles for the doors and windows has been approved, but you will, I am directed to say, confine yourself strictly to a plan of temporary accomodation and shelter. No timber will be used for permanent floor, nor otherwise, excepting what may be absolutely necessary to make the buildings tenable as a temporary shelter, such as for doors and windows. Lime for the roofs will not be allowed.(8)

Lee responded on October 24, stating that he was unaware of proposals "for the removal of the post of Fort Davis."(9) By that time, with delay in the mail, progress on the new buildings had gone on

7. (Cont.) Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 26. This structure, likely consisting of only a covered stage and an open seating area, probably was built sometime after Mansfield's inspection.

8. Buell to Lee, September 30, 1856. NA, RG 393. Entry 4775. Letters sent by the Department of Texas, the District of Texas, and the 5th Military District, 1856-1858 and 1865-1870. NA Microfilm Publication M1165, Roll T (hereafter cited as Letters Sent [LS]). See also NA, RG 393. Entry 4776. Registers of Letters Received, January, 1851-November, 1857, #31, received September 20, 1856.

9. Ibid., #39, received November 11, 1856.

without interruption. Lee was later placed under arrest by Seawell, probably because of his performance in the matter. Nevertheless, in January, 1857, Lee wrote headquarters to report that the new quarters at Fort Davis were almost finished. These six buildings erected of stone quarried nearby, composed barracks to replace the flimsy jacals in which the troops had survived during the preceding year. Evidently by January, 1857, department headquarters agreed with Lee's assessment of the physical condition of Fort Davis, for on the 31st he received authorization "to remove the old quarters . . . and use the materials in erecting kitchens and mess rooms. . . ."(10)

Work then turned to replacing other structures at the post. After two years many of the log and picket buildings had begun to rot and warp. Officer quarters had become particularly uncomfortable, and the hospital was described as "rickety." Quartermaster supplies were often bared to the weather because of inadequate canvas-covered frame structures that offered little security and had become increasingly dilapidated. Realization of this caused army officials in San Antonio now to concur in the need to rebuild the post, and in August they petitioned the War Department for financial aid for "the erection and repair of public buildings at Fort Davis."(11)

By June, 1857, few changes had occurred. Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Jones, Regimental Quartermaster of the Eighth Infantry, reported to the Quartermaster General that the post was built of wood and stone. The latter was acquired from "within a mile of the Post" where it was blasted from its quarry. Wood from pineries established seventy to seventy-five miles away was hauled to the fort and there sawed into planks and timbers. Post buildings consisted of the following:

10. Ibid., #2, received January 23, 1857; First Lieutenant Irvin McDowell to Lee, January 31, 1857. NA, RG 393. Entry 4775. LS.

11. First Lieutenant John Withers to Commanding Officer, Fort Davis, August 17, 1857. Ibid; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 8.

[Barracks.] The buildings occupied by the Troops as quarters are six in number (one to each company) built of stone, dimensions 60 ft x 20 ft. Walls 9 feet high, and 2 feet thick thatched with grass, flagged floors.

[Kitchens and Mess Rooms.] In rear of each of the stone quarters [barracks] there is a building 56 ft x 20 ft, built of oak and cotton wood pickets thatched with grass, formerly occupied as temporary quarters by the Troops, now used as Kitchens and Mess Rooms.

The Hospital is a building 85 ft. x 20 ft. built of pickets, thatched with grass, altogether very slightly constructed, and at present in a very rickety condition, neither a safe nor a sufficient building for the purposes of an Hospital.

Store Houses are temporary buildings, one of them 100 ft. x 25 ft. built of pine slabs, roofed with paulins, used as a commissary store, but very insufficient for the purpose, the canvas covering being almost worn out, and the walls built of too slight materials to bear a thatch roof. In addition there are two slightly constructed frames covered with paulins, used for storing quartermaster's property, but the canvas is much worn, and affords very inadequate protection to the stores.

Magazine. Built of adobes with stone corners, roof paulin, dimensions 20 ft. x 18 ft.

Blacksmith's Shop. Built of Stone, thatched roof, dimensions 20 ft. x 20 ft.

Adjutant's Office. 28 ft. x 16 ft., built of pickets, thatched roof, boarded floor.

[Officers' Quarters.] Twelve Buildings occupied by officers, one of them by the Commanding Officer, dimensions 38 ft. x 20 ft. framed

and weather boarded, two glazed windows, thatched roof. It contains two rooms, one of them ceiled on the sides with boards. Adjoining the commanding officer's there is a small Log House, built in 1854, now in dilapidated condition and not fit to be used.

Seven others, 32 ft. x 16 ft. and four 20 ft. x 16 ft. built of pine slabs, thatched roofs, boarded floors, glazed windows.

[Kitchens.] Twelve small buildings. Average dimensions 18 ft. x 16 ft. built of pine slabs, thatched roofs, used as officers kitchens.

[Married soldiers' housing.] Thirteen small houses, 16 ft. x 14 ft. built of pine slabs, thatched, used as quarters for married soldiers and their families.

Bake-House. 42 ft. x 15 ft. built of stone, thatched roof.

Lieutenant Jones reiterated the temporary status of all these structures except the new barracks. Yet even these proved insufficient for the garrison, which numbered 372 officers and men.(12)

Two months after this inspection Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, transmitted an estimate of \$10,000 needed for construction and repairs at Fort Davis.(13) In September, Jones submitted another report on the buildings in which he noted that the commanding officer's house had a thatched roof, and that seven of the officers' quarters measured 32 feet by 20 feet while the remaining four measured 20 feet by 16 feet. "All of the above buildings are temporary," Jones wrote.

12. "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones, Regt. Quar. Mas. 8th Infy. relative to the establishment, resources, means of communication & c. & c. of Fort Davis, Texas. June 4th 1857. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

13. Twiggs to AAG Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, August 6, 1857. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

[They are] very slightly and roughly constructed and not intended for permanent use. The condition of all of them is bad. The timber used in their construction being mostly used whilst in a green state, has warped and shrunk greatly. The ends of the slabs having rotted in the ground renders them very insecure. They are altogether very uncomfortable and insufficient quarters.(14)

The twelve officers' kitchens, measuring 18 feet by 16 feet, were likewise in bad condition. Of the hospital, Jones remarked: "There being no nails on hand when it was built, it is held together mostly by wooden pins. They and the pickets having rotted, leaves the building in very rickety condition."(15)

Jones additionally accounted for three more pine slab officers' kitchens, each measuring 18 feet by 16 feet, with thatched roofs; and a similarly constructed one-room building with glazed windows occupied as the military paymaster's office. Further, there were six "temporary" buildings each measuring 16 feet and raised of pine slabs with thatched roofs used as married soldiers" quarters.(16)

Jones forwarded plans for the new permanent structures envisioned for Fort Davis. These consisted of a commanding officer's quarters, company officers' quarters, assistant surgeon's quarters, storehouse for quartermaster and commissary goods, hospital, guard house, non-commissioned staff quarters, band quarters, adjutant's office, and court-martial room, all of stone. Other proposed construction entailed erecting a new stable, building additions to the store enlisted men's barracks, and raising paled wooden fences around officers' quarters. Jones anticipated using extra duty men to accomplish this

14. Jones to Quartermaster General Thomas S. Jesup, September 19, 1857. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

work, while much of the needed timber would come from the temporary buildings.(17)

Two years later an inspection disclosed several changes at Fort Davis. Most significantly, a new quartermaster and commissary storehouse now stood at the post, apparently the only major addition to the post's complement of structures in the intervening time. It comprised

a two story building built of stone, dimensions 100 x 20 ft., walls, 16 ft. high and 2 ft. thick. Shingled roof. The lower story of this building is used as a store room for Commissary stores, and the upper story for the storage of Quartermaster's property. There is also a partition, constructed of stone at one end of the building which encloses two rooms, the dimensions of these rooms for the commissary are 20 x 16 ft. One of the rooms, situated on the lower story is used as an issue room for Commissary stores, and the other directly above is occupied as an office for the A.A.Q.M. and A.A.C.S. departments.(18)

Other changes consisted of a shingled roof built on the magazine, and a mud roof replacing one of thatch on the blacksmith shop. The old barracks built of oak and cottonwood pickets, now used as kitchens and messrooms, were in distressingly bad condition because of decay, making repairs impractical. The six stone barracks were occupied differently from before. Companies G and D lived in two buildings each. The fifth structure housed the regimental band, while the sixth had been converted to use as a guard house and prison room. The commanding officer's house now boasted two rooms lined with boards instead of one. Also, the dimensions of the remaining officers' quarters had somewhat changed during the period from September, 1857, to July, 1859. Whereas

17. Ibid. The plans were not included in the archival correspondence.

18. Acting Assistant Quartermaster First Lieutenant William Mc.Dye to Quartermaster General Thomas S. Jesup, July 4, 1859. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820). (Also on NMRA 63-172 [2082]). Fort Davis was also inspected on October 22, 1859 by the Acting Inspector General. Mansfield to AAG Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, October 31, 1860. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 567, 625.

formerly seven of the structures measured 32 feet by 20 feet, and four others measured 20 feet by 16 feet, in 1859 they ran 32 feet by 16 feet and 18 feet by 16 feet, respectively.(19) Perhaps these disparities simply resulted from mismeasurement.

In October, 1860, Inspector General Mansfield again visited Fort Davis. He found only two companies in garrison rather than the six he encountered during his 1856 tour. Consequently, only two of the stone barracks were occupied by troops. That farthest north on the line of company quarters had been turned into a guard house containing a prison room and three cells. Mansfield described the other barracks thusly:

The soldiers quarters are of stone, with thatched roofs, but no glass windows, & stone & dirt floors. The roofs should be shingled and glass windows put in to make them comfortable. There are five of these buildings, four of them have kitchens attached that are mere hackells [sic], & about falling down; & should be taken down, & burnt for firewood. For a two company post it would be best to make each alternate building a Kitchen & mess, & the 5[th] one should be taken down & the stone used in erecting an hospital.

"The Hospital," said Mansfield,

is a worthless building of posts set on end, and shrinking & rotten, & thatched roof, & rough floors, & braced outside, but will soon fall down, or be blown down. Another should be provided immediately. I would recommend that one of the stone soldiers quarters be taken down . . . and the materials used in erecting a suitable building for a hospital. This will leave 4 others ample for two Companies & their Kitchens, & one for the Guard as it now is.(20)

Mansfield reported that the post bakery, built of stone with a thatched roof, had "a good stone oven" with an extra oven built outside. The Adjutant's Office "is a small building made of slabs on end, and stone chimney, and thatched roof," while the officers' quarters consisted

19. Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859.

20. Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860.

of "logs on end & chinked in with thatched roofs, & rough floors." "The great number of them . . . was caused by a large force of 6 companies having been stationed here. They are useless except for temporary purposes." Mansfield regarded the magazine, though built of stone, as unsafe. "If the [shingled] roof was to take fire, no body would go near it. The roof should be raised, & more adoby covering be interposed to guard against fire." The new stone quartermaster and commissary storehouse sufficed well, although some of the quartermaster supplies were kept in one of the vacant barracks. An office for the post quartermaster and post commissary officers was in the top story of the building. At the upper end of Hospital Canyon stood the corral with stables for horses and mules. Nearby was the mule-driven sawmill, "at present out of order," wrote Mansfield. Along the north side of the canyon stood the stone blacksmith's shop with its adobe roof, along with a temporary saddler's shop. Mansfield's was the last recorded inspection at Fort Davis before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Following the Confederate eminence at, and withdrawal from, Fort Davis, in September, 1862, Captain Edmond D. Shirland of the First California Volunteers inventoried* the post structures for General Carleton. He found five of the stone barracks standing, four of which were in fair condition. One of the buildings had experienced a fire which burned its windows, doors, and thatched roof. The sixth barrack, previously converted to a guard house, also had suffered from fire. The stone storehouse, similarly, had damaged windows, doors, and roof, and Shirland reported that the structure was "surrounded by several small buildings" of undetermined use. He noted the adjutant's office and the commanding officer's home, described as measuring approximately 36 feet by 27 feet," with kitchen and several small outbuildings." Over the latter structure Shirland raised the United States flag during his visit. Other structures reported by Shirland, but not identified with certainty by him, and with measurements roughly estimated:

One wooden building, 48 by 22 feet, with kitchen and outhouses attached; supposed to have been officers' quarters.

One wooden building 22 by 12 feet, with small outbuilding, 10 by 14 feet.

One wooden building, 36 by 18 feet; one outbuilding, 14 by 12 feet.

one slab building, 20 by 12 feet.

One slab building, 20 by 12 feet.

One slab building, 30 by 15 feet.

One outhouse, 10 by 12 feet.

Seven small slab outhouses.

One slab stable, 50 x 14 feet.

One stone and mud house.

Three small slab buildings.

Shirland also observed the overland mail station, which included a house, storehouse, stable, saddlery, shop, and granary. He reported the presence of an adobe building, "formerly used as a store," with missing or burned doors and windows.(21) Interestingly, Shirland failed to mention the hospital, suggesting that this structure, heretofore described as being in flimsy condition, had been removed. Quite possibly one or more of the barracks served as a hospital during the Confederate occupation. Several of the unidentified structures given by Shirland were likely officers' quarters and kitchens; most remain of unknown purpose.

21. Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578.

B. Individual Structures, Fort Davis, 1854-1861

The following descriptions of the buildings comprising Fort Davis up to the time of their evacuation by United States forces in May, 1861, are drawn from a variety of sources, including some previously cited. The buildings went largely undocumented during the period of the post's active existence, and relatively few graphic representations have been located. There is no known photographic record of the first fort, and the few drawings and paintings rendered by Captain Lee (Illustrations Nos. 12-15), while nonetheless remarkable, neither detail the entire post nor provide exact identities of its structures. Beyond Lee's works, the only known artistic renderings of the first Fort Davis consist of an 1862 journal sketch by Sergeant Alfred B. Peticolas of the Fourth Texas Mounted Rifles, and an engraving that appeared in Harper's Weekly, March 16, 1861, p. 172. The former view represents the six stone barracks and gives some detail of their eastern faces, particularly door and window openings. The latter offers a distant and expansive, though undetailed, view that affords nothing about the structural appearance and layout of the post. (See Illustrations Nos. 16 and 17.)

The maps or plats accompanying Mansfield's 1856 and 1860 inspection reports (Illustrations Nos. 10 and 11) have proved valuable in approximating the locations of particular structures. They have been, in some cases, useful in conjunction with Lee's illustrations in establishing the probable identities of certain structures. Unfortunately, the same base was not applied to each, there was no scale applied, and as a result there exists considerable distortion between the two maps. This is particularly noticeable with respect to the relative positions of the officers' quarters. Despite these weaknesses, the documents add significantly to our knowledge of the early fort, especially when employed together with Lee's works and the several inspection reports extant. Based on its evident level of detailed and careful preparation, the 1856 map is probably the more accurate of the two.

1. Barrack Unit No. 1. This single-story structure, (HB-344) completed between September, 1856, and February, 1857, measured 60

feet long and 20 feet wide. Built of locally quarried cream-colored fieldstone, the walls stood 9 feet high and 2 feet thick on footings composed of rubble limestone. The roof was gabled and thatched, and a fireplace and chimney was built on the exterior of the north and south ends. Two doorways were placed on the west side of the building equidistant from the ends, and the interior flooring was flagstone. Two more doorways were on the east side. The windows, also on the east side of the building, had no glass in them and were probably covered with cloth. They numbered three and were arranged with one near each end and one between the doors. On completion, this barracks was likely occupied by Company A, Eighth Infantry. Additions to the building were contemplated, but evidently were never made. By July, 1859, members of Company G probably resided in it.

Approximately ten yards west of the barrack stood an old thatch-roofed structure of oak and cottonwood pickets, much deteriorated, that had served as a temporary company quarters in 1854-56. This building (HB-343) measured 56 feet long by 20 feet wide, had a thatched roof, and in 1860 served as a kitchen and mess room for the soldiers quartered in the adjacent stone structure. By that date the building was in an advanced state of disrepair and recommendations for its removal had been made. When Captain Shirland reclaimed Fort Davis in September, 1862, it likely was no longer present. Of the five stone buildings used as company quarters, he reported that the roof, doors, and windows of one had been burned. Thus, as of 1862, most of the barracks still had roofs. Between that date and October, 1867, when a sketch showing the old post was prepared, most of these were removed or destroyed. By then, too, Barrack No. 1 had been demolished. Possibly stone and other material from the building went into the construction of the officers' quarters of the second Fort Davis. In appearance the mess room and kitchen must have been practically identical to that for Barrack No. 6 (q.v.). In 1968 archeologists identified a double fireplace most likely associated with the kitchen/mess room. Possibly the fireplace was erected during the period the building served in that capacity, as it appears to have been a type common to kitchens. The only remaining portion of

Barrack No. 1 consists of the limestone foundation of the southwest corner of the building and that of the west half of the south wall. The west half of the footing of the fireplace at the south end of the building is also present.(1)

2. Barrack Unit No. 2. This building (HB-345), similar to No. 1 in all known respects, stood approximately thirty yards north of that structure. It was built of stone between September, 1856, and February, 1857, measured 60 feet by 20 feet, had walls 9 feet high and 2 feet thick, and a gabled thatched roof. At each end of the barrack stood a fireplace and chimney. The flooring was "flagged," consisting of flat stones interspersed with earth, and there were two doorways on the west side, facing the interior of the fort. Three windows, likely cloth-covered, were spaced along the east side with two more doorways. Company H or Company C apparently moved into this building in 1856-57; probably Company G soldiers lived there in the summer of 1859. In 1857 a stone addition was planned, but apparently was never realized. The structure may have been vacant in October, 1860, when Mansfield inspected. Attached in a utilitarian capacity was the thatch-roofed picketed structure (HB-342) which the stone barrack replaced. This deteriorating building measuring 56 by 20 feet, was used as a kitchen and mess room for the resident soldiers of Barrack No. 2 between late 1856 and late 1860. During the latter year Mansfield suggested that the alternate company quarters be converted into kitchens and mess rooms to replace the derelict structures, and perhaps this happened in the case of Barrack

1. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 352; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856" (accompanying Mansfield's report); Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860." (accompanying Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860); Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867." NA, RG 77. Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Engineer Map File; Peticolas sketch, 1862, in Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, p. 28; Charles B. Voll, "Archeological Excavations in First Fort Davis, Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas" (unpublished report dated 1968 in the files of Fort Davis NHS), pp. 3, 5, 18-20.

Unit No. 2. In July, 1860, estimates for two company kitchens, each costing \$400, were forwarded to the departmental quartermaster. By the time of the Confederate withdrawal in 1862 the kitchen/mess room was probably no longer standing. This structure was probably identical to the mess room/kitchen for Barrack No. 6 (q.v.). At the site where this structure evidently stood are the remains of a double fireplace of a style associated with kitchens. Possibly the fireplace was erected after the derelict barracks began being used as a kitchen/mess facility. It stood 12 yards west of the stone Barrack No. 2. If the roof of Barrack No. 2 were still present when Captain Shirland visited the post in September, 1862 (he reported that four of five barracks roofs were intact), it was gone by October, 1867, when construction of the new post was underway. Barrack No. 2 stood until 1871 and was used as an officers' mess of the second fort. Construction of outbuildings associated with these officers' quarters later impacted the site of the limestone rubble footings of Barrack No. 2.(2)

3. Barrack Unit No. 3. About thirty yards north of the preceding structure stood this building (HB-346), which, like the others, measured 60 feet by 20 feet, had fieldstone walls running 9 feet in height and 2 feet in thickness, and was topped by a gabled, thatched roof. A fireplace and chimney at either end of the building gave heat to the

2. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 352; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Wye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; "Estimate of Funds required for the service of the QrMr's Dept. at Fort Davis. . . ." May 30, 1859. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutter, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Peticolas sketch, 1862, in Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, p. 28; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 3, 6-7, 18-20. What was apparently Barrack Unit No. 2 is discernible in the background in several 1871 photographs of the second fort officers' quarters. Illustrations Nos. 38, 39, and 41; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

interior, the floor of which was of flagstone. Three windows were on the east side, while two doorways were on each side. The windows apparently were never glazed, most likely being covered with cloth. Probably either Company C, or Company D, Eighth Infantry, inhabited the barrack shortly after its completion early in 1857; by mid-summer 1859 part of Company D seems to have been living there. A stone addition designed for Barrack No. 3 in 1857 may have been completed. A few yards west of the building stood the previous barrack (HB-341), raised of pickets and measuring 56 feet by 20 feet, which in 1860 was in poor condition and served as a kitchen and mess facility. This thatch-roofed structure may have been gone by the time of the Confederate occupation; it most likely was non-existent when Federal forces briefly reoccupied Fort Davis in September, 1862. In appearance, it looked like the mess room/kitchen facility accompanying Barrack No. 6 (q.v.). The stone barrack possibly was damaged during or following the Confederate presence, because a sketch made in 1867 portrayed it without its roof. Barrack No. 3 stood at least until 1873 and was used as an officer's mess. Existing remnants of the barrack consist of limestone footings for the north, east, and west walls. A kitchen attached to the second fort officers' quarters was built over the footing of Barrack No. 3 at the south end of the east wall.(3)

4. Barrack Unit No. 4. This building (HB-347) stood in line with, and north of, Barrack No. 3. Like that structure, it was made of cream-colored stone and measured 60 feet long by 20 feet wide. Its walls ran 9 feet high and 2 feet thick, and it had a gabled and thatched roof. A chimney and fireplace stood at each end. Two doorways punctuated its west side, two more its east side. Three unglazed windows were on the

3. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 353; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859. Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Peticolas sketch, 1862, in Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, p. 28; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 3, 8-9.

east side. The interior floor consisted of flat rocks laid in the earth. In 1856-57 Company F likely resided in the barrack; by summer, 1859, half of Company D apparently resided there. In 1857 an addition was planned but never completed for the barrack. The kitchen and mess room of Barrack No. 4, situated a few yards west, was an oak and cottonwood picket structure with thatched roof measuring 56 feet by 20 feet that had formerly served as a company quarters. This dilapidated collateral structure (HB-340) was apparently gone by the time the California volunteers reached Fort Davis in early September, 1862. The mess room/kitchen most likely was identical to that for Barrack No. 6 (q.v.). Five years later, when federal troops began building the new post, Barrack No. 4 was present with part of its roof evidently intact. The structure was finally demolished during or after October, 1867, when its materials perhaps contributed to the nearby erection of stone officers' quarters for the second Fort Davis. Archeological examination of Barrack No. 4 revealed subsurface footings approximately 2½ feet wide and 1 foot deep laid into a trench in the ground, a foundation procedure likely followed in the other barracks, all of which were razed to below ground surface. Further, the footings utilized little if any mortar, and the building seemingly was not divided into multiple rooms. Surviving structural features of Barrack No. 4 include the south fireplace, southeast and southwest corners, and the north, east, and west wall footings. During construction of the second fort several component officers' quarters structures were built over this foundation.(4)

5. Barrack Unit No. 5. North of the preceding structure, Barrack No. 5 (HB-348) was identically built of stone with a gabled and thatched

4. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 353; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Peticolas sketch, 1862, in Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, p. 28; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 3-4, 10-14.

roof. It measured 60 feet long by 20 feet wide and had walls built on limestone footings standing 9 feet high and 2 feet thick. Probably there were two doorways on the west side. Two more, along with three unglazed windows, were on the east. The windows were likely covered with cotton cloth. The floor was of flagstone. Either Company D or Company G evidently lived in Barrack No. 5 soon after it was completed in late 1856 or early 1857. Although an addition built of stone was contemplated for this barrack, the work was never accomplished. During the summer of 1859 it apparently served as quarters for the regimental band. West of the stone barrack stood its predecessor (HB-339), built in 1854-55 of wooden pickets with thatched roof and measuring 56 feet by 20 feet. With occupation of the stone quarters, this became used as a company kitchen and mess room. In deteriorating condition, this structure apparently was razed by late October, 1860. In appearance and structure the building was identical to that for Barrack No. 6 (q.v.). Stone Barrack No. 5, roof probably intact, was standing after the Confederate withdrawal when Captain Shirland arrived at Fort Davis. It appears to have been demolished by October, 1867, as a drawing of the buildings made at that time shows it to be gone. Materials from the barrack were perhaps used in the construction of officers' quarters in the new fort. Only the stone rubble footings of the structure are now present.(5)

6. Barrack Unit No. 6. Approximately thirty yards north of the above structure stood the last of the stone barracks (HB-349) erected between September, 1856, and February, 1857. Like the others, its dimensions were 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, with 2-foot-thick walls rising 9 feet

5. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 353; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Peticolas sketch, 1862, in Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, p. 28; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," p. 15.

above the rubble footings. A gabled, thatched roof topped the structure, which had two doorways on either side. Three window openings were on the east side and were probably covered with cotton cloth, for as late as 1860 they lacked glass panes. The floor of the interior was of flagstone. In 1856-57 probably Company G or Company H moved into the structure from previous quarters a short distance west. In 1857 an addition was designed for the building, but construction never occurred. Between September, 1857, and July, 1859, this quarters was converted into a guard house, complete with prison room and three cells. As in other instances, the earlier barrack of wood pickets and thatched roof (HB-338) served as kitchen and mess room. The structure measured 56 feet long by 20 feet wide and was repeatedly described as in bad condition. By October, 1860, it had been removed. A portion of this building when used as a quarters appears in a sketch drawn in 1856 by Captain Lee. It had a gabled roof with gable ends of horizontally placed wood slabs. The thatched roof had a ridgeboard covering its ridge. On the east side, toward the north end, was a door; presumably another was situated toward the south end on the same side. The lintles of the doors and windows appears to have been the roof framing plate. The walls stood about 7 feet in height. One window, and possibly two, was in the north end, while a fireplace and chimney stood on the west of the structure. Possibly another fireplace was toward the south end on the west side. Each chimney coping was corbeled. When Fort Davis was visited by Union troops under Captain Shirland following the Confederate abandonment in 1862, the doors, windows, and roof of Barrack No. 6 had been burned. Five years later, when the new post got under construction, the roofless building was present and apparently served as a temporary guard house or stockade for Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt's command. What may represent an interior room partition is partially visible in the drawing done in October, 1867. Probably Barrack No. 6 was razed when the new post's guard house was ready and its materials employed in other construction, possibly in the adjacent officers' quarters. Archeological remains of the structure comprise the footings for the entire north wall and part of the footings for the east, west, and

south walls. Evidence of the fireplace at the south end of the building is also present.(6)

7. Guard House. The first guard house (HB-362) at Fort Davis stood a few yards northeast of Barrack No. 6 and close to the rocks and boulders lining the north wall of Hospital Canyon. Described by Mansfield in 1856 as a jacal and tent, the primary part of the structure was the jacal, which, according to Lee's drawing, measured approximately 18 feet wide at its east end and 12 feet high at the apex of its gabled, thatched roof. The guard house fronted toward the south, was windowless on its east side, and had a fieldstone fireplace and chimney also on its east side; a corbeled coping topped the chimney. On the front of the structure a shed porch extending approximately 8 feet was attached. A ridgeboard ran the length of the roof. In 1856, when Mansfield was present, there were sixteen prisoners in the guard house. By June, 1857, the structure may have been gone as it was not mentioned in inspection reports for the period. Nor does it appear on an 1860 plat of the post. Instead, a new guard house "to be built of stone" was contemplated. This, apparently, was never built, for in 1859 the guard house and prison room were in former Barrack No. 6.(7)

6. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 353; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Peticolas sketch, 1862, in Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande, p. 28; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 16, 17; Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 75.

7. Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 75; "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 354; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis, 29th Oct. 1860"; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867."

8. Sutler's Store. Erected about 1854 or 1855, the Sutler's store (HB-351) stood on a roughly east-west line a short distance west of the first guard house and beyond the north end of Barrack No. 6. Like those structures, it was built of slabs and pickets well chinked with mud and possessed a gabled, thatched roof. The building actually consisted of two joined units of similar construction. The ridge line of the gable roof was lower in the easternmost unit, but both measured 20 feet in width. The length of the store was 135 feet. At the east end was a door whose lintel formed the wall plate. Above the door the gable end was formed of slabs or planks laid horizontally. At least one window was located under the roof eave on the north side; presumably others were similarly arranged. Ridgeboards ran the length of the roof of each unit. Archeological examination of the sutler's store revealed that more than 433 pickets averaging 5 inches in diameter went into its construction. The building contained four rooms, three with earthen floors and one, the easternmost, with a wooden floor. In addition to the door on the east end, there were two others in that section, one in the southwest corner leading outside and an interior doorway in the west wall. A central room contained four doorways. One was centered in the south wall, another stood in the northwest corner or the north wall, another in the west wall leading to an adjacent room, and another centered in the east wall. Possibly another doorway existed on the west side of the store. A fireplace straddled the two central rooms, although no chimney appears in Lee's drawing of the building. It is possible that the building units were erected at different times between 1854 and 1858. Although unaccounted for in the periodic inspection reports, probably because it was a civilian-operated concern, the sutler's store appeared on an 1860 plat of Fort Davis evidently not represented to scale. Apparently the structure burned during the period of, or following, the Confederate occupation. The ruined chimney for the sutler's store can be discerned in the 1867 drawing of Fort Davis.(8)

8. Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 75; map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 23-25.

9. Quartermaster and Commissary Storehouse. Several buildings seem to have occupied this site, roughly 100 yards west and slightly north of Barrack No. 6. The plat accompanying Mansfield's 1856 report shows four structures, each arranged on a north-south line, designated to hold quartermaster and commissary stores (HB-354, HB-355, HB-356, HB-363). Mansfield mentioned commissary goods kept in a building with a canvas roof. In June, 1857, the supplies were reported to be housed in temporary buildings. One, probably the largest, measured 100 feet long by 25 feet high, was built of pine slabs, and was covered with paulins (HB-354). This was the commissary store, described as too slightly walled to bear the weight of a thatched roof. Quartermaster goods were stored in two buildings of canvas-covered frames. Archeological remains of these structures consisting of fireplace footings and rotted pickets, have been located where they once stood. In April, 1857, an estimate of \$924.00 was submitted for building a new store house. Between 1857 and 1859 the facility was constructed, a two-story stone building (HB-352) measuring 100 feet by 20 feet and positioned on an east-west orientation. The walls stood 16 feet high and 2 feet thick, and the roof was shingled. At one end of the building a stone partition created two rooms, each 20 feet by 16 feet. The entire upper story held quartermaster goods, the end room serving as an office for the post quartermaster and subsistence officers; the lower floor was used for storing commissary stores and the end room became an issue room for their dispersal. According to an 1867 drawing, this structure had a gable roof, doors in the east end and north side, and five windows in each story on the north side. A like number of windows were probably on the south side. After the Confederate withdrawal in 1862, Federal troops found that the windows, doors, and roof of the storehouse had been destroyed. Today only rubble masonry footings remain at the site.(9)

9. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 355; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Major David H. Vinton to Jesup, April 25, 1857. NA, RG 92. Microfilm NMRA 906 8820, Fort Davis NHS; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Voll, Archeological Excavations," pp. 34, 37, 40.

10. Blacksmith's Shop. Evidently two blacksmith's shops were at Fort Davis at various times in the 1850s. The first (HB-359) stood near the canyon wall northeast of the storehouse area, "directly under the bluff," said Lieutenant Bliss. In 1856 Mansfield reported that the building was built of stone with a thatched roof. Dimensions of the structure were 20 feet by 20 feet and apparently the floor was of packed earth. By July, 1859, the blacksmith's shop may have occupied a stone building slightly northwest of the stone storehouse; inspections in that year and in 1860 described the building as measuring 20 feet square with an adobe mud roof. The plat of the fort accompanying Mansfield's report of the latter year indicated that the blacksmith's shop then stood at that location. The earlier structure was still present and may have been used in conjunction with the quartermaster and commissary storehouse. Archeological examination of the site of this structure confirmed that by 1860 it was employed for other purposes. Southeast of the shop site a trench containing charcoal was revealed, suggesting that possibly charcoal was manufactured there. The 1867 drawing shows a corner of this building, then roofless, complete with fireplace and chimney. A ruined structure shown standing northwest of the storehouse is probably not the second blacksmith's shop. For one thing, it is too close to the store; for another, it had a gable roof which would not be conducive to adobe mud. It is possible that this building was erroneously designated as the blacksmith's shop on the 1860 plat. In that case, there was only one such shop at the post between 1854 and 1861.(10)

11. Post Bakery. There is no question that the bakehouse occupied the same location throughout the history of the first Fort Davis. It stood north of, and adjacent to, the area of the storehouses, and somewhat southwest of the early blacksmith's shop. Originally the bakery consisted

10. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 354; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 18; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 42, 44; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867."

of a jacal built on a north-south alignment of mud-chinked pickets with an oven probably built of stone. Between June, 1856, and June, 1857, this structure was replaced by one entirely of stone (HB-358) that measured 42 feet long by 15 feet wide and possessed a thatched roof, probably gabled. A stone oven (HB-357) outside supplemented the one inside the building. Bread produced in the bakery, reported Inspector General Mansfield in 1860, was of "indifferent" quality. The ruins of this structure, with oven attached, appear in the 1867 drawing of Fort Davis. An archeological examination performed in 1968 disclosed that the building contained two rooms. The foundation of that at the north end held the oven and measured 14 feet by 16 feet, while the room at the south end measured 28 feet by 16 feet. East of the north room stood a stone structure running 13 feet by 14 feet that might have housed the second oven after 1860.(11)

12. Magazine. This structure (HB-364), according to the early plats, was situated about 150 feet northwest of the quartermaster and commissary storehouse. Erected before June, 1856, it was built of adobe with stone corners and was covered with a canvas paulin. At that time it contained 49,000 buck and ball cartridges, 4,510 rifle ball cartridges, 690 Colt revolver cartridges, and 14,000 blank cartridges for muskets. Presumably powder was stored there for the one brass 6-pounder cannon, two brass 12-pounder howitzers, and one brass mountain howitzer at the post. The magazine measured 20 feet by 18 feet, and by July, 1859, its paulin cover had been replaced by a shingled roof. In October, 1860, Mansfield remarked that the roof was unsafe, that if it "were to take fire, no body would go near it." He recommended that the roof be raised and "more adobe covering be interposed to guard against fire." The 1867

11. "Mansfield Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 354; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Voll, Archeological Excavations," pp. 44-45.

drawing indicates that the building possessed a gabled roof.(12) A structure seen against the canyon wall in Illustration No. 38 may well be the first fort magazine.

13. Adjutant's Office. This structure (HB-365) stood toward the center of the floor of Hospital Canyon some distance south of the Magazine and across the parade from the enlisted men's barracks. Like those temporary buildings, the Adjutant's Office consisted of a jacal of pickets measuring 28 feet long by 16 feet wide with thatched roof and a floor of boards inside. In September, 1857, it was described as being in bad condition. Apparently little was done to improve the structure. According to Mansfield's 1860 inspection report, it was built of "slabs on end, & stone chimney, & thatched roof." Although plans forwarded in May, 1859, had called for repairs or improvements to the "Commanding Officer's Office" in the amount of \$800, this work was probably never completed. Following the Confederate withdrawal in 1862 the building was found to be largely intact by Captain Shirland's party. Between 1862 and 1867, however, the Adjutant's Office was destroyed or removed, as the 1867 drawing shows only what appears to be the stone chimney remaining.(13)

14. Post Hospital. One of the most important structures erected to serve the army command, the Post Hospital (HB-317) at Fort Davis was initially constructed as a temporary expedient in much the same manner as the original company barracks. Located toward the upper end of Hospital

12. "Mansfield Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 355; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867."

13. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 355; Map, Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; "Estimate of Funds required for the service of the QrMr's Dept at Fort Davis. . . ." May 30, 1859; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867."

Canyon, it consisted of a large issue hospital tent and a jacal. In 1856 the hospital was in the charge of Assistant Surgeon Andrew J. Foard and a staff of one hospital steward, two matrons, four attendants, and one cook. The hospital contained twenty-five iron beds and was well supplied. By June, 1857, the tent and jacal had been replaced by a picket structure 85 feet long by 20 feet wide with a thatched roof described as rickety and insufficient for medical purposes. In the construction of this building wooden pins sufficed for nails which were unavailable. An inspection report of September, 1857, noted that both pins and pickets were in rotten condition. A new stone facility was planned, and in May, 1859, an estimate of \$1200 was submitted for work on the Hospital, but funds apparently were not forthcoming. Conditions were not improved, and by October, 1860, posts had to be raised to brace the hospital and keep it from collapsing altogether. Inspector General Mansfield urged that one of the stone barracks be dismantled and the material used to build a new hospital. "I regard the [present] building, & all the parts attached to it [including kitchen] . . . as worthless, & dangerous." At that time Assistant Surgeon DeWitt C. Peters directed affairs with a staff of one nurse, one matron, and one cook. Less than two years later, when Union troops reclaimed the post after the Confederate evacuation, the old Hospital was not accounted for in Shirland's inventory. By that time it may have fallen down. Archeological investigation of the Hospital site in 1968 determined that a building previously identified there did not conform to the known historical dimensions of the Hospital. A large building situated approximately in the middle of the canyon floor, possibly representing the Hospital, appears in a painting done by Captain Lee, 1854-58 (Illustration No. 12).(14)

14. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 354; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; "Estimate of Funds required for the service of the QrMr's Dept at Fort Davis. . . , required for the service of the QrMr's Dept at Fort Davis. . . , May 30, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutter, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," p. 51; Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 63.

15. Post Surgeon's Quarters. There are very little data available about this structure. Presumably, however, it was located close to the Post Hospital, and the map accompanying the 1856 Mansfield inspection report indicates a building situated off the northwest corner of the Hospital that likely was the surgeon's quarters. In 1857 it was proposed that this structure be rebuilt of stone. In 1859 \$700, later \$850, was the estimated amount needed to service the Surgeon's Quarters, which, like most of the other buildings, probably had been erected of pickets chinked with adobe mud. As with the other officers' quarters, it likely sported a thatched roof and a rough board floor. This structure, however, does not appear on the map accompanying Mansfield's 1860 report.(15)

16. Sawmill. The Sawmill stood at the extreme west end of Hospital Canyon and was the structure farthest from the enlisted barracks near the canyon's mouth. By all accounts, the sawmill was mule-powered and took twelve of the beasts to operate it. A sawmill functioned at the post soon after its October, 1854, establishment; timber brought by wagon to the fort was cut into slabs and planks for use in erecting quarters. Although there were attempts to import parts for a portable sawmill, probably so that timber could be cut into lumber on site, that effort apparently failed. In October, 1856, a number of parts on the Page's Circular Sawmill No. 881, then employed at the post, were worn and needed replacement. A requisition submitted by the Post Quartermaster listed as needed: one 44-inch saw, one stud and rollers, a twelve-foot length of one-half inch belting, one pinion for the fly wheel that measured 10½ inches in diameter, one pivot for horse power, and four dozen saw files. Operation of the sawmill in 1857 required twenty-four

15. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; "Estimate of Funds required for the service of the QrMr's Dept at Fort Davis. . . ," May 30, 1859; "Estimate of Funds required for the Service of the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Davis. . . ," August 17, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860."

mules--two shifts of twelve working on alternate days. The sawmill was present in October, 1860.(16)

17. Stable. A short distance northeast of the Sawmill was the stable, which was clearly located on the map accompanying Mansfield's 1856 inspection report. In September, 1857, the construction of stables to accomodate "150 public animals" was proposed, but it is unknown if this work ever commenced. Three years later Mansfield observed that the stable was a "good & safe" structure. On his map it was designated as a "Barn." Captain Shirland of the California Volunteers reported that he found a stable made of wood slabs measuring approximately 50 feet by 14 feet.(17)

18. Wagon Yard and Corral. This large fenced area (HB-302) was located south of the road running along the south side of the canyon floor and east of the sawmill, toward the upper end of the canyon. According to the 1860 diagram submitted with Mansfield's report, the northern three-quarters of the enclosure comprised the wagon yard, while the back or south end quarter composed the corral for mules and horses. In 1856 there were kept in the "good corral" 172 mules, 4 horses, 10 Indian ponies, and 1 donkey. The Wagon Yard held nineteen wagons. Vehicles and livestock were the responsibility of the Quartermaster Department and their numbers appear to have changed frequently because of their rugged use in building the post. As one officer recounted in June, 1857:

16. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Captain Edwin B. Babbitt to Jesup, December 29, 1855. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Note to Babbitt from unidentified correspondent, ca. January, 1856, in *ibid.*; "Requisition for Quartermaster Stores," October 24, 1856, in *ibid.*; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860."

17. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578.

The roughness of the roads and the consequent damage of wagons, and injury to mules has . . . been an item of expense and quite an important one, as most if not all of our supply of wagons . . . were used up and broken hauling Timber over bad roads. The loss of mules in the same service has been great, and . . . a great many are at present in very poor condition.

By July, 1859, only twelve wagons were present, eleven of which were unserviceable. At that time eighty-four mules and one donkey occupied the corral. In October, 1860, Mansfield described the corral and wagon yard as "good & safe."(18)

19. Commanding Officer's Quarters. As erected originally in 1854, this structure (HB-331) consisted of pickets and logs arranged vertically and chinked with adobe mud. In 1857 this building was still present, but was described as being "in dilapidated condition and not fit to be used." It had been replaced by a framed, weather boarded structure 38 feet long and 20 feet wide possessing a thatched roof. The house contained two rooms, one of which was ceiled with boards on each wall. Two glazed windows were present, and presumably a fireplace and chimney adjoined one wall. Probably the Commanding Officer's Quarters stood next to, and slightly northwest of, the Adjutant's Office near the west edge of the parade ground. Mansfield's 1856 map indicated a large officer's quarters at this location. Its size and proximity to the Adjutant's Office most likely identified it as the Commanding Officer's Quarters. If the map were accurate in its delineation of this structure, it consisted of one large room with a smaller room attached. Nonetheless, it remained a temporary structure destined for replacement by a stone facility at some future date. In 1859 an estimated \$1,300 was required for rebuilding or improving the structure. Following the Confederate occupation and reclaiming of the fort by Federal troops in 1862, Captain Shirland

18. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 354; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis 29th Oct. 1860."

reported the Commanding Officer's Quarters to consist of "one wooden building . . . with kitchen and several small outbuildings."(19)

20. Officers' Quarters. The officers' quarters (HB-321 thru HB-336) were scattered somewhat irregularly throughout the lower part of Hospital Canyon east of the Hospital. All were supposedly temporary contrivances, and like most of the other buildings they comprised a rude form of shelter when first erected in 1854-55. Perhaps the most detailed accounting of these structures was given by Second Lieutenant Zenas R. Bliss, who recollected the following:

There were some houses made of boards, and they were very comfortable. But those occupied by lieutenants were made of the slabs of first cuts from the logs, and though good enough for all practical purposes, were not what could be called luxurious. Mine was about fifteen feet square and six feet high, from floor to the cross joists that would have supported the ceiling if there had been any, but very few of the quarters were ceiled except with canvas. My room was one of the two into which the house was divided. The edges of the slabs were hewn off, and the cracks where they joined were covered with battens. These had warped and the slabs shrunk so that the quarters did not lack ventilation. I remember once in a snow storm the snow blew in under my bed, and I told my striker who was about to sweep it out, to let it remain, and it stayed there several days without melting. The house was thatched by soldiers, and they did not understand the business very well, and the wind used to blow through it, and make it quite cool in a heavy Norther. The windows were made of cotton cloth, in lieu of glass, and though one could not look out and see what the neighbors were doing, they let in sufficient light. . . . Reading or writing in the evening were almost out of the question. . . , for we had no lights except very poor candles. The only window glass in the Post was in the quarters of the Commanding Officer and the [Post] Quarter Master, and they had sent to San Antonio and bought it at their own expense.

19. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 354; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856;" "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; "Estimate of Funds required for the service of the QrMr's Dept at Fort Davis. . . ," May 30, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutter, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578.

In 1856 Mansfield predicted that the officers' quarters "will last but a short time." Evidently eleven of the structures stood at Fort Davis. Seven of them measured 32 feet by 16 feet, while four others had dimensions of 20 feet by 16 feet. All were erected of pine slabs set upright in the ground. All had thatched roofs and had boarded flooring inside. By 1856 all had glazed windows. Closely adjacent to each building was a kitchen, itself built of pine slabs and possessing a thatched roof. Each kitchen measured about 18 feet by 16 feet. During his tenure at Fort Davis Captain Lee painted a water color of what likely was an officers' quarters near the central part of the canyon (Illustration No. 12). This showed a gable-roofed house with a door and two windows in the front, and a porch supported by four pillars. Probably this typified most, if not all, of the remaining officers' quarters. Near the west side of the building stood another structure partly hidden in the trees. This, possibly, was a kitchen.

In 1857 the officers' quarters were described as being in bad shape, primarily because the green timber employed in their construction had started to warp and shrink. Moreover, the ends of the pickets and slabs planted in the earth had begun to rot. The kitchens were likewise affected. In that year new stone officers' quarters were proposed, and in 1859 plans for four sets of company officers' quarters complete with wooden paling enclosures were submitted with an estimate of \$3400 for their construction. But in October, 1860, when Mansfield again inspected, the old buildings remained--"all of logs on end and chinked-in." Mansfield explained the large number of these structures, stating that they had been raised to accomodate the officers for six companies rather than the two then present. Many of the structures were still standing when Captain Shirland reclaimed Fort Davis after the Confederate troops departed in 1862. Some, however, appear to have been destroyed by Indians who reportedly burned some of the buildings after Shirland's party left the area.

Despite their randomly placed appearance, the officers' quarters appear to have been loosely clustered in four groups about the lower part

of the canyon (based on the 1856 Mansfield map as opposed to that of 1860 which exhibits gross variances in distances and locations). One was along the south wall, just west of the enlisted men's barracks, where two officers' quarters stood. Another was farther west on the canyon floor about midway between the enlisted quarters and the Hospital located farther up the canyon. At least three and possibly four houses were located here. A third grouping, possibly consisting of two dwellings, lay between this last group and the Hospital, while a fourth, consisting of the Commanding Officer's Quarters and three or four other houses, occupied an area across the parade from the north half of the row of enlisted barracks and tending toward the northwest wall of the canyon. Archeological examination of several first fort building sites in 1968 established the location of at least two officers quarters of the latter group. One stood some distance southwest of the Magazine and apparently measured 32 feet by 16 feet in conformance with the historical dimensions. No chimney or hearth was found, suggesting that that appurtenance was razed during the period of the second fort. Another probable officers' quarters was located a few yards northeast. This picket building disclosed the presence of a hearth. Archeologists postulated that this structure, although burned, was renovated for use during the occupation of the second Fort Davis. What may be the chimneys for these two structures appear in the 1867 drawing of the abandoned post. By that time, the walls of the structures seemingly had, in fact, been destroyed.(20)

20. Bliss, "Reminiscences," pp. 15-16; "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," p. 356; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; "Estimate of Funds required for the service of the QrMr's Dept at Fort Davis. . . ," May 30, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutter, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 63; Voll, "Archeological Excavations," pp. 51, 52, 54.

21. Married Soldiers' Quarters. These thirteen structures, evidently erected between June, 1856 and June, 1857, were built of pine slabs, presumably mud-chinked, and had thatched roofs. Constructed to serve the needs of married enlisted men and their families, each unit measured 16 feet by 14 feet. Little information is known to exist regarding these quarters and probably they were located more or less randomly toward the upper part of the canyon, perhaps interspersed among the Laundresses' Quarters there. In any event, the Married Soldiers' Quarters were not indicated on the 1860 map accompanying Mansfield's inspection report. It is possible that several of these buildings were, in fact, turned over to temporary use by the laundresses, for between June and September, 1857, the reported number of quarters for married soldiers declined from thirteen to six. By July, 1859, however, the number of Married Soldiers' Quarters was back at thirteen. Some of these buildings probably appeared in Captain Lee's paintings of the post; most likely they lacked porches, possessed gable roofs, and had stone fireplaces and chimneys on one side or in their rear. An entrance was doubtless on the front, while a single unglazed window highlighted each of the two side walls. Perhaps a shed was attached.(21)

22. Laundresses' Quarters. Civilian laundresses were allowed to occupy housing on military fortifications until the 1880s. At the first Fort Davis numbers of them occupied jacals made of pickets, pine slabs, and thatched, gable roofs (HB-305 thru HB-315). The Laundresses' Quarters were somewhat isolated from the rest of the garrison, and stood in no particular order in the upper part of Hospital Canyon, although most seem to have been concentrated along the north side. According to Mansfield's 1856 report, two or three laundresses were assigned to each of the six companies in the garrison; all lived in jacals. The 1856 map

21. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," pp. 354-56; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; "Statement made by 2nd Lieut. Thomas M. Jones . . . June 4th 1857"; Jones to Jesup, September 19, 1857; Dye to Jesup, July 4, 1859; Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860; Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, pp. 61, 65, 67, 69.

shows sixteen laundresses quarters and/or outbuildings at the fort; that of 1860, however, shows but five buildings designated as Laundresses' Quarters, (all but one, incidentally, located below the Hospital on the south side of the canyon floor). This probably reflected the decrease in garrison strength. The ultimate disposition of the surplus quarters has not been established, although their fragile condition might suggest that they were destroyed and the materials used to bolster other buildings.(22)

23. Other Buildings. The following structures all stood at Fort Davis at various times between 1854 and 1862. Information on each is sketchy at best and much data seems apparently nonexistent. Other buildings could also have been present, but records indicating such have not yet surfaced:

a. Paymaster's Office. This temporary building measured 16 feet square and was built of pine slabs probably raised on end. It had a thatched roof and glazed windows of an unspecified number. Its location at Fort Davis is unknown.(23)

b. Saddler's Shop. This, too, was a temporary structure of unknown size and location. Probably raised of pickets and slabs, it might logically have been situated either in the area of the Blacksmith's Shop or near the Stable.(24)

c. Billiard Hall. Built sometime between October, 1854, and June, 1856, this recreational facility stood along the south wall of the canyon and west of two of the officers' quarters. Probably a temporary

22. "Mansfield's Report of the Inspection of the Department of Texas in 1856," pp. 352-53; Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860.

23. Jones to Jesup, September, 19, 1857.

24. Mansfield to Thomas, October 31, 1860.

structure, it did not appear on the map prepared during Mansfield's October, 1860, inspection visit.(25)

d. Theatre. Lieutenant Bliss remembered a theatre built at the post in 1856 with a capacity of nearly 200 people. Performances included plays in which the enlisted men acted. Location of the theatre is unknown.(26)

e. Wood Yard. A wood yard, possibly enclosed, was located east of the company barracks near the junction of the El Paso Road and that leading into the fort from the northeast. Mansfield's 1856 map indicates three areas closely adjacent to one another comprising the Wood Yard; its presence is not shown on the 1860 map.(27)

f. Small buildings of unspecified number, dimension, and purpose, located around the Quartermaster and Commissary Storehouse.(28)

g. Outhouses. One outhouse measured approximately 10 feet by 12 feet. There were at least seven smaller outhouses, each built of wooden slabs. Location of most of these structures is unknown. In 1968 two privies were excavated and were found to contain lime and scrap rock.(29)

h. Building behind Barracks No. 1. This unidentified structure appeared on the 1856 map with Mansfield's report. It could be the large outhouse described above.(30)

25. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860."

26. Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 26.

27. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860."

28. Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578.

29. Ibid; Voll, "Archeological Examination," p. 56.

30. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856."

i. Unidentified structures behind enlisted barracks. Mansfield's map of 1856 shows three tiny triangular objects behind the east side of each of the six company barracks. Three more are behind the unidentified structure discussed above. Possibly tents for laundresses' quarters and kitchens, their exact purpose is unknown.(31)

j. Roads and Walkways. Evidence of the roads that ran throughout the post is difficult to assess. The apparent distortion that exists between the 1856 and 1860 maps regarding building layout in Hospital Canyon also affects the roads. The Lower Road ran past the mouth of the canyon. Joining that avenue at the southeast corner of the canyon was a road that went directly back to the upper end of the canyon and ran past the Sawmill. There it joined a road running generally east and north as it skirted the edge of the canyon floor. This road passed north of Laundresses' Row as it came out, then jutted north, passing through a concentration of officers' quarters before fronting the Storehouse, Sutler's Store, and first Guard House before joining the El Paso Road at the northeast corner of the canyon. Near the Storehouses another road branched from this apparent main post road and ran south past the Adjutant's Office before turning north and skirting another group of officers' quarters. This road continued to parallel the former, moving past the same Laundresses' Quarters and converging with that road near the back of the canyon. This latter road does not appear on the 1860 map, although its omission on that vaguely rendered document should not necessarily substantiate its absence on the ground. In addition, there were probably other roads cross-cutting over the Fort Davis terrain as is clearly evident in the 1867 pen and ink drawing of the post. During the 1968 archeological reconnaissance a flagstone feature was identified that perhaps represented the existence of a walk. It ran in an east-west direction and intersected the north-south line of the stone barracks from

31. Ibid.

the east. It remains uncertain whether this feature was associated with the first or second fort.(32)

k. Overland Mail Station. Although not a military structure, the Overland Mail Station stood in the immediate proximity of Fort Davis and its fortunes were tied inextricably to the existence of the post. Two stations were erected about 1859 following the decision of the Post Office Department in August of that year to utilize the southern route running between the Pecos River and El Paso past Forts Stockton, Davis, and Quitman. The first station stood one-half mile northeast of Fort Davis, beyond Limpia Creek, and consisted of a corral and adobe building containing several rooms. This station was relocated, apparently in 1859 or 1860, to a point east of the El Paso Road toward the southeast edge of Hospital Canyon, not far from the road's junction with that running into Fort Davis. Besides the main building, there were a number of small outbuildings, notably, according to Captain Shirland, whose Californians reached Fort Davis after the Confederates withdrew, a "shop, stable, saddlery, granary, &c." By 1867 most of these buildings were gone. One structure, however, seems to have survived a few more years, and for a time in 1875 served as quarters for the chief musician of the regimental band at Fort Davis. This particular adobe structure was described as having a dirt roof and by the autumn of 1875 three of its rooms had fallen in.(33)

l. Private Store. This nonmilitary structure stood east of the El Paso Road near the northeast edge of the canyon close to the point where the post road diverged southwest into the fort. The operator purveyed

32. Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Drawing "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; Voll, "Archeological Examination," pp. 21-22.

33. Conkling and Conkling, Butterfield Overland Mail, II, 13; Lee, Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier, p. 77; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, October 1867." Colonel George S. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, October 4, 1875. NA, RG 393. LS, 1867-81.

goods to soldiers as well as to travellers on the mail route west. The store was built of adobe but its dimensions are unknown. When Captain Shirland arrived at Fort Davis in September, 1862, he reported that its doors and windows had been removed, some apparently having been taken away and others burned.(34)

m. Unidentified Structures behind Sutler's Store (HB-353). One building located behind (north of) the sutler's store may represent a small quarters used during 1854-61 by officers or enlisted men. It consisted of a two-room structure, of which only the western room belonged to the first post; the eastern room was apparently added during the building or occupation of the second fort. The 1854-60 single room structure had a doorway in its west wall and a fireplace in the east wall.(35)

34. Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860"; Shirland to Cutler, September 2, 1862, in War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. IX, p. 578.

35. Voll, "Archeological Examination," pp. 29-31.

PART III. THE SECOND FORT DAVIS, 1867-91

A. General Physical History

The second and final generation of Fort Davis began in 1867, six years after United States forces abandoned the post in Hospital Canyon and five years after Captain Shirland of the California Volunteers reclaimed it for the United States in the wake of the Confederate exit. Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry, supervised the fort's resurgence on the flat ground east of the canyon in the area where Colonel Seawell had earlier intended to rebuild the fort. Merritt, a protege of Major General Philip H. Sheridan, who now commanded the Fifth Military District (Texas and Louisiana), was himself a prominent officer who had gained fame and high rank in the Civil War. Now serving with one of two black cavalry regiments in the army, the former major general of volunteers, at Sheridan's behest, arrived June 29, 1867, to establish the strategic post on the El Paso Road.

Merritt directed the soldiers to use locally available materials in the construction; he reopened pineries some twenty-five miles up Limpia Canyon that had been used during building of the first post. Logs hauled to the new site by wagon were at first sawed into lumber by hand, until August, when two steam-powered saw mills arrived. They were located in Limpia Creek and began operation in September. Because plans called for the construction of stone buildings, Merritt opened quarries only a half mile away from the new fort. Limestone, from which lime was burned for mortar, was found no nearer than thirty miles distant, and a kiln was erected there to prepare the substance. In early September forty-three carpenters and forty masons arrived from San Antonio to commence the work of building casings and mantles and dressing the quarried stone. Presumably, at this time some of the old stone barracks of the first fort were dismantled for use in the new project. Work slowed about October 1 when a boiler of one of the sawmills exploded. Nonetheless, construction of four officers' quarters, including that of the commanding officer, was underway, and by the end of December the latter was all but finished, and the others were in

various stages of advancement. Seventy thousand shingles had been prepared, along with more than 89,000 board feet of lumber, and 422 bushels of lime had been burned. Besides the carpenters and masons, contracted civilian employees included blacksmiths, lime-burners, teamsters, cooks, wheelwrights, sawyers, and engineers, plus a few laborers to augment the soldier work force. Total expenses for labor and material through December, 1867, was \$42,509.43.(1)

Evidently the early work at Fort Davis had been approved by Sheridan and Major General Joseph J. Reynolds, who commanded the Department of Texas, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Quartermaster Department, which normally oversaw the construction of new posts. When the oversight became known in April, 1868, all work on Fort Davis was suspended while the matter was investigated. By then six sets of officers' quarters were finished, and work was underway on seven others. One barrack stood complete, while three more remained under construction. A guard house, company store room, and stables also were complete. One problem lay in enlisting Quartermaster Department staff officers for duty on the frontier; in July the Deputy Quartermaster General recommended that the work on Fort Davis be allowed to continue under direction of the post commander as its presence was urgently needed. Further impeding construction was the fact that the exhaustion of the old pinery required building of a new road to another timber source. So tortuous was proved the mountain terrain that the logs from incoming wagons were tossed down a mountainside into a wood yard established near the post. Further delays were ascribed to incompetent mechanics with a predilection against physical labor. For the first year's work on the post the government spent \$83,108.81.(2)

1. Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains, p. 159; Report of the Secretary of War, 1868, pp. 865-66. A board of survey convened to investigate the cause of the saw mill explosion determined that the equipment was "unsatisfactory" and possibly defective. NA, RG 92. Entry 1039. Press copies of "Miscellaneous" Letters Sent Relating to Barracks and Quarters. Sept. 1867-Apr. 1869. 3 vols. I, 481.

2. NA, RG 159, Records of the Office of the Inspector General. "Medical History of Posts. Fort Davis, Texas. Selected Pages, Vols. 7, (Continued)

On January 31, 1869, Post Quartermaster First Lieutenant Louis H. Rucker reported that nine of the forty-eight buildings contemplated for Fort Davis were to be stone, the rest adobe. Four stone officers' quarters were then complete. Also, the guard house and magazine needed roofs. Adobe structures consisted of two forage rooms, five officers' quarters, a storehouse, three barracks, three mess rooms and kitchen all of which needed roofing as well. Stone foundations of several buildings had been laid.(3) Post Surgeon Daniel Weisel wrote:

The construction of the Post is being carried on quite vigorously. There have been during the month [January, 1869] about 200 employes [*sic*] both carpenters and masons steadily at work and the prospect is that within six months the buildings will all be completed, and the Post permanently established. Four of the six Barracks are now well advanced and by the 31st of the present month one will be almost entirely completed, and ready for occupation. Of the Officers Quarters four buildings constructed of stone are completed and occupied. The masonry of five additional ones is finished and they are ready for roofing.(4)

The following month Weisel observed that one barrack had been occupied by Company C, Ninth Cavalry. The stables, too, were practically finished, and the Quartermaster and Commissary storehouses nearly so. About half the post buildings were completed by March, 1869, and work on the others was in progress. Construction of administrative offices and a hospital was proceeding. But on the 20th of that month

2. (Cont.) 9, and 12. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834) (hereafter referred to as "Medical History"); Deputy Quartermaster General to Colonel J.A. Ekin, July 30, 1868. NA, RG 92. Entry 1041, I, 875; Merritt to Major J.A. Potter, September 2, 1868. NA, RG 393. Records of United States Army Continental Commands. "Fort Davis, Texas. Selected Pages - Letters Sent, 1867-1881." NA Microfilm Publication. Copy in the files of Fort Davis NHS (hereafter referred to as LS, 1867-81); Report of the Secretary of War, 1868, pp. 854, 871.

3. Elvis Joe Ballew, "Supply Problems of Fort Davis, Texas, 1867-1880" (unpublished master's thesis dated May, 1971, Sul Ross State University), pp. 89-90.

4. "Medical History," p. 105.

came a directive from Major Judson D. Bingham, department quartermaster, again suspending all construction on the post, except for that on two officers' quarters, one barrack, and the commissary storehouse. A large number of mechanics left Fort Davis on their discharge, and many of the unfinished adobe structures awaited the summer rains that would surely cause their deterioration. In June, one of the officers' quarters was finished and occupied, but on the 15th nearly all work was suspended and all but twenty of the remaining mechanics and civilian laborers sent home. The decision to curtail the development of Fort Davis doubtless reflected prevailing policies of economic retrenchment resulting in niggardly congressional appropriations for the army.(5)

In August an anonymous letter appeared in a San Antonio paper protesting the work stoppage at Fort Davis. Evidently written by a disgruntled former employee at the post, C.B. Oswley, the letter characterized the situation thusly:

The vast multitude of mechanics gathered here in the past two years, to assist in rebuilding their post, have been dismissed and dispersed; and the role of economy and reform has been fully inaugurated here, by the presiding genius at Washington. To my mind it is a question capable of much doubt, whether, or not, it was genuine economy to abandon the buildings nearly completed to the drenching rains and driving storms, and witness the unprotected adobe walls slowly but surely returning to a shapeless heap of mother earth. Had the work on the unfinished buildings progressed during the past Spring and Summer, the early Autumn would have found the Post completed, and most truly it would have been the pride of the frontier; but, looking upon it to-day, with its bare and roofless walls, the passer-by is forced to exclaim, "what a masterly failure." It is truly a melancholly [*sic*] abortion of what was intended to tower aloft, as a monument to martial pride and architectural vanity.(6)

Work nonetheless proceeded on the single barrack yet authorized so that all the troops would be comfortably sheltered by

5. Ibid., pp. 109, 113, 117, 125; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 20; Utley, Special Report, p. 54.

6. LS, 1867-81; Ballew, "Supply Problems," pp. 88-89.

winter. This structure, completed without flooring like the other, was occupied by troops before its roof was finished. As of December, 1869, in addition to the two barracks, six completed sets of officers' quarters stood at Fort Davis. Some of the homes for the garrison were at last done.(7)

With the absence of civilian laborers and mechanics, most of the physical burden for building Fort Davis now fell to the soldiers composing its garrison. It proved to be difficult work and "greatly interfered with their legitimate duties." Compounding the labor shortage was the growing dearth of local materials for building the post. Especially critical was the exhaustion of the lumber supplies at the pineries. Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry commander, reported that 184,206 feet of timber and 233,000 shingles would be required to cover the walls of unfinished adobe buildings or they would likely be lost. Hatch recommended that the needed lumber be purchased from El Paso. But the Department of Texas gave no satisfaction despite Hatch's repeated requests and expressed concerns for the shelter of his men, some of whom were living in tents. To partly alleviate the problem, a new pinery with sawmill was temporarily opened that delivered small amounts of lumber to the fort. Eventually more lumber arrived on contract, so much that some was shipped to Fort Concho for projects there. Stone for some of the quarters and the foundations was extracted from a quarry one and one-half miles southeast of the post (along present Texas Highway 118), while adobe bricks were manufactured on site at a cost in 1871 of \$15.00 per thousand. Mortar was mixed by a permanent detail of Ninth Cavalrymen who assisted the few masons.(8)

7. "Medical History," pp. 123, 149; Ballew, "Supply Problems," p. 90.

8. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 230; "Medical History," p. 197; Hatch to AAG H. Clay Wood, December 3, 1869. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Hatch to Wood, January 16, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll NMRA 66-783 (7675)1; Hatch to Wood, February 7, 1870. *Ibid.*; Hatch to Wood, May 8(?), 1870. *Ibid.*; Second Lieutenant Wallace Tear to First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes, November 10, (Continued)

An inspection of Fort Davis in March, 1871, by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carleton, departmental acting assistant inspector general, provided relevant data on the status of construction at the post and made recommendations concerning alternative uses of several structures:

The buildings are all of one story and have shingled roofs. . . . The two buildings . . . [designated] "Mens Quarters" are built up to the roof. If they are to be occupied, I do not think with proper management, it would cost a large sum to put on the roofs and make them habitable. I recommend that the building nearest the walk from the flagstaff be roofed and occupied as office and store rooms, with grain and forage, by the post quartermaster, and the other made into a hospital. I recommend that the stone of the foundations . . . of all other buildings be use, first in making a wall around a cemetery. If any are left, to use them in laying the foundation of a wall in rear of the Officer's [sic] Quarters--the wall itself to built of adobes, to be made by the prisoners. In heavy rains the water coming down the canon would undermine an adobe wall running along in rear of, and parallel to, the officer's quarters, unless it had a stone foundation. From this back wall other walls of adobe could be made to run down to the quarters, so that each set would have an enclosed back yard.

If the garrison of the post be one company of Cavalry and two of Infantry, . . . two companies of Infantry filled to 60, the present allowed strength, could occupy one of the sets of quarters already built, and the company of Cavalry 84 strong could occupy the other, and have a saddle room and shop for the saddler, in the same building. The officer's [sic] quarters already built, could then be occupied as follows: one set for Commanding Officer; one for the A.Q.M. [Assistant Quartermaster]--who should do the duty of A.C.S. [Acting Commissary of Subsistence] and be allowed one clerk for both officers; one for post surgeon; one for each of the three captains; and one for the two subalterns in each company: nine in all. The cavalry stables and corral already built, and the quartermaster stables and corral have a plenty of room for

8. (Cont.) 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)7; Special Order No. 139, Fort Davis, December 24, 1870. NA, RG 393. Officer, Ninth Cavalry, to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, July, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)7; Ballew, "Supply Problems," pp. 92-96. In one of Hatch's requests he wrote: "If the Lumber cannot be furnished, ten companies of 25th Infantry and one company 9th Cavalry must remain in tents during the ensuing winter." Hatch to Wood, July 27, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

the shelter of every animal, for the shelter of wagons, for piling wood &c. with rooms for work shops. The present commissary store[house] is large enough for all post purposes. The present quartermaster store house is, I learn, claimed as the property of a citizen, who wants rent for it. Apprehending that it is a realty belonging to the ground which is rented by the United States of Mr. John James of San Antonio, I cannot perceive that the claim is valid. If not valid, then that building could be occupied as laundress' quarters. So it follows that by completing the two buildings seen . . . as "Men's Quarters" which I recommend be done by contract, and building the walls of back yards to officers quarters, which should be done by troops (prisoners and fatigue parties) you have the post complete and have utilized all the building material on the ground.(9)

Despite the formal suspension on construction, it proceeded in an impromptu manner at Fort Davis throughout the 1870s. Late in April, 1871, for example, General Reynolds directed the commanding officer to requisition materials to finish seven buildings at the post, but advising him to "bear in mind that the labor for the completion of these buildings must be performed by the troops." One major incentive to complete the post was the presence of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Shafter, who took command in May 20, 1871. Shafter at once ordered repairs to the roofs of a storehouse and the hospital that had gone unattended. In June he dispatched a letter concerning the post buildings to the department quartermaster. He suggested ways in which certain structures might be completed, and urged that some be used for alternative purposes, such as housing laundresses. Shafter believed the work of finishing needed structures would take about eight months to complete, and he requested permission to purchase 10,000 adobes to facilitate the project. An inspection conducted in 1872 accounted for only a few buildings having been finished. At that time there were four officers' quarters of stone and six of adobe, two adobe barracks with cognate mess rooms and kitchens, an adobe adjutant's office, stone guard house, adobe hospital, adobe commissary storehouse, adobe quartermaster storehouse, adobe

9. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

house for government employees, adobe blacksmith and wheelwright shops, adobe chapel, five forage houses of adobe, and two adobe corrals. In fact, there existed little change from Fort Davis's appearance three years earlier.(10)

During 1873 work continued intermittently on the post. Early that year Colonel George S. Andrews, new commanding officer, notified the department that, beyond a hospital, no further buildings were required. A major structural problem surfaced in November when it was discovered that the flat dirt roofs on some of the buildings were unsuitable. "The rain of twenty-six hours duration," wrote Major Zenas R. Bliss, "has demonstrated that the flat roofs now at the post . . . are utterly worthless." They "leaked like a sieve," said Bliss, who recommended that a new quartermaster storehouse contemplated for the fort be roofed with "a light mud . . . and thatched."(11)

Construction activity proved to be an ongoing concern, for work on the post dragged interminally through the middle of the decade. In 1875 materials for building were in high demand, including 150 barrels of lime produced during the first quarter of the year. Several thousand shingles were purchased for repairing the roofing of post structures and finishing that for the quartermaster storehouse.(12) Several wagonloads

10. Wood to Commanding Officer Fort Davis, April 25, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)7; Paul H. Carlson, "William R. Shafter: Military Commander in the American West" (unpublished doctoral dissertation dated August, 1973, Texas Tech University), p. 111; Shafter to Wood, June 5, 1871. LS, 1867-81; Shafter to Wood, June 9, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Ballew, "Supply Problems," pp. 90-91.

11. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, February 27, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Bliss to AAG, Department of Texas, November 11, 1873. Ibid.

12. Statement dated March 31, 1875, for lime. Papers of H. Baxter Quimby. Fort Davis NHS, Folder 15-3; AAG, Department of Texas, to Commanding Officer, Fort Davis, June 18, 1875, in ibid., Folder 5-17; receipts for lumber, September and October, 1875, in ibid., Folders 5-18, 5-19; Ballew, "Supply Problems, pp. 90-91.

of lumber were bought, possibly scheduled for use in erecting quarters for noncommissioned staff and band personnel. Colonel Andrews wrote departmental headquarters regarding this particular deficiency:

The 25th Infantry, has now been in this Department nearly six years: during the entire time, its noncommissioned staff and Band, has not for one day been properly sheltered. . . . Taking station at this post in May 1872, it was necessary to quarter them on all parts of the garrison, as space would be found. They have been drowned out by almost every heavy rain, now in one building, now in another, at some time in tents, at others quartered with the companies, wherever room for bunks could be found; and the Band is so quartered at this moment, not knowing in the morning where night will find them.(13)

But noncommissioned staff and band quarters were not immediately built. Much of the materials garnered by Andrews had to be used in repairing substantial damage done when a violent windstorm struck the post on March 5, 1876. As Andrews reported:

About 8 o'clock A.M. yesterday the wind commenced to blow and increasing in violence until about 11 o'clock, when all its power appeared to be concentrated on the post, and a hurricane and whirl wind unequaled [sic] by anything of the kind in my experience or known here before. Men were thrown down, Corral walls blown over, sound oak trees 7 or 8 inches in diameter twisted off like straws, ceilings brought down in Officers Quarters, and finally the tin on the roof of the new hospital gave way leaving about one third of the roof open and the same effect was produced on the roof of the new Q.M. storehouse. Shingles were flying in every direction and windows in the barracks blown in.(14)

Andrews requested that a tinner with tools and thirty pounds of solder "be sent to the post by first stage" and that available tin earmarked for the unfinished barracks be used for the roof repairs. The

13. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, October 4, 1875. LS, 1867-81.

14. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, March 7, 1876. LS, 1867-81.

War Department approved these repairs and authorized \$900 to be spent for materials, including window glass.(15) Other repairs were soon necessitated by failing mud roofs on the kitchens of the officers' quarters. Major Bliss, commanding the fort in October, 1876, asked for funds sufficient to properly roof these structures. Bliss as a young officer had served at the first Fort Davis twenty years before. By 1877 lumber for such repairs, as well as for new construction, was hauled by government wagons from Tularosa, New Mexico, and the Abbott and Blazer Mill at a special rate. Most of the construction at the fort continued to be performed by enlisted men; as of 1878 only one blacksmith, one wheelwright, one foragemaster, and two masons were on the civilian laborer rolls.(16)

Repeated requests for funds for finishing the buildings at Fort Davis went unheeded in Washington. Occasionally the department provided money for repairs, but the structures originally envisioned to complete the post went unbuilt. Still needed in 1878 were three sets of officers' quarters (one for a captain, two for lieutenants), but the answer from Washington remained "these funds cannot be spared." Additional lumber was sought, too, and requests went out to Fort Concho for any existing surplus. And in February, 1879, a carpenter was requested to repair buildings over a period of three months.(17)

15. *Ibid.*; "Case of Repairs at Fort Davis, Texas. . . ," March, 1876. File 1537, QMFO. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Ballew, "Supply Problems," p. 97.

16. Bliss to AAG, Department of Texas, October 9, 1876. LS, 1867-71; Andrews to Captain Michael L. Courtney, September 10, 1877. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Ballew, "Supply Problems," p. 95; Report of the Secretary of War, 1878, p. 315.

17. "Case of Proposed set of Captain's Quarters & Two Sets Lieutenants Quarters. . . ." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Captain Louis H. Carpenter to AG, Fort Concho, December 16, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2; Carpenter to AG, San Antonio, February 27, 1879. *Ibid.*

Colonel Shafter returned to Fort Davis in March, 1881, and commanded the post for the next fourteen months. He showed as much attention to the details of post construction as he had previously, taking particular interest in the acquisition of lumber from local sources and in the erection of stables and privies. One lumber source, beyond the uncertain pineries, proved to be extremely valuable in view of the harsh economic situation; the post traders offered free pine lumber from their New Mexico mill if the army transported it. Shafter planned to use the lumber partially to complete the three officers' quarters, "the foundations for which are already built." In August, word went to the pinery to send in boards sufficient for flooring and "when that is exhausted send in anything handy." When bad weather once more highlighted the leaky roofs on post buildings, enlisted men were called upon to apply shingles to the structures. The work necessitated the requisition of a shingle machine from St. Louis. In September the department notified Shafter that Fort Davis had been allotted \$2,000 for repairs and--finally--\$6,000 for new construction. The funding coincided with increased output by the pinery saw mill, which had produced 42,519 feet of lumber by September, 1881.(18)

A principal concern for Shafter remained the dearth of sufficient enlisted men's quarters to shelter the entire command. He resolved the matter, at least temporarily, with his customary decisiveness during the same month. In a letter to the Post Quartermaster he said:

I wish you to put Corporal Phillips with two men, at work making quarters for the company. They will be made of slabs covered with tentage. Make buildings each to hold six men. I

18. Carlson, "William R. Shafter," p. 252; Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, March 20, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, to First Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong, August 8, 1881. *Ibid.*; First Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, August 26, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur to Shafter, September 6, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8; Armstrong to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, September 6, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Captain George B. Russell to Shafter, September 8, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

should say 20 x 12 by 6 feet walls, the slabs can have their edges straightened and set close together; dig a trench and stand them up, have fastened at the top by spiking them to a piece of 2 x 4 stuff, and then saw the ends of slabs off just level with top of scantling, put up rafters--(about four pair on a twenty foot room) and nail on three or [four?] pieces of sheathing lumber for canvas to lay on. The tents used will be ruined for any other purpose and you can cut and rip them in any way to be advantageous. I have calculated you will want six of these rooms and sent out [for] seven Sibly [sic] stoves and pipe, one for each, and one for mess hall, which should be made the same way as mens buildings only larger. This work can be done by 3 men before it will get very cold.(19)

Shafter's determination to provide for his command was reflected in increased lumber production at the pinery and the acquisition of adobes during the autumn of 1881. He specifically requested wide boards for flooring of quarters as well as a large number of rafters for finishing those yet without roofs. Leaking roofs also continued to plague the fort; in October a lengthy rainstorm wrought havoc on the buildings with dirt roofs, especially the storehouse facilities and telegraph office. "It is the impression," remarked the post adjutant, "that nothing but an iron and shingle roof could turn such a rain."(20)

In January, 1882, Shafter wrote department headquarters asking for a planer to dress lumber and a machine "to tongue and groove flooring," with costs for such charged against the post allotment. Soon after he asked for permission to purchase 102,000 adobes, needed to complete a band quarters, a new guard house, two enlisted barracks, three officers' quarters on old foundations, three double sets of quarters

19. Shafter to Second Lieutenant John S. Mason, Jr., undated (September, 1881). NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

20. Telegram, Post Adjutant to Shafter, October 12, 1881. NA, RG 393. *Ibid.* Lumber and adobe information is in Special Orders No. 198, Fort Davis, September 21, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4; Mason to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, September 20, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8; Post Adjutant to Captain Francis E. Pierce, September 23, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Pierce to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, September, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8; Pierce to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, November 6, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9.

of one and one-half stories each, and the commanding officer's quarters. From the \$8,000 annual allotment for Fort Davis Shafter proposed to erect a commissary storehouse and re-roof the quartermaster storehouse with shingles.(21)

With Shafter's reassignment in May, much work was left unfinished. The new Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred L. Hough, Sixteenth Infantry, sought direction. "The withdrawal of the Commanding Officer who superintended the work in person . . . has produced much confusion & embarasses me greatly. . . ," wrote Hough, who noted that Shafter's entire staff had also departed.(22) Hough complained of a shortage of men necessary to complete much of the work on buildings; nonetheless, he ordered one structure roofed and hired a mason to complete the walls of the unfinished officers' quarters preparatory to roofing them. Later Hough hired additional mechanics, although the labor was chiefly performed by the two companies of infantry then at the post. Although some funding was available for construction and repairs, many supplies, notably lumber, continued to be delivered from regional sources. Stone was yet quarried for foundations, but the red sandstone proved hard to work with and was gradually abandoned as a building material.(23)

Hough's successor, Major Anson Mills, sought to prioritize the construction and repairs at Fort Davis. Mills placed new building projects in the following order: two cavalry stables, a quartermaster

21. Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, January 21, 1882. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll GS-855 (10427)1; Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, March 8, 1882. NA, RG 393. Ibid.

22. Hough to AG, Department of Texas, May 17, 1882. NA, RG 393. Ibid.

23. Ibid.; Hough to AG, Department of Texas, May 26, 1882. NA, RG 393. Ibid.; AAG, Department of Texas, to Commanding Officer, Fort Davis, August 17, 1882. NA, RG 393. Ibid.; Army and Navy Journal, October 13, 1882.

storehouse, a commissary storeroom, an ordnance storeroom, bakery, officers quarters, and barracks. Repairs included the completion of building projects underway and Mills wanted the officers' quarters, two enlisted men's barracks, and one band quarters finished first. Then repairs should be performed on the existing four sets of barracks, nine officers' quarters, and the commanding officer's quarters. All suffered from poor roofing, flooring, and windows and doors. Much of this work was accomplished not under Mills's administration, but under that of Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, who arrived at Fort Davis in November, 1882, and proceeded to put his personal stamp on virtually all activity there over the next two and one-half years. So far as construction went, Grierson directed that all new buildings have roofs of corrugated iron, plain sheet iron, or tin to protect against fire as well as rain. By April, 1883, Fort Davis was practically complete, and was hailed as one of the more attractive posts in west Texas, one for which service assignments were relished. Now it included thirteen sets of officers' quarters, each complete with adobe outbuildings behind; an adobe hospital and storehouse; four adobe company barracks and their accompanying mess rooms and outhouses; a new guard house, a quartermaster storehouse, an adobe two-story officers' quarters; an adobe chapel; and an adobe adjutant's office. In all, between 1871 and 1883 there were erected thirty-seven buildings at Fort Davis.(24)

For the fiscal year beginning in July, 1883, Fort Davis received \$1817 for construction and \$1268 for repairs. Grierson sent out a directive ordering troops at the pinery to economize in selecting and sawing timber for building purposes. By March the band and company barracks, long underway, were at last finished and another two-story officers' quarters was in progress. Despite this, an inspecting officer commented in October that the location of the officers' row in line with

24. Mills to AG, Department of Texas, October 6, 1882. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Grierson to AG, Department of Texas, January 3, 1883. NA, RG 393. Ibid.; Grierson to AG, Department of Texas, January 6, 1883. Ibid.; Ballew, "Supply Problems," p. 91.

floodwaters that occasionally swept down the canyon made the site of Fort Davis "defective" and "too small." The post, he said, "should be moved." (25) Instead, construction went on. Between March, 1883, and autumn, 1884, a ward was added to the hospital, the long-desired quartermaster storehouse was finished, and a burned officers' quarters was restored. Also, construction proceeded on a commissary storehouse and a new barrack. Grierson also proposed that another barrack be raised on adjoining property recently purchased by the government, this in line with designs to enlarge the post to accommodate twelve companies. In March Grierson submitted his estimate for construction and repairs at Fort Davis, a sum of nearly \$51,000. He received but \$15,000 of that requested amount, but the original high projection reflects Grierson's determination to obtain funding sufficient to fulfill his perceived construction needs at the post. With this money he was enabled to build the new barrack, two two-story officers' quarters, and additions to the storehouses. Grierson further pioneered an underground water system for Fort Davis, begun in 1883. Privately, Grierson sought to build, with other speculators, a railroad link to the Southern Pacific Railroad, some twenty miles south of the post to insure Fort Davis's active future. By no coincidence, this would promote his personal landholding interests in the area. (26) Meantime, the War Department, doubtless to Grierson's satisfaction, designated Fort Davis a "principal post" whose general salubrity of climate and low costs for wood and hay made it "the best site

25. General Orders No. 12, Headquarters Department of Texas, July 28, 1883. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper to Commanding Officer, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, August 21, 1883. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10327)1; Mary L. Williams, "Empire Building: Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson at Fort Davis, 1882-1885," The West Texas Historical Association Yearbook, LXI (1985); "Extract from Inspection Report of Fort Davis . . . Oct. 5, 1883." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

26. Grierson to AG, Department of Texas, February 20, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Summary of Funds required for Construction and repairs at Fort Davis. . . ." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Williams, "Empire Building."

for a military post in the wide territory of the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos."(27)

Bad weather plagued the fort in 1884. Especially damaging was a hailstorm of May 25 whose pellets punctured the roof of the barrack of Troop H, Tenth Cavalry, no fewer than sixty times while shattering fifty-five panes of glass. The storm also flooded two rooms and destroyed public property therein. The post hospital likewise suffered heavy damage. At the request of General Stanley, the War Department authorized \$3,000 for the needed repairs. That storm and another in August further pointed up the urgency for fixing many leaky roofs. Shortly thereafter a detail of enlisted men was assigned to begin shingling the faulty structures. (The latter storm also blew down a windmill at the post.) Meantime, other soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry contributed labor toward the erection of additional enlisted quarters.(28)

In 1885 an estimate of \$29,641 was submitted for repairs and construction at Fort Davis. Of this requested sum, nearly \$27,000 was earmarked for new projects, including the erection of more officers' quarters, a forage house, quartermaster and commissary offices, two wash houses, two sinks, a new cavalry barrack, and a cavalry stable. Even the construction of the new cavalry barrack did not resolve the housing problem.(29) When headquarters and seven troops of the Third Cavalry

27. "Report of Brigadier-General Stanley," September 30, 1884, in Report of the Secretary of War, pp. 124-25.

28. First Lieutenant Charles M. Nordstrom to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, May 25, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-888 (10427)1; "Repairs to bldgs at Fort Davis, Texas damaged by Hailstorm." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); Maxon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, August 26, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10327)1; Army and Navy Journal, September 13, 1884; Douglas C. McChristian (ed.), "Garrison Tangles in the Friendless Tenth: The Journal of First Lieutenant John Bigelow, Jr., Fort Davis, Texas" (unpublished manuscript dated December, 1982, in the library of Fort Davis NHS).

29. "Summary of Funds required for Construction and repairs at Fort Davis. . . ," March 31, 1885. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

were scheduled to arrive, one troop was prepared to occupy tents. Wrote one officer:

With the expected increase in the garrison, there will be thirty five officers to quarter at the post. To do this there are seventeen buildings containing twenty eight sets of Quarters; This includes one building now nearly finished, and which will accomodate two officers. The other Quarters have been assigned by orders of the former post commander [Grierson], and stated to consist of 26 sets. Several of these contain but one room, and tents are used as Kitchens when required.(30)

Apparently few available construction materials led to a decrease in building activity during the summer of 1885. "The quarters," recorded one observer, "are unfinished and in a poor state of repair, and many of the adobes are already sleeping quietly with the parent earth." Yet by November work was again progressing, including additions to the enlisted barracks, completion of the new cavalry stables, and fences around the officers' quarters.(31)

During the last years of Fort Davis construction and repairs continued almost as if the ultimate abandonment of the post were not indeed imminent. Building and repair estimates for 1886 totaled nearly \$8,500 (actual expenditures, however, were closer to \$2,500) and Colonel Albert H. Brackett, despite a slow beginning, initiated substantial routine improvements to the structures and quarters of the fort, "adding greatly to its attractiveness and comfort." In June, 1887, the War Department allocated only \$3,140 for construction and repairs for the ensuing year. Brackett's successor, Colonel Elmer Otis of the Eighth Cavalry succeeded in establishing a canteen--forerunner of the modern post exchange--at Fort Davis in one of the unoccupied barracks.(32) Yet even with such

30. Captain William H. Clapp to AG, Department of Texas, April 23, 1885. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

31. Army and Navy Journal, July 25, 1885; Army and Navy Journal, December 5, 1885.

32. "Abstract of Estimates of Material and Labor, and their Cost, required for Construction and Repairs at Fort Davis, Texas, during the (Continued)

additions and continued upkeep it was becoming obvious that the fort could not long endure. As General Stanley noted, "Fort Davis is very much out of place; it is inconvenient to get to it and to draw troops from it, and it is expensive." Stanley regarded the post as ultimately expendable once the garrison could be moved to new stations.(33) During the latter years of the post that was accomplished until by 1888 barely 100 officers and men remained. Construction activity now turned increasingly toward simple maintenance and preservation of the buildings as appropriations for barracks and quarters purposes dwindled. In 1888 expended funds for such work at Fort Davis amounted to only \$281. Two years later it was noted that ventilation was bad in the enlisted men's barracks because the buildings sat too close to the ground. By then, however, Fort Davis's days were numbered. This and similar building problems were no longer considered significant enough to warrant expenditures of time and money. In 1891 the garrison was withdrawn and the fort closed.(34)

32. (Cont.) fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Army and Navy Journal, June 5, 1886; Report of the Secretary of War, 1886, pp. 374-75; AG Brigadier General Richard C. Drum to Stanley, June 6, 1887. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; Otis to AAG, Department of Texas, November 11, 1887. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

33. "Report of Brigadier General Stanley," August 27, 1887, in Report of the Secretary of War, 1887, p. 136.

34. Captain Frank D. Baldwin to AG, Department of Texas, June 23, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2; Report of the Secretary of War, 1888, pp. 356-57; Report of the Secretary of War, 1890, p. 924.

B. Individual Structures, Fort Davis, 1867-91

Generally, the location and erection of buildings at the second Fort Davis followed prescribed arrangements and construction tenets that had been set down by the office of the Quartermaster General in 1860 and revised in 1872. These formalized procedures for laying out army posts were acceded to on the frontier within limits of availability of materials and, to a certain extent, by expediency of design and purpose according to the commanding officers charged with the construction program. Regulations stipulated the selection of "healthy localities" for army posts with proper consideration for adequate drainage and ventilation. Whereas the erection of large permanent coastal fortifications were the responsibility of army engineers, the interior posts and cantonments, always considered as being more or less temporary facilities, fell under the authority of the Quartermaster Department. Regulations called for buildings to be raised "of frame, stone, bricks, earth, or logs, depending on climate, the cost of building, and the durability required." Similar concerns affected the type of roofing and flooring for structures, and "in every case the finish shall be plain, and the strictest economy practiced."(1)

Based on the regulations, buildings were to be raised according to specific ground plans to allow for future garrison growth needs. Standards and capacities for quarters were established, but allowable tolerances could and did occur for such designated structures as subalterns' quarters, hospitals, guardhouses, and storehouses. The prescribed plan of garrison called for officers' quarters to be aligned on one side of the parade ground and enlisted quarters and cognate structures situated on the other side.

As a general rule, the post should be laid off with the parade ground running east and west, and the officers' quarters on the south side; but the peculiar features of a locality may

1. Regulations Concerning Barracks and Quarters for the Army of the United States, 1860 (Washington: George W. Bowman, Printer, 1861), pp. 1, 5, 8; Report of the Secretary of War, 1872, p. 280.

sometimes render it preferable to place the officers' line on the north side, or slightly vary the direction of the parade.(2)

Within this framework such buldings as the sutler's store, chapel, and hospital, were to be layed out according to availability of space and proximity to roads "intended for the interior convenience of the garrison."(3)

Buildings were painted in colors that were deemed practical as well as pleasing to the eye. Most appropriate were "quiet shades," such as drab, fawn, brown, and grey, with darker shades used for outbuildings like stables and storehouses. Lighter colors were viewed as correct for quarters and other prominent structures, while window shutters for quarters were to be done in dark green. Some outside woodwork, presumably that on outbuildings, should be stained with a mixture of linseed oil, beeswax, and rosin-tar, to insure protection against weather action. According to the regulations, inspections of public buildings were to occur annually with notice given of their condition, capacity, alterations, and repairs, and with detailed estimates for all work needed on the structure.(4)

The structures composing the second Fort Davis complied with the building regulations in many respects; in others, they did not, although they largely remained within tolerance of the standards and specifications. Those that follow are herein designated according to current National Park Service historic structure numbers, which may or may not coincide with the original military numerical designations.

2. Regulations concerning Barracks and Quarters, p. 8.

3. Ibid., p. 7. For specific positions of buildings, see ibid., pp. 7-8.

4. Ibid., pp. 11, 481-82.

HB-1 thru HB-6; HB-8 thru HB-18. Officers' Quarters

Most of these structures occupied Officers' Row in a north-south line located west of the parade ground of the second fort. With the exception of HB-7, treated below, these quarters were not always independently referenced on plats and construction statements of the period. Some of the buildings began erecting in 1867, for in October HB-5, HB-6, and HB-8 were underway with foundations laid. A report filed in November of that year noted that twelve lieutenants' and six captains' quarters were in process of construction, the former with dimensions of 51 feet by 21 feet, the latter measuring 48 feet by 21 feet each with a wing 19 feet by 18 feet. The quarters were all to be raised of "Stone Walls with Wood Roofs, Porches and Finishing." (1) Plans for these quarters called for each to consist of two rooms, each 16 or 18 feet square, divided by a hallway 16 feet long by 8 feet wide. Attached to the rooms at the rear of the quarters were small storerooms, one for each captain's house and two for each double-occupancy lieutenants' quarters. A porch, or piazza, front and rear, completed the ground plan for the single-story structures. Walls were to measure 13 feet high and 2 feet thick, with windows, doors, and chimneys 3 feet wide. A kitchen located behind each house was to measure 12 feet high. (2) (The various kitchens constructed behind the officers' quarters are numbered HB-217, HB-267 thru HB-277, HB-279, HB-281 thru HB-288.)

None of these buildings had been finished by February, 1868, but by June 30 two were complete. Seven months later the status of the quarters was as follows:

1. Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas. October 1867"; "List of Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867. . . ." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

2. Information from two undated plats, probably ca. 1867. Map files, Fort Davis NHS.

Lieutenants' Quarters--

Two of stone, complete;
Three of adobe, walls complete and ready to receive roofs;
Five stone foundations complete;
Two not yet commenced.

Captains' Quarters--

One of stone with wing, complete;
Two of adobe, with wings, walls complete and ready to receive roofs;
Two stone foundations complete;
One not yet commenced.

Surgeon's Quarters--not commenced.(3)

By late September, 1869, one of the adobe lieutenants' quarters was finished. Another had the sleepers and rafters in place and was ready for shingling. One of the adobe captains' quarters was also complete along with its wing.(4) At the end of December two more adobe lieutenants' quarters were reported as complete.(5) As construction was halted by the general building hiatus that affected Fort Davis in the late 1860s, little was accomplished on the quarters for some time. In May, 1871, the post quartermaster estimated that it would take 30,000 shingles to complete the officers' quarters.(6) And in June he requested authority to employ a tinsmith to prepare spouts for the roofs of those buildings.(7)

3. "Report of Military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31, 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis Texas on the last Day of January 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Report of the Secretary of War, 1868, pp. 869-90.

4. "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis Texas on the last day of September 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

5. "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas on the last day of December 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 62-172 (2082).

6. Post Quartermaster to Shafter, May 25, 1871. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

7. Post Quartermaster to Post Adjutant, June 19, 1871. Ibid.

A plan of Fort Davis accompanying the inspection report of Lieutenant Colonel James B. Carleton in January, 1871, indicated that, besides the Commanding Officer's House, eight officers' quarters had been completed. These comprised HB-5, HB-6, HB-8, HB-9, HB-10, HB-11, HB-12, and HB-13. Eleven more officers' quarters were indicated as unfinished, although most of these were simply projected buildings. Five were situated along the west side of the parade and south of HB-5; three more were to stand at right angles to officers' row on both the north and south ends and bordering the parade. Of those completed, HB-5, HB-9, and HB-12 were captains' quarters while the rest were lieutenants' quarters.(8) Photographs taken at the time of the Carleton inspection show that actually all but HB-5 were finished. HB-5 needed roofing, doors and windows, and a porch to finish it off. Furthermore, of the remaining captains' and lieutenants' quarters, all but HB-11, HB-12, and HB-13 had been whitewashed. All the structures, whether of stone or adobe, had a central doorway in front with two windows on either side; The side walls were bereft of windows. A chimney protruded from the hip roof at the north and south ends.(9)

Under Colonel Shafter's direction, work on the buildings progressed steadily until by February, 1872, nine (besides the Commanding Officer's Quarters) were completed. (The addition was HB-4.) Three had three rooms and hallways each, while six had two rooms and hallways. According to an inspection report of that date the rooms all measured 18

8. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas." January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). See also "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas." 1871. This plat, nearly identical to the above, indicates that HB-10 through HB-13 were built of adobe. NA, RG 77. Records of the Chief of Engineers. Cartographic Archives Division. Another 1871 plan, similar to those cited here, was published in Outline Description of the Posts in the Military of the Missouri (Chicago: Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, 1876. Reprint, Fort Collins, Colo.: Old Army Press, 1972), p. 196.

9. Illustrations Nos. 38, 39, and 40. Photos evidently taken later in 1871 (Illustrations Nos. 41 and 42) show a completed HB-5 fitted out like the other officers' quarters.

by 17 feet and the halls 12 by 17 feet. Eight of the quarters had two-room adobe kitchens in back; one had a one-room adobe kitchen. The kitchens all had flat roofs and were mostly floored. Beyond the kitchen in the rear of each quarters stood an adobe privy.(10)

Perhaps the most concise description of Officers' Row was offered by Captain John A. Billings of the Army's Medical Department. Elaborating on a statement prepared by Fort Davis Post Surgeon Daniel Weisel, Billings reported on the projected finished appearance of the quarters:

The officers' quarters are located in a line running north and south across the mouth of the canon. These are nineteen in number, one story, a covered porch in front and rear along the entire building, a separate house for each officer, and distant from each other 24 feet, the commanding officer's in the center, each third building a captain's set, and on either side a lieutenant's set; each of these consists of a main building, 48 by 21 feet, containing two rooms, each 15 by 18 feet and 14 feet high, with a hall between, 12 by 18 feet; in addition, the commanding officers' has a wing, 41 by 21 feet containing two rooms, each 15 by 15 feet; in all four rooms. The captain's set have each a wing, 21 by 18 feet, containing one room, 15 by 15 feet; in the main line are thirteen of these buildings, and on each flank adjoining are [proposed] three additional. Four are built of native limestone from a quarry one mile from the post, the rest of adobe; all have shingle roofs, and are warmed by open fireplaces. But nine of these buildings are completed, all that at present it is contemplated to complete.(11)

A plat of the post made after March, 1872, indicated that the foundations had been laid for the three structures planned for either end of the parade (HB-247, HB-248, on the south end) and three of the four yet proposed to be built south of HB-4 on the line. In addition, it provided details of the structures located behind the quarters. In the rear of the incomplete building that was to become HB-3 stood an adobe kitchen measuring 15 feet by 34 feet. The position of this structure was

10. Shafter to AAAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Plat, "Fort Davis Texas." Undated, but ca. March, 1872. NA, RG 92. Post and Reservation File, Map 275.

11. "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 228. For Weisel's original description filed in 1869, see "Medical History," p. 9.

at a 45° angle to the rear of the line of quarters. Behind HB-4 stood a stone building, also at a 45° angle, measuring 20 feet by 48 feet and used as an officers' mess room. This and the preceding building remained from the old first fort. Major Bliss recalled that when he returned to Fort Davis in 1873, some twelve years after he had departed the earlier post, "some of the old kitchens were used still as storehouses for Officers Quarters, but all the old barracks and quarters had disappeared. . . ." Behind each of the other quarters and in line with it stood an adobe kitchen that supposedly measured 15 feet by 34 feet.(12) (General structural characteristics of the kitchens and other outbuildings associated with the officers' quarters can be seen in photographs taken ca. 1889 and 1900 [Illustrations Nos. 37, 38, 45, 60, and 70].)

An inspection of the post conducted in March, 1873, noted that the officers' quarters were "adequate and in good condition." Two years later it was reported that additional adobe rooms had been built on three of the quarters at the cost of the occupants. In 1876 the quarters were said to be "in good repair," although the "outbuildings to Officers quarters . . . [were] in very bad condition of adobe and nearly worn out." Especially bad were the roofs which leaked readily.(13) The same was true of the kitchens:

The roofs are of mud and all of them leak, and it is impossible to repair them or put on other mud roofs any better than these now in use. With an allowance of funds sufficient to roof the buildings the walls can be made serviceable for a long time. If they are not repaired now they will soon be beyond repair and dangerous to the occupants. The walls can be made or repaired by the troops; but the mud roofs always leak and it is

12. Map, "Fort Davis Texas," ca. March, 1872; Bliss, "Reminiscences," p. 30.

13. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas . . . March 31, 1873." NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Report on Hygiene of the United States Army with Descriptions of Military Posts," p. 199; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas . . . April 30, 1876." NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas . . . September 1st 1876." Ibid.

impossible to make ones of the soil in this vicinity will shed the rain.(14)

Conditions of the quarters and outbuildings had not noticeably improved by November, 1876. Within two years, however, necessity required the construction of another set of captain's quarters and two additional lieutenants' quarters. Proposals for this work were submitted to headquarters, Division of the Missouri, and received concurrence. Minimal unspecified repairs were required of the existing officers' quarters. Yet construction seemingly was delayed, for in mid-1879 only nine dwellings, besides the commanding officer's house, were present; however, during fiscal year 1878-79 four adobe kitchens were erected, presumably as adjuncts to the officers' quarters. Three of these measured 27½ feet by 16½ feet, comprised two rooms, and had a shingle roof. The fourth, that associated with the commanding officer's house, measured 48 feet by 18 feet, comprised four rooms, and had a tin roof.(15) In October an inspecting officer observed that "the officers quarters are not adequate for the strength of the garrison, and if the officers belonging to the post were present there would not be one inhabitable room for each."(16) And in December it was noted that the quarters provided but twenty-one rooms for twenty-five officers present.

14. Bliss to AAQM Fort Davis, October 9, 1876. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

15. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis . . . October 31st 1876." NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; AAIG, Department of Texas, to Inspector General, January 1, 1879. NA, RG 159; "Case of Proposed set of Captain's Quarters & Four Sets Lieutenants Quarters at Fort Davis, Texas." Oct. 2, 1878. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Barracks & Quarters during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Ibid. A photo taken ca. 1875 (Illustration No. 46) shows the nine officers' quarters then standing (exclusive of the commanding officer's quarters).

16. "Bi-Monthly Inspection, Report of Fort Davis . . . October 31st 1879." NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

"It is hardly fair . . . to expect the officers to maintain a high tone, both as to morality, gentlemanly conduct, or a strict sense of duty."(17)

Work at completing sufficient quarters to house the officers finally proceeded in 1881. In August, Colonel Shafter requested authority to employ seven extra duty men as carpenters and masons "in addition to those already authorized." These men were to help construct the "buildings to be used as Officers quarters, which were commenced some years since." "I am now at work on them," wrote Shafter, "and have been for some time."

The Completion of these buildings . . . will be no charge on the appropriation for this year, for building or repairs, unless these additional Extra duty men are so considered, and the purchase of a shingle machine which I have asked for. Every thing else is in hand or is being made at the Post, including lumber which is cut at the Government saw mill. Work is done by enlisted men.(18)

Later that month Shafter elaborated on the new officers' quarters: they consisted of one set of captain's and two of lieutenants' quarters.

The foundations are of stone, were begun in 1868, and one course of stone laid; since then no work has been done on them until now. These three buildings I expect to have completed by October 31st or soon after, except the roofs. To enable me to complete these, the shingle machine was asked for. . . .(19)

Shafter also had to make repairs on the existing quarters. In November, Second Lieutenant John S. Mason, Jr., reported that the shutter to one of his front windows needed hinges. More importantly,

17. AAIG, Department of Texas, to AAG, Department of Texas, December 15, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). See also "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis . . . December 31, 1879." NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

18. Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, August 8, 1881. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

19. Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, August 30, 1881. Ibid.

Mason stated that repairs were needed to the wall of the adobe room in his quarters. "The roof does not touch the back wall by about two inches, consequently the room is very cold. I would respectfully state that the back wall is settling and is in danger of falling." Shafter ordered immediate repairs.(20) With anticipated increases to the Fort Davis garrison, Shafter in January, 1882, forwarded estimates for materials with which to erect three double sets of officers' quarters, besides a new set of quarters for the commanding officer. Lumber for the new structures would be obtained locally, so that the principal materials needed were adobes. To aid the endeavor, a mason was employed "to save the walls from deterioration" and complete the quarters.(21)

The quarters, consisting of HB-1, HB-2, and HB-3, were finished late in May, 1882. A synopsis of the status of each of the officers' quarters follows:(22)

HB-1. This single story two-room lieutenants' quarters was built of stone with a shingle roof. A center hall divided the rooms, and the entire structure measured 21 feet by 48 feet. It had a front and rear veranda. In the rear stood an adobe kitchen, 17 feet by 28 feet, with two rooms and a shingle roof.

HB-2. Also of stone, this captain's quarters measured 21 feet by 48 feet with a wing addition measuring 18 feet by 21½ feet. It had a shingle roof. To the rear stood an adobe kitchen, 17 feet by 28 feet with two rooms. Porches were situated on the front and rear.

20. Mason to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, November 4, 1881. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9.

21. Shafter to Captain Lafayette E. Campbell, Acting Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, January 11, 1882. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; General Orders No. 104, Fort Davis, May 17, 1882. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4.

22. From "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

HB-3. This was another lieutenants' quarters, built of stone with shingle roof and measuring 21 feet by 48 feet. It also had a kitchen made of adobe behind, measuring 17 feet by 28 feet with two rooms. It possessed porches front and rear.

HB-4. This was a lieutenants' quarters built of adobe with shingle roof. It measured 21 feet by 48 feet, and also had a kitchen in back measuring 17 feet by 28 feet and consisting of two rooms. Verandas were on the front and rear. In 1882 the roof of the quarters was leaking and the underpinning was deemed rotten. It required a new shingle roof and did the kitchen.

HB-5. This captain's quarters had three rooms and consisted of a stone building measuring 21 feet by 48 feet with a wing addition of 18 feet by 21½ feet. It had a shingle roof, but needed a new one in 1882. In rear stood an adobe kitchen, 17 feet by 28 feet, two rooms, that also required a new shingle roof. It had front and rear porches.

HB-6. A stone structure with shingle roof, this two-room lieutenants' quarters measured 21 feet by 48 feet and, like the others, had a hallway separating the rooms. Like the other older quarters, in 1882 this building had a leaky roof with rotten underpinnings that needed replacement. In the rear stood a two-room kitchen that measured 17 feet by 28 feet, with shingle roof also needing replacement. Porches were located on the front and rear of the structure.

HB-8. This stone lieutenants' quarters had a shingle roof and consisted of two rooms separated by a hall inside. It measured 21 feet by 48 feet. The adobe kitchen measured 17 feet by 28 feet and had two rooms and a shingle roof. The roofs of both structures badly needed replacement in 1882. Verandas were on the front and rear.

HB-9. Built of adobe with shingle roof, this captains' quarters had three rooms in a frame measuring 21 feet by 48 feet plus a wing measuring 18 feet by 21½ feet. It had a front and rear veranda, and an adobe kitchen was located in the rear consisting of two rooms. Both the quarters and kitchen needed new roofs.

HB-10. A two-room adobe lieutenant's quarters, this structure had a shingle roof and measured 21 feet by 48 feet. A hall inside separated the rooms. Verandas were on the front and rear. An adobe kitchen of two rooms, measuring 17 feet by 28 feet, stood in back. In 1882 the roofs of the quarters and kitchen leaked badly and new ones were needed.

HB-11. Another lieutenants' quarters built of adobe with shingle roof, this two-room building measured 21 feet by 48 feet. It had a porch front and back, and an adobe kitchen behind measuring 17 feet by 28 feet and enclosing two rooms. In 1882 dry rot was affecting the underpinnings of the roof of the quarters and new shingle roofs for it and the kitchen were recommended.

HB-12. This adobe structure with shingle roof served as a captain's quarters. It consisted of three rooms and hall inside a building measuring 21 feet by 48 feet with wing 18 feet by 21½ feet. Verandas were at front and rear, and behind stood a two-room adobe kitchen of 17 feet by 28 feet dimensions. The kitchen also had a shingle roof and, like that on the quarters, needed replacing.

HB-13. A lieutenants' quarters built of adobe with shingle roof, this structure had two rooms and a hallway and measured 21 feet by 48 feet. Like the other quarters, it had a veranda situated front and rear. In back stood a kitchen built of adobe measuring 17 feet by 28 feet and topped by a shingle roof. In 1882 the roofs of both structures needed replacement.

By August, 1882, the construction of two additional buildings to house officers was nearing completion. The situation of the officers' quarters built across the mouth of the canyon prevented extension of the line and required the erection of the new structures elsewhere. Two sets of quarters occupied a single two-story adobe building (HB-16) located 150 yards northeast of HB-13, while a third (HB-17?) was in a separate adobe structure. One other double set of quarters (possibly HB-14) was only partly finished. Two more double sets were contemplated, along with a new two-story stone house for the commanding officer (which was never built). The finished double occupancy quarters (HB-16) measured 52 feet by 40 feet with a wing 31 feet by 27 feet. In it were eight rooms, one hall, and two kitchens. The building had a shingled gable roof with corbel-capped chimney. According to a photograph taken ca. 1885 (Illustration No. 50), this imposing residence had wooden porches on the east (front), south, and west (rear) sides with ornamental woodwork apparently whitewashed to contrast with the adobe walls. The porch roofs were hipped. Porch columns were turned and the balustrade was of a cross brace design (unfinished in 1885). The porches were supported by piers in line with the columns. Windows in HB-16 had nine light sashes and shutters of the movable louvered type. On the front top story were windows whose dormers penetrated through the eave. The adobe fabric was unplastered on the exterior. In the rear of HB-16 stood a hip-roofed addition with three windows on the north side each with six-light sashes. This structure likely comprised two kitchens with a common chimney in the center. By 1885 a paled fence approximately six feet high enclosed the back yard. An east-west running fence divided the yard and a privy stood at its west end. (See Illustrations Nos. 53 and 55.) Beyond the back fence of HB-16 and across the road or trail that skirted the fence stood three low shed-type buildings of unknown purpose. Possibly storage facilities, they were of simple construction of vertical boards or poles. That nearest the road had a gable roof, while that facing southwest had a shed roof. The third was a longer structure joined to a rail fence that signified the presence of livestock. This gable-roofed structure may have been associated with HB-15 in some capacity (Illustrations Nos. 49, 53, and 54).

HB-17 might have been raised hurriedly to serve a temporary need. Little information relative to its construction is available, although it appears in views of the post made in ca. 1885 and 1886 (Illustrations Nos. 49 and 50). According to these photos, HB-17 was of vertical pole or slab construction, with adobe daubing between the poles. The building had a simple shingled gable roof and very few windows. There was a six-over-six light sash on the window facing northwest. A masonry chimney was located near the west eave. A shed was attached to the rear of the building on the west half. HB-17 measured approximately 12 feet by 18-20 feet. North of the building stood a privy with shingled, gable roof. Between 1885 and 1886, when these views were apparently taken, a post-and-rail fence was raised around the rear of the building.

The other officers' dwellings, however, continued to languish with much needed repairs.(23) Nonetheless, with the increase of troop strength that occurred during the year it became necessary to establish rank requirements for the quarters. In Orders No. 159, August 6, 1882, Post Commander Major Anson Mills decreed that:

To facilitate the selection of quarters for the Officers of this Garrison, the following designations are made:

Numbers 2, 5 & 7 [HB-2, HB-5, and HB-7], counting from south to north as Field Officers Quarters.

Numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 14, & 15 [HB-1, HB-3, HB-4, HB-6, HB-16,] as Captains Quarters.

Numbers 8, s[outh] $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 n[orth] $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 n $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 s $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 s $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 [s $\frac{1}{2}$] as 1st Lieutenants Quarters. [Affected buildings: HB-8, HB-9, HB-10, HB-11, HB-12, HB-13.]

23. "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis Texas" May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Inspection of . . . [Fort] Davis . . . [August 5-10] 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019; "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis . . . September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Item 1060; Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis Texas on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). The single adobe officers' quarters built in 1882 is not accounted for in ibid.

Numbers n¹/₂9, s¹/₂10, s¹/₂11, n¹/₂12, n¹/₂13 as 2nd lieut. Quarters.
[Affected buildings as above.]

In selecting Quarters, officers may choose in a lower grade if they so desire. Officers choosing in Number 14 & 15 will understand that they must either occupy tents or select rooms in the permanent Post Commander's house until the completion of the Quarters selected, which will probably be about the 1st proximo.(24)

An inspection report of March, 1883, detailed recent repairs to the officers' quarters. According to this document the repairs can be summarized thusly:

HB-1.	Portico completed. Cost \$10.30
HB-2.	Repairs to back porch. Cost \$15.88
HB-3.	No repairs.
HB-4.	Repairs to closets and floors. Cost \$11.68
HB-5.	Repairs to cellar and "general repairs." Cost \$16.39.
HB-6.	No repairs.
HB-8.	No repairs.
HB-9	No repairs.
HB-10.	Repairs to closets, floors, and sink. Cost \$6.27.
HB-11.	Repairs to doors and sinks. Cost \$5.80.
HB-12.	Repairs to sink. Cost \$1.30.
HB-13.	Repairs to sink. Cost \$1.30.
HB-16.	Construction of buildings. Labor performed by troops. Cost \$677.64.(25)

Despite the additions and improvements, the number of officers' quarters and their condition was deemed insufficient. Complaints grew over the fact that the backyards were open and not fenced, that the sinks were not separated by walls or fencing, and that many were too small to accommodate an officer with a family. Moreover, several officers had to occupy a single quarters, a condition usually "not conducive to comfort."(26)

24. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

25. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

26. Lieutenant Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 6409.

Maintenance problems also continued to crop up, particularly after a severe hailstorm hit the post in the spring of 1884. HB-1 required repairs to its roof as well as replacement of its two chimneys. Quarters HB-2 through HB-6, and HB-8 through HB-13, required new shingle roofs, repairs to the flooring of porches, including laying new joists, and putting in new steps. The most substantial repairs were performed on HB-13, which had suffered extensively from fire damage and required much work to restore it. This was probably the fire that broke out in the chimney of First Lieutenant William H. Beck's quarters on December 31, 1883. It was decided to add one-half story to this building, along with two adobe wing additions, each 18 feet by 21½ feet, giving the structure six rooms instead of the previous two. (See Illustrations Nos. 53, 54, and 56.) A new roof of corrugated iron was placed on the house. Costs for the reconstruction totaled \$1468.08. Hoping to resolve the matter concerning space for officers, in July, 1884, Colonel Grierson forwarded estimates for four officers' quarters. Each double building was to house two officers. Estimated cost for this construction was \$17,751.68.(27) In fact, the construction of four more quarters was imminent, if not already underway. The first of these two structures (HB-14), completed by late March, 1885, was of two stories, adobe with shingled gable roof, and measured 19 feet by 40 feet. It had a wing addition, 15½ feet by 13 feet. HB-14 stood near the north end of Officers' Row. The second (HB-15) also occupied two stories, was of adobe, and had a shingled gable roof. It contained six rooms, one hall, and one pantry, and measured 36 feet by 40 feet. When completed, the cost of these quarters totaled \$4404.77.(28) Construction details of both

27. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate for one Double Building, and for Four Double Buildings, each for two (2) Co Officers." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Building at the Post of Fort Davis Texas on March 31st 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

28. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas on March 31st 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884. Inexplicably, the (Continued)

HB-14 and HB-15, including some ornamental woodwork, are evident in photos taken ca. 1886 (Illustrations Nos. 53 and 54). HB-14 was a two-story adobe with a cross gable roof--and a chimney on the north and south ends. On the west side was the wing addition of one story with chimney located at west end. A stoop porch was on the north end of the main building, while a two-story central porch was on the east side. A wooden shed was possibly attached to the north side of the addition. Shuttered windows highlighted the main structure, and they probably each had a four-light sash. Out behind HB-14, among the boulders, stood a gable-roofed privy, probably built of adobe. HB-15 was an adobe building with an L shape. A two-story porch was on the east side, along the south side of the L angle. The porch had turned columns with turned balusters. The simple gable roof had a chimney on the south end and another at the L-juncture of the ridge line. Windows had four-over-four light sashes and were shuttered. Four windows were in the south side, three in the north, and six in the east (front). HB-15 rested on a stone foundation, and the porch sat on a stone wall. A stoop porch was on the north side, and a larger porch was on the west side. In the rear was a privy, probably adobe, with an entrance on the south side. A shingled, gable roof topped the privy. An 1885 view (Illustration No. 50) indicates that the woodwork on HB-15 was whitewashed. Apparently a paler fence approximately six feet high was built around the structure in 1886 or shortly thereafter. Grierson had elaborated on the need for these fences behind the quarters:

[The present condition] leaves the sinks and other small buildings belonging to quarters exposed to full view from every direction. It is very naturally a daily annoyance and mortification to both officers and families residing on the line, and some action should be taken at once to remedy this evil, and to secure to officers and their families, that privacy which respectability demands.(29)

28. (Cont.) fire that substantially destroyed the top part of HB-13 was not given in Report of the Secretary of War, 1884, pp. 312, 424. The restoration of the building, however, was considered an erection of a new set of officers' quarters. Ibid., p. 409.

29. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 5842.

In March, 1885, Grierson reiterated his need for more officers' quarters by submitting estimates for five new structures, three of them to be double sets. Accompanying these estimates were ones for extensive repairs to several of the other quarters, calling particularly for replacement of roofing and flooring. Also forwarded were estimates for six-foot-high adobe walls with stone foundations to enclose the officers' back yards. Repairing the officers' quarters proved to be a continuing process, and in July Inspector General Major Edward M. Heyl notified the War Department that all but the new ones needed attention.(30) Some improvements occurred during 1886-87 when porches were repaired, adobe walls plastered, window and door casings installed, and "additions built to several sets of officers quarters." The painted fences now enclosed the quarters in front and rear. The fence in front was a low rail contrivance that ran along the entire front of Officers' Row; it proved ineffective against "nightly incursions of stock from the neighboring ranches" and was superseded in April, 1889, by a rustic fence of sticks built over its predecessor. (Illustrations Nos. 56, 58, 59, 60, and 65.) Known additions were built on HB-10 and HB-11, but the major changes to the officers' quarters involved the connection of bath tubs with water pipes in them all. Balustrades were also completed around the porches of HB-1 through HB-13, excepting the commanding officer's quarters, and the structures were whitewashed and their trim done in vermillion. In June a proposal was made to erect additional rooms on some of the officers' quarters if funding were forthcoming.(31)

30. See various estimates for erecting and repairing officers' quarters at Fort Davis, accompanying "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis Texas, on March 31st 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, made the 13th, 14th & 15 day of July, 1885." NA, RG 159. Entry 4656. First Lieutenant William C. McFarland to AAG, Department of Texas, April 29, 1885, indicates that the estimate for new officers' quarters was revised downward to four. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

31. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); various estimates for erecting and repairing officers' quarters, presumably accompanying ibid.; Brackett to AAG, Department of Texas, June 15, 1886. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; "Abstract of (Continued)

In 1885-86 one final set of officers' quarters was erected at the post approximately 150 yards north of the parade ground and a short distance beyond HB-16. HB-18 measured 20 feet by 45 feet, was adobe, two-story with four rooms and a hall, besides a detached kitchen of 15 feet by 31 feet. Photos taken ca. 1885 and 1886 (Illustrations 49 and 53) from the north show that the building had a cross gable roof and rested on a stone foundation. On the north side were two windows with four-over-four light sashes, perhaps double hung. At least one shuttered window was on the north side, and there were attic vents in the gable ends. At each end of HB-18 was a chimney, each with corbeled cap. A two-story porch set off the front, which also had four windows, two on each floor. The detached kitchen had a shingled, gable roof. There were two windows on the north face, each with four light sashes. Out behind the kitchen stood a rectangular building probably used for storage purposes. This structure had a steep gable roof with vertical board gables. (See Illustrations Nos. 49, 53, and 74.) All of the officers' quarters were pronounced in good repair.(32) In July, however, the structures on Officers' Row received substantial damage when a flash flood raced out of the canyon behind the quarters and overflowed the banks of a diversion ditch. The event was described as follows:

But for the fact that the torrent was spread out on reaching the fences and adobe walls in rear of these quarters and the fact that an officer (Lieut. Letwian [sic] of the 5th Infantry) came to the rescue in a rubber suit and opened fences in many places to give the water an outlet, many of the quarters would have been flooded. As it was the quarters of Lieut. [Joseph M.T.] Bartello [Partello] were flooded. For half an hour a swift torrent from 18 inches to two feet deep and seventy-five or eighty feet wide ran through the yards and across the

31. (Cont.) Estimates of material and Labor, and their Cost, required for Construction and Repairs at Fort Davis, Texas, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Medical History," p. 194.

32. "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, March 1, 1888." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8, 9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15.

parade in front of the center of the line of officers quarters.(33)

Little was done to prevent a reoccurrence of the flooding, for as the garrison strength of Fort Davis sharply declined the following year, most of the officers' quarters became vacant. In May, 1889, an inspecting officer noted their gradual deterioration. The structures, he said, needed flooring, painting, plastering, and re-roofing with redwood shingles. As abandonment approached, however, few funds became available to implement the recommendations. In 1890 nearly \$700 was expended on the buildings. As of March, 1891, they required nearly \$600 more work.(34) Fort Davis was vacated soon thereafter.

Specific information about the use and occupation of the officers' quarters has rarely been encountered. No record of quarters assignments at Fort Davis between 1867 and 1891 apparently exists, although it is certain that occupancy changes occurred fluidly and frequently. "Doubling up" was common, especially when two subalterns might occupy quarters normally assigned to a captain if those quarters were vacant.(35) There is record, too, that the procedure of "ranking out" commonly happened, whereby, in accordance with army regulations, quarters occupied by a low ranking officer might be claimed by one of higher grade, possibly precipitating successive dislodgement all along Officers' Row.(36)

33. Lieutenant Colonel M.A. Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, July 19, 1888. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

34. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas, May 19, 1889," NA, RG 159. Entry 15; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas . . . March 8th 1890." NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas . . . May 16th 1891." Ibid.

35. Post Circular No. 13, Fort Davis, May 19, 1884. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9.

36. See, for example, First Lieutenant Washington I. Sanborn to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, April 18, 1871. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

The officers' quarters were the scene of much socializing activity on the isolated frontier, and those at Fort Davis saw numerous gatherings for card and dinner parties throughout the post's existence. Like other structures at Fort Davis, the officers' quarters were subjected to the incidents and hazards of daily occupation by men with and without families present. In certain situations the occupants sought to better their status by improvization, such as utilizing the hallway in the captains' quarters as a dining room, which was done regularly. When available, modern conveniences were added to the quarters, such as bathtubs and iron boilers for attachment to the cooking ranges. First Lieutenant John Bigelow, Jr., installed a tent behind his quarters, believed to be HB-12, for use as a storehouse or possibly a kitchen. Fire, the scourge of frontier army garrisons, occurred not altogether infrequently, and sometimes struck the officers' homes. As previously noted on New Year's Eve, 1883, fire burned out the chimney of First Lieutenant William H. Beck, probably because it had not been kept adequately clean. And in January, 1891, fire swept through the parlor of Chaplain George Robinson after a coal from the fireplace ignited it.(37)

37. Army and Navy Journal, February 7, 1891; "Report of Inspection of Ft. Davis," August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019; "Medical History," p. 182; Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884; Army and Navy Journal, February 28, 1891; McChristian, "Garrison Tangles." For floor plans of each of the officers' quarters ca. 1890, see those reproduced in Appendix E.

HB-7. Commanding Officer's Quarters

This structure was one of the first erected at Fort Davis; its foundation appears in the October, 1867, drawing of the post under construction. Built within tolerance of the 1860 regulations governing such work, HB-7 was raised of stone with wooden roof, porches, and finishing. It measured 48 feet by 21 feet with a wing 41 feet by 18 feet. (As originally planned, the structure was to be completely enclosed by a porch or piazza, but this was not done. Nor were the rooms as large as originally planned. Walls were to stand 13 feet high and 2 feet thick.)(1)

The building had not been completed by January 31, 1868, although it was finished within the following year. As in the case of the other officers' quarters, an adobe kitchen was located to the rear of HB-7. For the commanding officer's house this measured 18½ feet by 62 feet, and had four rooms and an adobe and tin roof. This structure most likely was floored. Another detached outbuilding, perhaps used for storage purposes, was erected between HB-7 and the kitchen in 1871 or 1872, while behind the kitchen and further beyond the privies of the other officers' quarters stood that of the commanding officer.(2) By 1876 yet another building, a stable for the commanding officer's horses, had been raised even beyond the privy. This adobe structure was pronounced in

1. Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; "List of Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Untitled diagrams of buildings, ca. 1867, in the files of Fort Davis NHS.

2. "Report of military Posts Established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31st 1868." NA, RG 92. Microfilm 906 (8820); "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis Texas on the last day of January 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Plan of Fort Davis," January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Plan of Fort Davis Texas," 1872. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 65855 (10427)2; "Fort Davis Texas." NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division, Map 275; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," undated, ca. 1872-83. NA, RG-159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

bad condition and was "nearly worn out," suggesting that it had been in place for some time, perhaps since 1868 or 1869. Likewise, the kitchen needed repairs badly, especially to the mud roof which leaked profusely and threatened, if unchecked, to weaken the walls.(3) Conversely, the commanding officer's quarters, like the other officers' homes, needed relatively minor repairs through 1878. Nonetheless, by early 1882 Colonel Shafter was convinced of the necessity for building a new commanding officer's quarters, probably with the intention of converting HB-7 into quarters for subalterns. In January, he forwarded an estimate for material, particularly adobes, for he expected that all required lumber would be obtained from the pinery. Later descriptions stated that the contemplated structure was to be of stone and two stories high. It was never built. In May, 1882, the post quartermaster reported that the roof of the structure leaked.(4) With the next year a new shingle roof was added to HB-7, the front door was replaced, and the original wing was lengthened to measure 18½ feet by 62 feet.(5) Despite the new roof, leaking continued and required repairs again in March, 1884. These repairs, plus a 14-by-30 foot addition now planned for HB-7, would cost an estimated \$598.06. Further roof damage occurred when a hailstorm struck Fort Davis in the spring, necessitating a major re-roofing effort at

3. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," April 30, 1876. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 1, 1876. *Ibid.*; Bliss to AAG, Department of Texas, October 9, 1876. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31, 1876. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7676)6.

4. Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mason to IG, January 7, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15; "Quarterly Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis Texas . . . June 30, 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820). Shafter to Campbell, January 11, 1882. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. *Ibid.*; Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, Aug. 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019.

5. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). However, the addition is not present on "Plan of Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April 14-17, 1883.

the post. By March 1885, further repairs had been made to a porch (re-flooring) and the wall of the privy had been re-laid. Also, an estimate was submitted to build adobe walls with stone foundations around the backs of all the officers' quarters at the fort.(6) In 1885-86 fences were built enclosing the front and rear of HB-7; that behind the quarters was 8 feet high. At this approximate time water pipe was connected to the bathtub in the quarters. In March, 1888, the quarters was described as being in "good" condition. Nevertheless, by July, 1889, the quarters were vacant and "gradually deteriorating," especially needing new shingled roofs. But this work was not performed before the abandonment of Fort Davis.(7) In ca. 1890 HB-7 had eight rooms in the main building, plus four more in the rear addition.(8)

According to historical photographs of HB-7, when first erected it generally appeared much like the other officers' quarters except for the wing addition and the presence of two chimneys on the south side of the main structure. The front porch had six pillars, same as the other quarters (Illustrations Nos. 38, 41, and 42). Between 1872 and 1875 a stone bedroom addition was added on the north rear of HB-7, complete with hip roof and porch. The porch of the main building was also rebuilt

6. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis Texas on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm roll 63-172 (2082); "Ground Plan of proposed addition to Comd'g Officers Quarters at Fort Davis, Texas," in ibid; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5842.

7. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate for . . . repairs to Officers Quarters," in ibid.; "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, March 1, 1888." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66 790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Ibid.

8. Floor plans of Fort Davis structure, ca. 1890. NA. Copy in the files of FDNHS. See Appendix E.

with seven pillars, a lattice balustrade, and lattice extending between most of the pillars. The front windows had louvered shutters (Illustration No. 47). A view of the rear of the quarters in 1889 showed the wing extension, outbuildings, privy beyond the fence, and the commanding officer's stables (Illustration No. 58). By this time the lattice work had been replaced on the front porch of the house and a vertical post balustrade installed (Illustration No. 62). Finally, a 1918 photo (Illustration No. 80) indicated that a single window had been placed on the south wall of the main structure, perhaps at the time the rear addition was made. Likewise, a third chimney was evident on the south end of the main structure.

HB-7 housed all of the commanding officers who served at Fort Davis during various tenures, from 1867 forward. Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt reportedly put up the first Christmas tree at the post when he resided in the structure.(9) Compared with similar residences at other garrisons, HB-7 must have been exceedingly comfortable. In October, 1880, Colonel Grierson wrote his wife that "the rooms are well provided with closets, cupboards, wardrobes, etc. and are far more comfortable and commodious than our quarters at [Fort] Concho."(10)

During the heyday of the post the Commanding Officer's Quarters became the focal point of social activity for the officers' families. At holiday celebrations and occasional functions such as weddings, the house played a customary role, as did those dwellings at other frontier army garrisons. On Christmas officers and their ladies often visited HB-7 to exchange conversation preparatory to inspecting the Christmas dinners at the troop messrooms.(11) On January 1, 1884, a day "brilliant with sunlight," a typical social event took place in the house:

9. Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains, p. 160.

10. Quoted in Williams, "Empire Building."

11. Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884.

The ladies of the garrison did not receive, generally the exception being Mrs. Grierson, who with her charming cousin, Miss Morley, received at her quarters. The table was elegantly and beautifully arranged. The profuse lunch and the champagne, so courteously bestowed on the visitors, made the wishes of "many happy returns of the day" very felicitous.(12)

Another occurred early in 1887:

On the evening of Feb. 10 the ladies and officers of the garrison were present at a reception given in honor of Mrs. Brackett's guest, Mrs. Steever, of Eagle Pass. Without exception the ladies were elegantly dressed--several in white silks and satins, pale pinks and blues; others in handsome black costumes. The officers' full dress uniforms made, as usual, a glittering addition to the ladies' toilets. There were present Maj. [William H.] Clapp, Lieut. and Mrs. [William C.] McFarland and Lieut. [Stephen M.] Hackney, of the 16th Inf.; Chaplain and Mrs. [Brant C.] Hammond, Miss Waite of Iowa; Miss Kate Murphy, Miss Landram, of Kentucky; Miss Bronson, of Omaha; Dr. and Mrs. [Daniel M.] Apple [Appel]; Dr. and Mrs. Buffington; Miss Godfrey. The 3rd Cavalry was represented by Lieut. and Mrs. [Arthur C.] Ducat, Lieut. and Mrs. [George H.] Morgan, Adjt. [Joseph T.] Dickman, Lieuts. [Thomas B.] Dugan, [John W.] Heard and [William H.] Hay.(13)

And in January, 1891, shortly before Fort Davis was abandoned, HB-7 hosted a dinner party following a dance at the post: "The dancing lasted until about 12 P.M., when all repaired to Col. [William R.] Kellogg's house where supper was served."(14) Similar social assemblies were held at the quarters until the officers finally departed Fort Davis later that year.

12. Ibid.

13. Army and Navy Journal, February 19, 1887.

14. Army and Navy Journal, February 7, 1891. For information regarding the furnishings of HB-7, see Benjamin Levy, Commanding Officer's Quarters, Fort Davis, Texas, Furnishing Study (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1968), and Sally Johnson Ketcham, "Commanding Officers' Quarters, Fort Davis, Texas. Furnishing Plan, Section F" (unpublished report dated May, 1974, in the files of Fort Davis NHS).

HB-19. Ordnance Sergeant's Quarters and Signal Office

In January, 1871, one officer at Fort Davis, Captain Charles D. Beyer, provided instruction in signaling to the enlisted men. The task was barely tolerated by Beyer's superiors and said much for the army's relatively infant signal service at that time. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carleton, inspecting the garrison, regarded the teaching of signaling to black troops as "time lost, which had better be employed in teaching them how to shoot, or to read and write." Consequently, there was no structural facility for the Signal Corps at Fort Davis during the early years,(1) although meteorological data was apparently recorded on an intermittent basis. For the first several years ordnance stores remained in the charge of the commanding officer and company commanders with no staff personnel present to account for them.(2) All such stores besides communication were kept in the quartermaster storehouse at the post. In 1879, however, recognizing a need for an additional storage facility, a plan for an ordnance storehouse was submitted to the Quartermaster General's Office. This hip-roofed building was to measure 68 feet by 33 feet and contain, besides an ordnance room, an office and a store room.(3)

Meantime, efforts got underway to establish a telegraph office at Fort Davis. Laying of a line took place in 1878 and 1879, and a small building east of the post trader's store, but part of that complex, served

1. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," accompanying *ibid.* A complete listing of buildings at Fort Davis, keyed to a plan entitled, "Fort Davis Texas," (undated, but ca. 1873) shows neither ordnance sergeant's quarters nor signal office. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division, Map 275.

2. "Bi-Monthly Report of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," May 3, 1877. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

3. "Plan for Ordnance Store House, Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Inspection Report, January 2, 1879. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

as the first telegraph office. In June, 1879, Captain Lewis H. Carpenter urged the Division of the Missouri Signal Officer to approve construction of a permanent building "on private land just outside the reservation" not far from where the adjutant's office stood, as the location would allow for the "use of instruments of observation." Carpenter proposed an adobe building with two rooms 15 feet square and one 15 feet by 20 feet. Expected cost would be \$535.00.(4) A few months later plans also proceeded for the erection of an ordnance storehouse. In December, 1879, an inspector wrote:

There is no store house for Ordnance, one is badly needed, no shelter for peices [sic] mounted, except paulins. A few unserviceable Ordnance Stores on hand were inspected and condemned.(5)

Little was done to rectify the need over the next two years; there was little or no action on the proposal submitted in 1879. By then, however, a telegraph office had been established off the post, for in October, 1881, a heavy rain leaked through its dirt roof necessitating repairs. Ordnance stores by now were kept "in two stalls in one of the troop stables."(6)

HB-19 was located approximately sixty-five yards east and slightly north of where Officer's Quarters HB-18 was later built. It is possible that this building was the former chapel, abandoned for that use about

4. Carpenter to Signal Officer, June 30, 1879. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2. Carpenter to AAG, District of the Peace, September 27, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Carpenter to AAG, District of the Pecos, December 26, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

5. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1879. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Mason to IG, January 13, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 651.

6. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1881. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Post Adjutant to Shafter, October 12, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Inspection Report, September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1060.

early 1879. In September, 1881, the chief musician evidently lived in the structure, for at that time he gained approval to have one of the rooms floored. It was established by May, 1882, as residences for the post ordnance sergeant and the chief musician. The one-story building enclosed six rooms with walls 12 feet high, measured 28 feet by 53 feet, and was erected of adobe with a tin roof. Evidently HB-19 had stood for some time, for in 1882 its condition was described as only "fair." In 1883, part of the ordnance stores were moved into the quarters of the ordnance sergeant.(7) With completion of the nearby band barracks, the chief musician departed HB-19. His former residence was converted early in 1884 into a signal office, while the ordnance sergeant continued to occupy quarters in the structure. The change came after Signal Sergeant Jerome Williams decreed the previous signal office, which had been located off the post in leased quarters, as unsuitable. In 1885 HB-19 was described as having a wing addition at the west end of the building; the mud roof of this addition collapsed prior to March 31 of that year. Estimates for a shingle roof to replace that of tin were forwarded to the department quartermaster.(8)

7. Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, September 30, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66 790 (7834); "Plan of Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April 14-17, 1883; Untitled post description, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). Prior to his residence in HB-19, the chief musician in 1875 lived in an adobe building with dirt roof erected by the Overland Stage Company in 1852 or 1853--that located near the south side of the entrance to Hospital Canyon. By 1875 the building was in deplorable condition, its rooms collapsing. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, October 4, 1875. NA, RG 393. LS, 1867-81.

8. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Williams to Grierson, February 18, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Captain Charles S. Cooper to Williams, February 20, 1884. Ibid.; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required to Repair Building No. 32 (Signal Office and Ordnance Segt's Quarters) at Fort Davis, Texas," accompanying ibid.

In 1886 the post ordnance stores had been removed from the ordnance sergeant's quarters and occupied a poorly secured adobe building that eventually fell into ruin. Three years later HB-19 was described simply as the "old Teleg. Ofs." on a plat of Fort Davis drawn by Private Harrie F. Jordan, Company K, Fifth Infantry. In December it was reported that four men from each company of the Fifth Infantry were receiving instructions in flag signaling twice a week, a far cry from the attitude that had greeted the discipline fifteen years earlier. Finally, with abandonment of Fort Davis, HB-19 was vacated like the rest of the post buildings. The telephone line from Marfa was auctioned away. The phones, four of which had been requested for Fort Davis as early as 1881 and which were leased by the government from the American Bell Company, were retained by the army and turned into the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot along with other signal equipment.(9) A photo of HB-19 taken ca. 1900 (Illustration No. 73) shows it to be a shingled hip-roofed structure with a shed style porch roof on its south side.

9. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5-7, 1886. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Lieutenant Colonel Melville A. Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, February 2, 1889. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427); "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri, on the 2nd and 3d and 3d days of December 1889, of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; Floor plans of Fort Davis structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E; AG to Commanding General, Department of Texas, July 2, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 16, 1891. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Shafter to Chief Signal Officer, Department of Texas, October 10, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

HB-20 thru HB-27. Enlisted Men's Barracks

Work on the men's barracks of the second Fort Davis apparently began late in 1867 after construction of the initial officers' quarters was underway. The men lived in huts and tents while other necessary buildings were raised or started. While a report of January, 1868, noted that six stone buildings, each measuring 84 feet by 27 feet, with rear extensions 86 by 27 feet to house storeroom, kitchen, and messroom, were planned, none were complete.(1) One year later the correct status of the barracks was revealed. HB-20 and HB-21 were well advanced; rafters and sheathing were on the former and the roof partly shingled, while the walls of HB-21 were finished and ready to be roofed. Likewise, HB-22 needed roofing. A stone foundation for HB-23 had been laid and its adobe walls raised to a height of 10 feet. Neither HB-24 nor HB-25 had yet started constructing. Measurements of all the barracks had been revised to 186 feet by 27 feet. Behind these structures stood buildings housing the company mess rooms and kitchens. All measured 86 feet by 27 feet and were in various stages of completion, with those behind HB-20 and HB-21 most likely close to being finished. Two had not started building; one had rafters and sheathing in place and was partly shingled, and two were ready to be topped with roofs. A stone foundation for the sixth had been laid and the adobe walls established. By the end of September, 1869, HB-20 and HB-21 were occupied. Hip style roofs were completed and doors and windows had been installed. Flooring was not yet laid. HB-22 and HB-23 were prepared for roofing, and HB-24 and HB-25 were still not yet commenced. The mess rooms and kitchens for the barracks were all in similar states of readiness. Large sinks in adobe buildings stood out behind the completed barracks.(2)

1. Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, October 1867"; "Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31, 1868." Ibid.

2. "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis Texas on the last day of January 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm (Continued)

The post surgeon described the two completed barracks in some detail as follows:

The Barracks [are] distant from each other 30 feet [built of adobe, plastered inside and out and ceiled, a wide covered porch extending entirely around]. Each Barrack is 186 feet long and 27 feet wide, and consists of two equal rooms separated by a passageway 27 x 12. From the end of this passageway extends a building 86 feet x 27 containing the mess room 50 x 24 feet. The kitchen 20 x 24 feet and store room 10 x 24. Each squad room is 24 by 82½ & 12 feet high containing 2364 cubic feet. At the end of each squad room on opposite sides are tiny rooms 10 x 10 for Sergeants Quarters, and Barrack Offices. The barracks are warmed by open fireplaces and ventilated by large windows 4 [3] in the opposite sides of each squadroom and in addition a large ventilator in the ceiling 20 feet x 4.(3)

Few changes to the barracks had occurred by January, 1871, when Acting Assistant Inspector General Carleton visited the post. A photograph taken at the time showed clearly the status of the barracks. The only significant addition appeared to be a small detached frame building, with gabled, standing seam metal roof that was erected behind the south end of HB-20, probably for storage purposes (see Illustration No. 43). However, this structure lasted only a few years at most, replaced by 1875 with a small shed attached to the rear of the south end of HB-20 (Illustration No. 44). HB-22 and HB-23 were still unfinished, lacking only roofs, and Carleton recommended that HB-22 be roofed and utilized as offices and storage rooms for grain and forage. HB-23, he suggested, might be used as a hospital. As for HB-20 and HB-21, Carleton believed one should be occupied by two companies of infantry and the other by one company cavalry with a tack room and saddle shop

2. (Cont.) Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas on the last day of September 1869." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis Texas on the last day of December 1869." *Ibid.*

3. "Medical History," ca. 1869. See also Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," pp. 228-29; and Billings, "Report on Hygiene of the United States Army," p. 199.

in the building. Carleton urged that two unfinished quarters be completed under contract. Presently, he stated, four companies of infantry were crowded into HB-20, so that the building was poorly ventilated. Furthermore, "in these quarters each company had to have a man always on duty as room orderly, to see that the men of the other three companies did not steal the property of his own comrades." (4) A year after Carleton's visit the state of the barracks remained the same. Two years later, in March, 1873, the barracks were viewed as "inadequate." Four companies still occupied HB-20, which was ceiled and the windows "kept habitually closed." (5) Further, HB-20 and HB-21 were badly plastered inside so that most of the plaster had fallen from the walls and not been replaced. "The barracks are very musty, dirty, and disorderly," wrote the post surgeon.

They have earth floors, which by want of proper attention are very dusty and soil all articles of clothing in the barracks. The mess rooms and kitchens are not plastered, have earth floors and are equally as dirty and untidy as the barracks. (6)

Moreover, the iron bunks and hay-filled mattresses used in the barracks were "never tidy, or orderly." By 1873, too, the adobe walls of HB-22 and HB-23, now exposed to the elements for several years, were deteriorating and needed work desperately to save them. (7)

In 1874 the post commander received authorization to convert one of the unfinished barracks, HB-23, into a quartermaster storehouse, and in

4. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871, accompanying *ibid.*; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Miscellaneous File.

5. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

6. "Medical History," p. 12.

7. *Ibid.*

November funding arrived for the purchase of vegas to support an earthen roof. But Colonel Andrew protested that the soil in the vicinity was ill-adapted for that purpose and instead urged that a tin roof be installed. Anticipating cold weather, Andrews also sought and received approval to purchase stoves and pipes for heating the enlisted men's barracks because the fireplace warmth generated was insufficient.(8) In October, 1875, the commander submitted estimates for material and labor to build a facility to house the Twenty-fifth Infantry regimental band and members of the noncommissioned staff. He appealed that, although the staff and band had been stationed at Fort Davis for more than three years, they had "not for one day been properly sheltered." Since May, 1872, they had been quartered "in all parts of the garrison as space could be found."

They have been drowned out by almost every heavy rain, now in one building, now in another, at some time in tents, at others quartered with the companies wherever room for a bunk could be found: and the Band is so quartered at this moment, not knowing in the morning where night will find it. . . . Members of the non commissioned staff, both of the post and regiment, are quartered in similar structures, which old lumber and old canvas, cannot much longer render tenatable. I have visited the band quarters several times . . . to find everything saturated with rain, the dirt floor full four inches deep of mud, and the men sitting at meals with their feet in more than an inch of water, while their heads and backs were being defiled with ooze from the dripping dirt roof.(9)

Andrews's complaints seemingly brought relief, for work on the two unfinished barracks HB-22 and HB-23 was at long last accelerated by September, 1876. The roofs built on HB-22 and HB-23 were of a gable style lower than the hip style on HB-20 and HB-21 (Illustration No. 52). In March, 1877, Company M, Tenth Cavalry, was transferred from one of

8. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, November 2, 1874. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, November 3, 1874. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

9. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, October 4, 1875. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

the old quarters to one of the new ones (probably HB-22). Andrews recommended the addition of a covered porch and a wooden floor to this structure. He also requested permission to raise a smaller building nearby for the use of the cavalrymen. Soon after this Andrews took steps to prevent rampant breakage of window glass in the barracks, threatening to enforce payment for such damage by the guilty parties or by the first sergeants and barracks orderlies concerned. One other detrimental condition in the barracks concerned the plastered walls that needed repairs, matters that were finally remedied beginning late in 1878 and ending in January, 1879.(10)

As of June 30, 1879, the four barracks were in good condition. HB-20 and HB-21 sheltered Companies E, H, and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry and C, Tenth Cavalry, while HB-22 housed Companies H and K, Tenth Cavalry. HB-23 was used for quartermaster storerooms and an office and was the only barracks yet ceiled. HB-22 and HB-23 had tin roofs, while the others were shingled. Occupation of the quarters was deemed crowded but comfortable. As winter approached, however, one more of the structures (HB-23) received a plaster ceiling; the others (HB-20 and HB-21) yet needed them. In the summer of 1881 work commenced on a porch around HB-23 and flooring inside the structure.(11)

10. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1876. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, March 19, 1877. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, May 26, 1877. Ibid.; Fort Davis Orders No. 162, November 23, 1877. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4; Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," November 2, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas, January 2, 1879." Ibid.

11. "Report of Barracks & Quarters," June 30, 1879. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, August 30, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

With crowded conditions in the barracks and anticipated troop increases, Colonel Shafter in October, 1881, submitted plans for one additional barrack at Fort Davis. This building was to house two companies of men. It was, said Shafter,

to be the same size and style as the barracks now at post; the only change I have made is to have the Company kitchens and dining rooms in rear of each end of the building instead of one building in rear of center of main building, as is the case with buildings now in use, in which the dining room and kitchen are used in common by two Companies.

The adobe quarters, walls 14 feet high, would be erected by enlisted men of the garrison.(12) Approval for the new barrack was not immediately forthcoming, however, and the overcrowded conditions persisted with two companies occupying each of the four buildings. Naturally, ventilation was stifled, more so because store rooms had been built on the west side porches further restricting airflow. Moreover, the shingle roofs of HB-20 and HB-21 began to leak, requiring remedial attention. By August, 1882, a new two-company infantry barrack and a band barrack were nearing completion. HB-25, built to Shafter's specifications incorporating kitchens and mess rooms in wing additions, stood northeast of the parade and a short distance back from the established line of barracks; the U-shaped band quarters, HB-24, stood northeast of HB-25. HB-25 measured 328½ feet by 23½ feet, was built of adobe, and had a shingled roof. The band barrack, HB-24, likewise of adobe, measured 100 feet by 28 feet, contained five rooms, and was topped by a tin roof.(13) These structures were completed using materials mostly available locally and labor of the

12. Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, October 13, 1881. Ibid.

13. "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Inspection Report, Fort Davis, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019; "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis," September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

enlisted men, so that final costs were low: \$140.26 for HB-24 and \$62.26 for HB-25. Unlike the preceding barracks the new quarters were built with flooring. Roofs were not finished until 1883, however. During 1882-83 HB-20, HB-21, HB-22, and HB-23 received extensive repairs to their windows, although these structures still needed to be floored. In October, 1883, an estimate went in to department headquarters for one more set of barracks to house cavalry at Fort Davis. Expected cost for the new structure was \$2233.67 and construction was predicated on the need for increased accommodations. Drawings prepared by Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Freeman indicated that the two wings of the L-shaped structure were to measure approximately 120 feet and 190 feet. The former wing was to be about 22 feet wide, the latter approximately 27 feet wide. Besides two squadrooms, the barracks were to contain the requisite orderly rooms, storerooms, and noncommissioned officers' rooms. Projected location of the new barracks was behind either HB-20 or HB-23.(14)

Repairs made to the barracks in 1883 consisted of the following: HB-20, repairs to doors, windows, and floors, with labor contributed by troops, cost \$11.10; HB-21, general repairs, cost \$14.63; HB-22, repairs to floors and windows, cost \$17.15; HB-23, repairs to floors and windows, cost \$10.80; HB-25, repairs to floors and windows, cost \$15.38. No repairs were made to the band barrack, HB-24, which was described as being in fair condition. Still more work on the barracks was needed, and estimates called for money for shingling the roofs of the four older

14. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); First Lieutenant Charles S. Cooper to Commanding Officer, Pinery, September 16, 1883. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; First Lieutenant Marion M. Maxon to AG, Department of Texas, October 4, 1883 with accompanying documents. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); Maxon to AG, Department of Texas, October 14, 1883. *Ibid.* These estimates and drawings provide detailed information regarding materials required for construction. See also "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas, April 14-17, 1883." NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

structures and for refitting mess rooms, kitchens, store rooms, first sergeants' rooms, ordnance rooms, and tailor shops located in the barracks. Most of this work was accomplished during the year. In addition, the porch of one of the Tenth Cavalry barracks was painted during the spring. During the year work on the barrack previously requested got underway, and by Christmas, 1883, HB-26 was completed, erected by Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, under the direction of Captain Robert G. Smither at a cost of \$2,276.80. During April, 1884, estimates were submitted for two additional enlisted men's quarters at a total cost of \$17,689.26. Approval for one came quickly, and by September construction of HB-27 was well advanced. These one-story adobe buildings approximated the plans submitted the year before. Each measured 188 feet by 27½ feet, contained seven rooms, and had a shingled roof. Each had a wing addition 87 feet by 23 feet containing four rooms. Total cost of construction for HB-26 was \$2276.80 while that for HB-27 was \$2233.67, as previously estimated.(15) Still anticipating further increases in garrison strength, the post quartermaster forwarded an estimate for yet another barracks for cavalry at a cost of \$4575.48(16) This structure was never built.

Like other buildings at Fort Davis, the barracks suffered from the effects of the hailstorm that struck in the spring of 1885. Moreover, HB-20, HB-21, HB-22, HB-24, HB-25, and HB-26 required new floors throughout, while HB-23 still lacked a porch and rain was gradually eroding its walls (see Illustration No. 49). Four of the quarters' porches

15. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884," and accompanying estimates. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Tex." July 15, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 794; Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885, with accompanying documents. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

16. "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required to construct one (1) set of Cavalry Barracks at Fort Davis, Texas." Ibid.

lacked floors and the inspecting officer remarked that "the barracks are all too small, and only the new ones are ventilated." HB-27 needed its porches completed, besides a partition and stairs in the orderly room, flooring, and roof shingling.(17) Illustration No. 52, taken ca. 1885-86, shows the newly finished porch construction on HB-27. Even after these repairs were made, the barracks were "yet far from being satisfactory." Most particularly, the post surgeon complained that the situation of the floors of the structures directly on the ground precluded their adequate ventilation. Further, "the accumulation of dirt under these floors for years may be the cause of so much typhoid fever at this post," wrote the departmental inspector general.(18) The problem was most acute in the barrack occupied by Company I, Fifth Infantry. As a remedy for this defect, one officer suggested that the foundation walls "be pierced with openings at suitable points to let in fresh air without at the same time giving access to storm-water or vermin." When this was deemed impracticable because of the closeness of the floor to the ground, a medical officer observed in 1890 that:

If the barracks at this post are to remain occupied it will be necessary to take up the flooring, remove the filth that has been accumulating under it for years, and some inches of earth, and replace the floor so that proper ventilation can be made underneath. The walls should be thoroughly scraped and whitewashed. The adobe walls of these buildings are crumbling from age, and have absorbed the exhalations of the occupants for years. For economical as well as sanitary reasons the buildings should be abandoned rather than make any considerable outlay on them.(19)

17. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis made the 13th, 14th & 15th day of July, 1885." NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886," with accompanying documents. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Abstract of Estimates of material and labor . . . for Construction and Repairs at Fort Davis, Texas, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886." Ibid.

18. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas, made the 14th, 15th, 16th, & 17th day of January, 1887." NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 392.

19. Report of the Secretary of War, 1890, p. 929. See also "Medical History," p. 195.

Funds were immediately unavailable to repair the floors, however.(20) Meantime, the falling strength of the garrison permitted the post commander to experiment with the post canteen concept then prevalent in the army. Consequently, in 1887 the rear extension of HB-23, presently unoccupied, was converted over into a canteen incorporating "a reading room, library, &c. in connection with a billiard & lunch room in another part of the building." Later a gymnasium was added. In 1888 an army inspector observed that the canteen "is in a flourishing condition--there is less drunkenness among the men and fewer courts-martials [sic] since the canteen has been in operation." The canteen flourished until the abandonment of Fort Davis and proved popular with the enlisted men, making improvements in their "sobriety and discipline."(21)

By March, 1888, only three barracks--HB-20, HB-21, and HB-22--remained occupied. All of the barracks buildings were in good condition except HB-25, which was described as only fair. Added

20. Brackett to AAG, Department of Texas, February 6, 1887. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66 (783)9.

21. Colonel Elmer Otis to AAG, Department of Texas, November 11, 1887. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. "The canteen is solely for the enlisted men of this command and besides the kitchen and store room has two large rooms. One of the rooms has three billiard tables & lunch counters. The other is for games such as cards, chess, backgammon & c." Otis to Quartermaster General, December 24, 1887. Ibid. See also "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834), and untitled inventory, June, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8-9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784. In 1889 Second Lieutenant Robert W. Rose, Fifth Infantry, was in charge of the canteen. He was assisted by Corporal Kelly of Company I, who received \$10 per month as steward. "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri, on the 2nd and 3d day of December 1889, of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798. The date the canteen was established is confusing. Whereas correspondence indicates that it was in operation in the fall of 1887, other documentation suggests a later date: "While a so-called canteen has been in operation at this Post since July 1888, no legalized canteen was established until October 22, 1889." Captain Frank D. Baldwin to AG, U.S. Army, January 17, 1890. See floor plans of Fort Davis structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

conveniences by then included bathing and wash rooms with hot and cold running water. In September, 1888, an ice machine was installed in the vacant wing of HB-24, the former band barracks, supplying the hospital and garrison with an abundance of ice until it was shut down October 25. Ice production resumed in March, 1889, but once more ceased when sparks from the boiler ignited the structure during the night of June 22. An eyewitness described the ensuing blaze:

Last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the garrison was aroused by the booming of the cannon, followed by fire-call. The ice factory, dear to the hearts of all, was on fire and for miles around the light could be seen. It gained such headway before discovered, that the efforts of the men were perfectly useless, and the building and the quarters adjoining burned down before their eyes. The machinery was saved, with exception of a few places, but still the loss is great. To be without ice for even a few weeks--by that time the machinery will be running in order--in this country, will cause much discomfort and sickness.(22)

Through the late 1880s the other barracks slowly fell into neglect, and the inspection reports indicate a lack of incentive to keep the structures, especially the vacant ones, in repair. An untitled inventory dated ca. 1889 described the barracks precisely as follows:

HB-21. Adobe cavalry barrack, one-story, 12 feet high; 27 feet by 185 feet; extension 37 feet by 85 feet, with mess house and kitchen.

22. Army and Navy Journal, July 6, 1889; "Medical History," pp. 176, 199. See Jordan map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. Regarding the installation of the ice machine, Colonel Cochran wrote: "I am convinced that the best location for the ice machine is in the portion of the band quarters. . . . An addition to this building intended for a bath-house was partly completed by the 8th Cavalry, when relieved from duty in this Department. This addition is just the place for the engine and the kitchen and messroom afford suitable accomodation for the balance of machinery." Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, August 10, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2. Colonel Otis had requisitioned the ice machine in October, 1887. Endorsement, Otis to AAG, Department of Texas, October 31, 1887. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

HB-22. Adobe cavalry barrack, one-story, 12 feet high; 27 feet by 185 feet; extension 37 feet by 85 feet, with mess house and kitchen.

HB-23. Adobe cavalry barrack, one-story, 12 feet high; 27 feet by 185 feet; extension 37 feet by 85 feet, with mess house and kitchen.

HB-24. Band barrack. Adobe, one-story, 12 feet high; 100 feet by 28 feet; wing 23 feet by 49 feet, with mess house and kitchen.

HB-25. Barrack for two infantry companies. Adobe, one-story, 12 feet high; 24 feet by 33 feet; two wings, 23 feet by 59 feet each. Mess house and kitchen.

HB-26. Barrack for one troop of cavalry. One-story, 13 feet high; 28 feet by 188 feet; wing, 87 feet by 23 feet, with mess house and kitchen.

HB-27. Barrack for one troop of cavalry. Adobe, one-story, 13 feet high; 28 feet by 188 feet; wing, 87 feet by 23 feet, with mess house and kitchen.(23)

With dwindling appropriations for barracks and quarters, the condition of the enlisted men's quarters continued to decline until the fort's abandonment in 1891. An inspection in March, 1890, found that "the barracks are long, low buildings, without ceilings, gradually going to decay, and would require much repair to fit them for troops. Some are so close to the ground, that in heavy storms the water runs over the floor." (24) According to an 1890 source, besides HB-23 which was being used as a canteen, one other unoccupied barrack had been transformed into a reading room, barber shop, and theater for use by the enlisted

23. Adapted from untitled inventory, ca. 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

24. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

men.(25) The status of the various quarters evidently went unchanged until the fort was vacated.

While the enlisted barracks normally served as routine structures to shelter the soldiers during their enlisted tenure, occasionally they functioned in a celebratory capacity, especially during the years preceding the establishment of the canteen. Among the more notable festive incidents that occurred in the barracks was that of Christmas, 1883, held in the newly completed HB-26, into which Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, had moved but days before:

A number of pleasant diversions occurred here during the holiday work, the most noticeable of which were the dinner and ball given by Troop B, 10th Cav., on Christmas. The dining room was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The tables, five in number, were covered by exquisite red and white tablecloths. Two beautiful Christmas trees, laden with every variety of fruit, etc., added materially to the decoration of the room. The dining room was visited by the officers and ladies of the post, with their friends, all of whom joined in complimenting the energy of Troop B in preparing such a bountiful and luxurious repast. The ball was opened at 9 P.M. by the officers and ladies of Fort Davis, all of whom were present. Dancing was kept up until midnight, when supper was announced. After supper dancing was resumed until 2:30 A.M. when the band played, "Home, Sweet Home," and the guests departed with light hearts, wishing the troops many returns. One of the novel features of the evening was a grand competition waltz for a large chocolate cake, with the letters, "B, 10th Cavalry," which was open to all.(26)

Yet another account offered information about Christmas in the enlisted quarters:

Altogether it was an elegant display and a good dinner, as we passed out [of HB-23] a man projected a cigar box at us; we smoke, and we so took a cigar; as we got towards the door another man projected a goblet of eggnog at us; we drink, that

25. Major Samuel Ovenshine to AG, Department of Texas, September 16, 1890. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

26. Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884.

is to say, sometimes when we are attacked in this way, and so we took that, and then we meandered toward Capt. [John T.] Morrison's Troop A, 10th Cavalry, where we found a collection of pigs, fowls, pies, cakes, etc., etc., sufficient to atone for a long fast. It was a capital dinner. Hence we proceeded to Capt. [Thomas C.] Lebo's Troop, K, 10th Cavalry. Again we saw a beautifully arranged dining-hall, the ware being marked with the letter, regiment and troop with crossed sabres. Here, too, were more little roast pigs, more turkeys, more chickens, pies, cakes, fruits, etc., etc., and if any one would like a better dinner and is entitled to one he is too good for this earth, and we will say good-bye to him with pieware. Several Christmas dinners were given by the officers, and the evening was commenced by a visit en masse of the officers and ladies of the garrison to Troop B barracks to witness a ball which they had been invited to open, and while the dormitory [entirely new] was decorated beautifully, the musicians were placed on an elevated platform at one end, the call one near the centre, and the march, first waltz and first quadrille were danced by the ladies and gentlemen, after which the hall was taken possession of by the Troop and its friends, and happiness filled every heart and shone in every face. So, we passed our Christmas. (27)

27. Ibid. Furnishing data regarding one of the enlisted men's barracks, HB-21, appears in James Sheire, Furnishing Study, Enlisted Men's Barracks, HB-21 Fort Davis, Texas (Denver: National Park Service, 1972); and A. Berle Clemensen, Historic Furnishing Study, Enlisted Men's Barracks HB-21, Fort Davis National Historic Site (Denver: National Park Service, 1978). For configuration of the barrack units ca. 1890, see Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-28. Post Chapel

A school for the education of the men of the Ninth Cavalry operated in an unspecified building at Fort Davis as early as 1868, although it was discontinued in March, 1869, after the salary of the civilian teacher was reduced and he departed the post.(1) The concept of education remained alive, however, and in 1870 a facility contemplated for use as a church and school (HB-206) was identified. In February Colonel Edward Hatch wrote the department recommending the purchase of a building on the reservation owned by a civilian, H.W. Finkham. The structure measured 50 feet by 25 feet, had a single door and six large windows, and was described as being in good condition. Hatch urged that the building be purchased for \$400 and used "as a church and school house, or store house." Department of Texas authorities granted the request. The location of this building was "conveniently situated near the [enlisted men's] quarters," approximately 240 yards due north of the barracks HB-23 on periphery of the fort.(2) As of early 1871 a committee of examination, comprised of the Post Council of Administration, was set up to oversee the operation of the school as managed by the post chaplain. The committee also was to monitor the scholastic progress of the enlisted men students and report monthly to department commander.(3) During an inspection of Fort Davis in March, however, Colonel Carleton observed that the school operated by the Reverend M.J. Gonzales was not succeeding and took steps to organize it productively. "Besides," wrote Carleton, "I had the men who desired to attend divine service, march with side arms and properly dressed to church."(4) He went on to describe the chapel thusly:

1. "Medical History," p. 115.

2. Hatch to AAG, February 23, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427) 1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Entry 15. Cartographic Archives Division.

3. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

4. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. Ibid.

The chapel is an adobe building 50 feet by 24 in the clear inside by 12 feet to the ceiling. It has a board floor and 25 pine benches and one table and is lighted by six windows. It is not plastered or whitewashed inside. I directed that it be nicely plastered with mud (Mexican fashion) and then be whitewashed. Here the school is to be kept.

In addition, the first chapel had a mud roof and a board floor.(5) Presumably, the post library at this time was also kept in the building, and in August, 1871, Colonel Shafter resisted overtures from department headquarters to divide the 324-volume book collection, apparently for use at other garrisons. The library consisted principally of works of fiction and history.(6)

The post school program, conducted now for both enlisted men and officers' children, only partly succeeded in 1871, and was temporarily suspended when the chaplain transferred from Fort Davis. In 1873, however, it was again operating under the charge of First Lieutenant Frederic A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Kendall conducted three classes totaling 106 students.(7) Later this was revised to two daily sessions for about 120 enlisted men. But in June, 1873, classes were suspended until September 15 "owing to excessive heat, the small number of enlisted men who can attend, and the small amount of funds on hand by the Post Treasurer."(8) In December enrollment dropped to about thirty-five enlisted men for each evening class. Afternoon and night sessions were once more the norm in 1876, when attendance among enlisted personnel averaged ninety-two. Classes were held irregularly in the summer of 1876, however, because of "the bad condition of the roof

5. *Ibid.*; Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. LS, 1867-81.

6. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, August 15, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; "Medical History," p. 14.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 15, 93.

8. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," June 20, 1873. *Ibid.*

to the Chapel, which did not keep out the heavy rains. . . ." By September a new roof was practically finished. Chaplain George G. Mullins of the Twenty-fifth Infantry commented of his charges: "The majority have made good progress, and a number evince remarkable ambition and ability to learn. Those who have to attend school--and those who come voluntarily--rarely, and with few exceptions give any trouble in their companies." Mullins noted, however, that the chapel was much out of repair and was "only tolerable for use." Repairs made the following year forced a temporary suspension of classes in the building between late June and October.(9)

In November and December, 1878, Chaplain Mullins submitted a list of needed items for the post school. These comprised benches to accommodate thirty more people, four writing tables, and one blackboard. In addition, Mullins urged that the steps leading into the chapel be fixed after two enlisted men were very nearly injured on them. Mullins also requested that six men of the Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fifth Infantry be detailed to help teach an anticipated enrollment of 150 students. He noted that the number of lamps in the building was insufficient and that candles were used to augment the poor lighting.(10)

The date of construction of the new chapel and school building, HB-28, has not been precisely determined. A close estimate, based upon knowledge that the old facility was in disrepair as late as December, 1878, and that a new, one-story adobe chapel was standing by late June,

9. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," December 31, 1873. Ibid.; Mullins to AG, May 2, 1876. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Orders No. 102, Fort Davis, Texas, June 29, 1877. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," November 3, 1877. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6. Mullins made valuable contributions to the success of the school at Fort Davis as well as to army education in general. See Fowler, Black Infantry in the West, pp. 94-96.

10. Mullins to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, December 7, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

1879, suggests that HB-28 was raised sometime in 1878-79, with completion of the structure occurring in the spring of 1879. Thereafter the old building may have become the post telegraph office (HB-19) (q.v.). A quarterly building report for Fort Davis dated June 30, 1879, noted that the new chapel measured 65 feet by 30 feet and contained three rooms. HB-28 rested on a stone foundation, had a tin roof, and its overall condition was good. Further indication of an 1879 completion date for HB-28 appears in a December, 1879, inspection report which noted that "a chapel is established," despite the previous existence of such a facility at the post. The new chapel stood along the northeast periphery of the parade ground in a much more centralized position than its predecessor.(11)

Captain Lewis H. Carpenter, then commanding Fort Davis, summed up the success of the school as follows:

As the Garrison has consisted of colored troops, the work [of the school] has been an arduous one, but has been crowned with a great success. A great number of the men have been instructed in the elementary principles of an education, who could not either read or write when they arrived at Fort Davis.(12)

At that time the school was operated exclusively for the benefit of the enlisted men. Apparently, since early in its establishment it had not been used for the instruction of children. In March, 1879, a school for dependent children was organized under Chaplain Mullins with "a

11. "Quarterly Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," June 30, 1879. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Mason to AAG, Department of Texas, December 15, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). Furthermore, a stone dated 1877 located in the foundation ruins of HB-28 has been shown to have come from the walls of the old guard house at Fort Davis. The stone was apparently scratched by a soldier named Brown who was incarcerated in the guard house in January-February, 1877. The walls of the guard house were later dismantled and the stones used in the foundations of new structures, including HB-28. See notes by Park Historians Erwin N. Thompson and Mary L. Williams in Utley, "Historic Structure Report."

12. Carpenter to AG, December 7, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

competent soldier" detailed as teacher who "will have authority to inflict slight punishments, but whipping will not be permitted." School was conducted between one and three o'clock Monday through Friday, with "school call" coming at 12:45 p.m.(13) Whenever the troops were away on campaign, school sessions were discontinued, to be resumed when the men returned from the field. Extra duty men assisted the chaplain as "overseers" in the operation of the school. As of October, 1881, there were day sessions established for children and night sessions for the enlisted men.(14)

In December, 1881, the chapel housed the proceedings of the board of inquiry investigating embezzlement charges against Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper resulting in his dismissal from the service. During the inquiry school sessions were suspended and did not resume until January, 1882. At that time the post library and reading room, also maintained in the building, boasted several hundred volumes and a number of daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. Among the daily tabloids were: New York Herald, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Chicago Times, Boston Herald, Houston Post, San Antonio Express, and Philadelphia Enquirer. Weekly publications consisted of the Washington Sunday Herald, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Harper's Weekly, London Graphic, Nation, and Army and Navy Register. Monthlies and quarterlies included Scribner's Magazine, United Service, Harper's Magazine, Appleton's, Popular Science, and North American Review.(15)

13. Ibid.; Orders No. 43, Fort Davis, Texas, March 21, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4.

14. "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Orders No. 133, Fort Davis, Texas, September 13, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4; Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, September 13, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

15. "Bi-Monthly Report of Schools at Fort Davis, Texas, for the Two Months ending 31st December, 1881." NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

Through much of its existence the school operated intermittently as the presence or absence of troops dictated. Closed during the summer months, the school reopened each fall, but its operation fluctuated with changes in garrison strength and, seemingly, with the availability of teachers. By September, 1883, enrollment numbered forty-seven enlisted men and forty-three children. The library now contained 1,063 volumes, not including 600 school textbooks.(16) In September, 1884, Chaplain T.H. Weaver, Tenth Cavalry, supervised the school and library.

He has four teachers, one a private 6th Infantry, and three privates 10th Cavalry. The school is reported in flourishing condition. Average attendance of enlisted men at night school during the past year 60½. Day school has officer's [sic] children 6, children of enlisted men 20; children of civilians 21. . . . Chaplain Weaver devotes himself with energy and ability to the task devolving upon him, and has the respect of all at the post.(17)

In 1885 the frequent absences of troops from the post on scouts produced declining interest in the school. Finally, in 1886 the reading room facility was removed from the building so that students would be interrupted less frequently. "The enlisted men are more interested in school & willing to attend when they can be by themselves."(18) In early 1887 enrollment numbered thirty-one enlisted men and twenty-five dependent children and the teacher was a man named H.B. Staley. Little more than two years later an inspecting officer observed a need for new desks, and in 1890

16. "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis," September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883." NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409. Fort Davis was reported to have had no school teachers in the fall of 1882. Report of the Secretary of War, 1882, p. 190.

17. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433.

18. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 2, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6443; "Bi-Monthly Report of Schools at Fort Davis, Texas, for the Two Months Ending October 31, 1886." NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7875)6.

the school was moved out of the chapel into one of the empty barracks where sixteen children attended classes from 1 o'clock to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. The commanding officer asked for several new items for the school, including copies of the Eclectic Reading Series, writing equipment, and new furniture in the form of desks, chairs, and "recitation seats." As of May, 1891, shortly before Fort Davis was abandoned, there were thirty-two enlisted men attending the school.(19)

Minor physical changes occurred to the chapel building during the last decade of its use. In 1882 the structure was little changed, although a front porch was required. Between May, 1882, and April, 1883, the tin roof was replaced by one of shingles, although within a year of the latter date it had reverted to one of tin once more. Condition of the structure through the years ranged between "fair" and "good," although in 1885 it was characterized as being in excellent shape. In 1886 a ceiling was installed in the building and painted prussian blue, while the exterior received a coat of plaster all around. By 1889 there was a shed addition, probably detached, on the rear of the structure that most likely served as a storeroom. The building was vacated for school purposes in 1890.(20)

19. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 392; Army and Navy Journal, February 5, 1887; Army and Navy Journal, June 25, 1887; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, April 21, 1890. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 16, 1891. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

20. "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." *Ibid.*; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." *Ibid.*; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 2, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6443; "Estimate of material and labor required for repairs to Chapel and Schoolroom," accompanying "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on (Continued)

Of course, while HB-28 provided the mainstay for education at Fort Davis in the functioning of the school, the building also addressed other social needs. Well attended church services were held there each Sunday. It also became the focus for many garrison activities, such as dances, theatrical performances, and similar entertaining diversions. In the evening of January 4, 1884, for example, a "german" or cotillion sponsored by Mrs. Anson Mills and Mrs. William H. Gardner took place in HB-28. "The library room had been carefully prepared for the dancers, the ceiling of flags, the lace curtains to the windows, the many additional lamps and the favor table made a transformation in its appearance." (21) Later that year the building hosted an elaborate wedding:

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Gardner, daughter of Major W.H. Gardner, post surgeon of Fort Davis to Lieut. M.E. Eggleston, 10th U.S. Cavalry, is described as probably the most perfect and complete social event that Fort Davis has ever seen. It was in all respects an Army wedding. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Weaver, of the 10th Cavalry, and took place in the post chapel on July 2. The chapel had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Between the six windows troop guidons were draped, in place of the customary marriage bell was suspended the regimental standard of the 10th Cavalry; to the right and left of the dais on which stands the chaplain's reading desk were stacked rifles, on the reading desk a beautiful floral tribute, on the wall in rear of the dais, between the formal letters of the names of the bride and the groom, two crossed sabres, beneath the number of the groom's regiment. Punctually at noon a wedding march by the 10th Cavalry Band announced the approach of the bridal party. Miss Lillian Lee, the daughter of Col. J.G.C. Lee, U.S.A., was bridesmaid, and entered first on the arm of Lieut. [Charles H.] Grierson, 10th Cavalry, who acted as best man; next, Mrs.

20. (Cont.) March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Abstract of Estimates of material and labor, and their cost, required for Construction and Repairs at Fort Davis, Texas, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886." *Ibid.*; Jordan Map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3971; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). See Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structure, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

21. Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884.

Gardner entered with the groom, and next, the bride, who was conducted by her father, and who dressed in simple white and with eyes downcast, quite realized one's thought of a bride--a picture of loveliness and modesty. Lieuts. [Samuel W.] Dunning and [Warren H.] Cowles, 16th Infantry, were ushers. The groom, his best man, and the ushers were in full uniform. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the quarters of Surgeon Gardner, and was attended by all the officers and ladies of the post and their friends. During the reception selections of music were rendered by the band. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.(22)

Other activities in HB-28 included a minstrel show in December, 1884, staged by school children; a weekly string band performance by the Third Cavalry band during the winter of 1886-87; and various officers' hops which drew large numbers of attendees.(23) In April, 1887, a visitor attended Sunday school and church services in the chapel and was taken with the unique musical presentation: "This was the first instance in my life where I heard music furnished by a band for church. There were three violins, and the usual number of fifes, clarionets, horns, etc., and they rendered good sacred music." Later, Chaplain Brant C. Hammond gave a related lecture on temperance in the chapel the following September.(24) Occasional benefit events also occurred, as in July, 1890, when a chapter of the King's Daughters, a charitable group, was organized among the ladies at Fort Davis. To aid the Orphan Asylum in San Antonio, the group sponsored a festival in the chapel during which revelers consumed ice cream and cake, danced, and contributed all of \$52 to the cause.(25)

Photographs taken between ca. 1885 and 1906 afford structural details of HB-28. The chapel had a gable roof with ornamental wooden

22. Army and Navy Journal, July 19, 1884.

23. McChristian, "Garrison Tangles"; Army and Navy Journal, June 5, 1886; Army and Navy Journal, March 12, 1887.

24. Army and Navy Journal, April 23, 1877; Army and Navy Journal, September 17, 1887.

25. Army and Navy Journal, August 2, 1890.

brackets located beneath the eaves and the gable ends. The height of the building was staggered so that the rear quarter was lower than the front. The back portion contained two rooms while the front encompassed the large chapel or school room. Two windows were in front on either side of the entrance; four more were on each side and two were in the rear. Each window had a nine-over-nine light double-hung sash. Atop the front of the shingled gable roof stood a gabled wooden belfry with three louvers on each of its four sides; wooden brackets ornamented the eaves and gable ends. At the front of HB-28 was a porch, raised high off the ground in atypical fashion like the building itself. There were seven risers in the stairs. The porch had a gable roof, with gable end, which was ceiled, and was of the open air variety. Benches were built along the balustrade on either side, which was composed of round balusters vertically set. Two columns, possibly chamfered except for their bases, supported the front of the porch roof; two half-columns or pilasters supported the rear. A transom was above the front entrance. Another door was built on the west side of the rear addition between 1886 and 1887, judging from the photographs. Two adobe chimneys with flue holes were located inside HB-28 toward the rear and between the major room divisions. The chimneys were brick as they protruded from the roof. Each was corbeled and capped. During 1886 and 1887 a detached wooden storage shed with gable roof was erected immediately behind HB-28. This structure appears to have been whitewashed. The chapel was apparently whitewashed after ca. 1887; prior to that time only its trim appears to have been painted white. (See Illustrations Nos. 49, 53, 55, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79, and 84.)

HB-29. Commanding Officer's and Adjutant's Office

A building for administering Fort Davis was one of those earliest contemplated during the initial establishment of the new post. In January, 1868, a "Building for offices" measuring 51 feet by 21 feet was mentioned as being "in process of construction," although no permanent structures had yet been completed. A year later and a stone foundation for the projected adobe one-story structure was finished. By September, 1869, the walls were completed, and the structure needed only a roof. This was accomplished by January, 1870, when the post quartermaster petitioned for the use of office space in the building. HB-29 stood about 70 yards north of the northeast corner of the parade ground according to an 1871 plat which also indicated that it contained three rooms.(1) A report on buildings dated February, 1872, stated that the rooms each measured 15 feet square. Yet another accounting gave dimensions of 19 feet by 45 feet for the structure, suggesting that HB-29 was not built exactly to its earlier projections. Height of the structure was 13 feet.(2)

1. "On the north side of the Parade midway between the Barracks and Officer Quarters are the executive offices, 3 rooms each 15 x 18 feet." "Medical History," p. 10. For early construction history described above, see "Report of military posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31, 1868." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of January 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September 1869." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of December 1869." *Ibid.*; Captain Thomas B. Hunt to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, January 6, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (9675)8; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. This plat erroneously indicates that the Adjutant's Office was of stone. See also "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1871 in Outline Descriptions, p. 196.

2. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; undated plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

Just a few years after HB-29 was erected, a fire set by arson severely damaged the structure. According to the Post Surgeon:

On the 19 of December [1873] between the hours of 4 and 5 A.M. a fire broke out in the Adjutants [sic] office, in the room used as Court Martial room and quarters of the Sergeant Major of the 25th Infantry: all men were promptly taken to subdue the fire and only the energy of both officers and men saved the building, which contains the Adjutant Office and Regimental Library of the 25th Infantry numbering about 1200 volumes; but the flooring, furniture, clothing of the Band and almost all the property of the Sergeant Major were partially destroyed or consumed by the fire. No accidents occurred at the fire except the Sergeant Major received burns of his right arm and a punctured wound in his right hand. A close inspection of the premises lead [sic] to the conclusion that the building was set on fire by some party or parties unknown; as pieces of charred tentpoles were discovered in a hole under the flooring.(3)

Following the fire, the Adjutant's Office was evidently restored, but for the balance of the 1870s there appears scant documentary reference regarding this structure. An 1879 report observed that repairs to the structure were necessary, and in 1882 its presence was simply noted. In 1882-83 the structure occasioned minor repairs to doors and windows at a cost of \$2.12, and in 1884 it was deemed in "bad" condition. Estimates for more extensive work in 1884 totaled \$136.87, although the specified work was not then accomplished. In 1886 revised estimates called for \$255.16 for material and labor to lengthen and roof the porch, install new flooring, and plaster the exterior of the Adjutant's Office.(4) Yet even

3. "Medical History," p. 108.

4. "Quarterly Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, . . . for the year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April 14-17, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at (Continued)

these improvements failed to upgrade the condition of HB-29 beyond "fair," and until the abandonment of Fort Davis the building changed but little.(5)

Photographs of HB-29 confirm the documentary sources stating that few physical changes occurred to the structure between 1869 and 1891. The hip-roofed adobe building apparently had three doors and three windows in front facing the parade. There were three nine-over-nine light double hung windows in the rear. Two chimneys protruded from the center ridge of the roof. An 1871 photo (Illustration No. 40) shows HB-29 in the foreground before it was whitewashed; by ca. 1875 (Illustration No. 46) it had been whitewashed. Over the next few years this evidently wore off, for in ca. 1885 (Illustration No. 49) the plain adobe fabric was present. The plaster exterior added in 1886 appears in Illustration No. 53, while the front porch, supported by six columns, appears in Illustrations Nos. 74, 76, and 79. HB-29 deteriorated after the abandonment until by 1950 it was no longer present (Illustrations Nos. 79 and 84).

4. (Cont.) the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." Ibid.; "Estimate of material and labor required for repairs to Adjutant's Office," accompanying "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." Ibid.; "Abstracts of Estimates of Material and Labor . . . during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886." Ibid.

5. "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, March 1, 1888." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). See Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-30. Guardhouse

Out of necessity, the guardhouse was one of the first buildings to be erected at a new army post. Fort Davis was no exception. Employed for purposes of punishment and isolation of wayward soldiers, the guardhouse proved a busy place and its near-constant occupation took a heavy physical toll on its condition, necessitating frequent repairs and, ultimately, its replacement. When Colonel Merritt and three companies of the Ninth Cavalry began building the second fort in 1867, the roofless shell of one of the old barracks of the first post, previously converted to a guardhouse, was again so employed. In March, 1868, when two black soldiers broke out of the guardhouse, it must have been from the old first fort barracks (Barrack Unit No. 6). (The men stole \$200 from the post sutler before leaving the garrison, but they were apprehended in Presidio del Norte.) A new guardhouse, to be built of stone and measuring 47½ feet by 18 feet, was nonetheless contemplated, although this structure was not completed until 1869. In January of that year the one-story building (HB-299), with revised dimensions of 54 feet by 22 feet, was practically finished. This structure faced the south side of the parade near its southeast corner, not far from enlisted barrack HB-20. It stood in front (north) of the post trader's store. "Walls completed, Doors and Windows in, rafters on ready for shingles. Temporarily covered with canvas, occupied," stated one report. In March it was determined that some of the window glass for the guardhouse had been "carelessly broken" by unidentified soldiers. The misdeed was charged to the ten sergeants on duty when the damage occurred and they were required to contribute 25¢ each from their next pay to cover the loss.(1) When finished, the guardhouse was described by the Post Surgeon thusly:

1. Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867"; "List of Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31, 1868." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, (Continued)

The Guard House [is] constructed of stone 54 x 22 and contains the Guard room 13 x 15 and 11 feet high. The cells are between the Guard room and prison room and a passage way of six feet by the cells communicates with the rooms. The ventilation is effected by means of small holes in the walls 3 inches wide [and] 12 inches long. There are in the prison room but 4 of these small holes, and one in each cell.(2)

Each of the three cells measured 4½ feet by 9 feet; the prison room was 15 feet by 16 feet. The building was heated by an open fireplace, while the ventilation slits cut through the walls near the tops. A large additional ventilator was located in the ceiling.(3)

Within months of the erection of HB-30 overcrowding became a constant problem. Prisoners from other area garrisons were brought to Fort Davis for trial and held in the guardhouse, which contributed to the lack of adequate ventilation. These conditions prompted Surgeon Weisel to recommend that an addition be made to the building and that the windows be enlarged.(4)

In January, 1871, Colonel Carleton inspected Fort Davis. Of the guardhouse he reported:

1. (Cont.) Texas, on the last day of January, 1869." Ibid.; Raymond Philip Ifers, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis, 1867-1891" (unpublished master thesis dated December, 1974, Sul Ross State University); Special Orders No. 43(?), Fort Davis, Texas, March 4, 1869. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675) 3; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September, 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of December, 1869." Ibid.; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

2. "Medical History," p. 10.

3. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229.

4. Clary, "Role of the Army Surgeon in the West," pp. 58-59; Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, October 28, 1870. "Medical History," p. 190.

The dimensions of the rooms in which the prisoners are confined are 15 feet square by 10½ high. This room contains 2362 cubic feet of air space. On the 25th of January 1871 there were forty six prisoners confined in the guard house. They had been crowded in here from Forts Bliss, Quitman and Stockton: came from those posts for trial by General Court Martial. This would allow but 51 feet and a fraction, per man. Fortunately on my way up the country I ordered some holes to be made through the wall near the floor of the prison room to let in fresh air. I also directed that another prison room be at once made, to accommodate prisoners confined for light offenses, and to keep them apart from those confined for committing murder, and other serious crimes. Again I beg to urge the importance of trying prisoners at Forts Stockton and Quitman. It is very expensive to send them here.(5)

On January 28, 1871, immediately following Carleton's visit, Captain John W. French, commanding Fort Davis, directed construction of a one-room cut stone addition on the east end of the guardhouse. This room was to be the same height and its walls the same thickness as those already built. Likewise, interior dimensions of the room ("12 x 16") were to be the same. French directed that "one good strong door [be] placed on the side of the room facing the parade and near the north eastern corner." The floor was to be stone. To improve ventilation, six holes, each 10 inches by 6 inches, were to penetrate the walls in each face. Three were to be within 18 inches of the floor while three were to be within 18 inches of the top of the wall. The room was to be ceiled with boards. So urgent was the necessity to erect this addition that French initially authorized use of stone in the walls of a kitchen then under construction for one of the officers' quarters. Prisoner labor was to be used in the work.(6) Later, "the stone in the old building now used as a tailor's shop" was employed. The next month the commanding officer directed the manufacture of "two story doors with strong iron bars and padlocks" to secure the guardhouse. Despite the improvements, or

5. Carleton to AAG, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

6. French to Captain Thomas B. Hunt, January 28, 1871. Fort Davis LS, Microfilm copy in the files of FDNHS; "Medical History," p. 13.

perhaps taking advantage of their construction, two prisoners managed their escape in April, 1871. And in September, 1873, three imprisoned soldiers successfully got out of the building and fled Fort Davis.(7)

Photographs of the stone guardhouse taken in 1871 (Illustrations Nos. 38 and 43) clearly show the addition, especially where the new roof joined. Moreover, six vent holes can be discerned in the back wall in Illustration No. 37. The slotted vents, together with the grated holes ordered by Colonel Carleton to be placed near the bottom of the back wall of the guardhouse, are readily seen in both photos. The front porch of the dressed stone building ran for its length, its roof supported by six or eight wooden columns. Because of the gentle east-west incline in the ground surface, the east part of the stone foundation of the porch was raised almost two feet above the ground.

A line drawing prepared in 1877 showed the guardhouse with the eastward addition. The front of the structure had an open porch extending along its length. The prison room and guard room on the east end each had an entrance. A nine-over-nine light double hung sash adjoined the door leading into the guard room. A fireplace opened into either room from a common partition. At the west end of the building, beyond the three cells, was the second, older prison room. As on the rear of the building, ventilating slots punctuated the front wall near top and bottom.(8)

The lack of adequate ventilation in the guardhouse continued. The prison room had no windows, and the sole ventilation for the cells was

7. Captain John W. French to Captain Thomas B. Hunt, January 29, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Hunt to Second Lieutenant William Gerhard, Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, January 30, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll (7675)8; Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Gerhard to Post Quartermaster, Fort Davis, February 7, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis."

8. "Guard-house, Fort Davis, Texas, 1877." NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division, Drawer 148, Sheet 57-5.

through their doors. Because of the constant use of the structure, repairs were often needed. In September, 1873, for example, three prisoners damaged the rear wall of the guardhouse in escaping successfully, necessitating its repair. Early in 1875 the post surgeon recommended that the flagstone floor of the structure be taken up and replaced with boards.(9) Although the guardhouse was described as being in good condition in 1878 and 1879, the structure, now measuring 68 feet by 18½ feet on the outside, needed minor work to further secure the prison rooms. Overcrowding persisted, perhaps accounting for a stabbing in the guardhouse in September, 1878, resulting in the death of Tenth Cavalryman Private William Grant of Company H. By late 1879 use of the building for confining prisoners from other garrisons seems to have ceased, and the average number of occupants was under ten.(10) In April, 1881, however, the overcrowded conditions returned, and proper ventilation again became a concern of the post surgeon. Colonel Shafter agreed with the doctor's assessment, but stated that it was presently "impracticable to build a new guard house or add to the present one. . . ."(11) Nevertheless, in September, 1881, requisition was made for the purchase of 50,000 adobes for the construction of a guardhouse. Shafter then regarded the old facility as too small. Moreover, he wanted to build the new guardhouse at another location. Late in October authorization for the construction was received.(12)

9. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 98. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Medical History," pp. 101, 135; Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, Fort Davis, September 11, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

10. Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15; "Medical History," p. 230; "Report of Barracks and Quarters," June 30, 1879. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," December 31, 1879. Ibid.; Mason to IG, January 13, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15.

11. "Medical History," p. 302.

12. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579; Special Orders No. 198, Fort Davis, (Continued)

The new guardhouse, HB-30, was completed by May, 1882, north of barrack HB-23 and off the northeast corner of the parade. Built of adobe with shingle roof, the single-story structure contained four rooms and eight cells--more than double the capacity of the former guardhouse. Overall size was 23 feet by 100 feet by 12 feet high. The prison room measured 20 by 25 feet; the store room 8½ by 12 feet; the guard room 20 by 35 feet; the room of the officer of the guard 10 by 12 feet; and the corridor 4 by 20½ feet. Each of the cells measured 4 feet by 6½ feet. Plans called for the erection of galleries on the front and rear, but these were as yet incomplete. Meantime, the old stone guardhouse building appears to have been demolished.(13)

Almost immediately after the erection of HB-30 it was deemed insufficient because of its adobe construction. In August an inspector recommended

that a new guard house of stone be erected between the post trader's store and the subsistence store house, and that the present guard house be fitted for an administration building, with rooms above for three non-commissioned staff. The present Adjutant's office [HB-29] could then be well used as a library or for school rooms. (At present the library and school room are in the chapel, which is also used for court martials, the interests of each often conflicting with one of the others.)(14)

12. (Cont.) Texas, September 2, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8; Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, October 13, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Post of Fort Davis, Texas," October 29, 1881. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 9005.

13. "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Rill 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

14. Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019.

No change was made in the status of HB-30, however, and it functioned as the guardhouse until the abandonment of the fort. Little more than a year after it was built, the structure was pronounced in "fair repair." And in May, 1884, Colonel Grierson requested that two Tenth Cavalrymen jailed in the building be sent without delay to the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison because "the guard house at this post is built of adobes and is very unsafe. . . ." (15)

The condition of HB-30 continued to deteriorate during the fort's last years. In 1884 it was in "bad" shape and estimates for repairs called for \$268.65 to replace the floors of the building and porches and mend windows and doors. On September 14, 1884, Private Douglass of Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, escaped from the guardhouse while serving a three months' sentence. An inspector remarked that "lights are required to be kept burning all night in the prison room to prevent prisoners digging through the adobe walls in order to escape." Yet in January, 1886, one prisoner escaped by ripping up part of a cell floor and crawling beneath the walls. (This while the man's legs were manacled.) Fire fighting equipment for the entire garrison seems always to have been stationed in an area near the guardhouse; while the duties of sentinels were adequately posted in the guard room of HB-30, the inspector complained that there was no designating order under which the companies should perform in manning the equipment in a fire emergency. Still little was done to improve the condition and security of HB-30, although in 1886 estimates were forwarded for placing more flooring at a cost of \$78.35. (16) Such improvements never took place, and two years

15. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report, Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Grierson to AG, Department of Texas, May 26, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

16. Army and Navy Journal, October 4, 1884; Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis"; "Inspection Report, Fort Davis, Texas," July 13, 14, 15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Estimate of materials and labor required to repair Guard House," accompanying (Continued)

later the condition was described as "good," although the adobe construction continued to make the guardhouse insecure. An inspection in May, 1889, noted that

the guard house is unused by large, but in a wretched condition, and does not appear clean. The cells are unfit for prisoners. New floors are needed for porch and rooms. Wash and bath rooms should be added for prisoners. The guard house sink is bad and should be rebuilt.(17)

One modification to HB-30 occurred in the late spring of 1889, when stones in the foundation were removed and the openings grated over to provide ventilation, this in accordance with recommendations of the post surgeon. As of early December, 1889, only two prisoners occupied the guardhouse. The building was becoming decrepit, "as the floors of rooms and porches, and the windows are worn out," and, as one officer put it, "requires overhauling entirely." Minor improvements may have occurred over the next few months, for a July inspection report was less harsh on the structure.(18) In the end, however, little was done to renovate HB-30 before the troops were all ordered away in 1891. The adobe guardhouse appeared complete with front and rear porches in photos taken in 1885 and 1886 (Illustrations Nos. 49, 52, and 53). In abandonment, it appeared in pictures of Fort Davis photographed in ca. 1900-1905; however, by 1906 the guardhouse had been demolished (Illustrations Nos. 73, 74, and 76).

16. (Cont.) "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). The proximity of fire-fighting equipment, notably a water wagon and buckets, to the guardhouse is mentioned in Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, February 13, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; and Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, March 15, 1871. Ibid.

17. "Report on Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, March 1, 1888." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8, 9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Entry 2784; "Inspection Report, Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

18. "Medical History," p. 198. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. Ibid. See Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-31. Post Bakery

HB-33. Commissary Office

The post bakery supplied the soldiers with bread, one of the daily requisite food necessities of the army. In 1867, Merritt's cavalryman building the new post of Fort Davis renovated the old bakery of the first post so that the oven had a production capacity of 600 loaves per day. The use of this early fort structure is further suggested in the 1867 drawing that shows a tent raised next to the ruins of the old bakery. Plans for a new structure called for it to have dimensions of 21 feet by 27 feet. In December, 1869, two years later, the building construction was not yet started. Construction took place in April, 1870, and was described by the post surgeon:

A new Bakery was erected a few feet south of the Commissary Store house--at the cost of \$400.00. It is a substantial adobe building--consisting of one large room 40 x 20 feet with a good earth floor, a . . . large brick oven with a capacity of 600 loaves. This building is under the direction of the Post Surgeon. The bread is inspected daily by him--both before and after baking. This building is always in the best condition and by proper care will last many years. It has all the appliances of a first class bakery--and all materials necessary for baking are obtainable--consequently the bread is the best; and no complaints are ever made. The baking is done by the detailed men.(1)

In January, 1871, Inspector Carleton reported that the post bakery was "in very good order. . . . The capacity of the oven is 560 loaves." The plat accompanying Carleton's inspection report placed the new adobe bakery next to the commissary storehouse south of the cavalry corral and approximately 200 yards off the southeast corner of the parade.(2)

1. "Medical History," p. 12.

2. Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867;" "Medical History," p. 10; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of December 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Billings "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229; Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. (Continued)

Dimensions of the bakery were 16 feet by 40 feet and it contained one room.(3)

Within three years of its completion the bakery needed repairs. In August, 1873, the post treasurer, who was charged with the responsibility of overseeing its operation, notified the post adjutant that the bakery was "badly out of repair" to the point that bread production was threatened. The post commander quickly took measures to correct the problem, directing the employment of prisoners and fatigue details to make the needed repairs to the bakery and oven.(4)

In 1876 a new bakery, HB-31, was erected with an oven capacity of 500 rations. The former bakehouse was not torn down, however, instead being used to house various subsistence stores until the fort was closed. During the summer of 1881 the building was plastered inside and out and new flooring and roofing was installed, making it "a suitable place for an office for the A.C.S., and a sale room for Subsistence Stores." Inside, shelving, bins, and a counter were emplaced in the front room. An 1882 inventory stated that the adobe building with mud roof, containing two rooms, and measuring 20 by 38 feet, was being used as the "Comsy Office and Salesroom." This structure, HB-33, was the former bakery.(5) In

2. (Cont.) Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871, in ibid. See also "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; and "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas" in Outline Descriptions, p. 196.

3. "Report on Communications, Buildings, Supplies, and Indians of Fort Davis, Texas, Feby. 24th 1872." NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275.

4. Post Treasurer to Post Adjutant, August 14, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, August 15, 1873. Ibid.

5. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, August 30, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. See also "Plan of Fort Davis," ca. August, 1882. na, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

1884 the "Old Subsistence Office" with its mud roof was in bad condition. The following year it was "to be demolished by labor of Troops." Yet this was not accomplished, as photographs taken in 1889 attest (Illustrations Nos. 60 and 61). HB-33 was, however, stricken from the structure inventory in 1886.(6)

The new adobe building stood about forty yards behind the north end of the new guardhouse (HB-30), rested on a stone foundation, and measured 46 feet long by 30 feet wide by 15 feet high. It had a tin roof and, like its predecessor, contained one room. In September, 1878, the structure was described as being in "fine condition" producing good quality bread. A year later the structure was in good shape.(7) Repairs to the fire brick oven were required in the spring of 1880, and in August the soldiers were directed to use field ovens to bake their bread for several days so that the oven could once more be fixed. Problems with the bake ovens arose with recurring frequency and in August, 1881, the chief subsistence officer of the department directed the examination of all ovens with a view to improving their performance. Each post was to keep on hand about 100 fire bricks with which to make necessary repairs.(8)

6. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." Ibid.; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." Ibid.

7. Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Report of Barracks and Quarters during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15; Mason to IG, January 13, 1880. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis," ca. August, 1882. Ibid. The old bakery appears on Private Jordan's map of 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

8. AAG, Department of Texas, to Commanding Officer, Fort Davis, May 12, 1880. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Post Quartermaster to Post Adjutant, August 8, 1880. Ibid.; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Texas, to Commissary General, August 26, 1881. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

At the same time, in accordance with departmental wishes, the new Hess Army Field ovens were tested successfully at Fort Davis. These ovens, manufactured of galvanized iron, were intended for use at the sub-posts of the fort.(9)

Few changes were made to HB-31 over the next few years. In May, 1882, it was still in good condition; although within a year it had slipped to fair. In 1883-84 minor repairs in the amount of \$3.25 were done to the floor. During the same period a water line was connected to the building. Probably the tin roof of HB-31 received damage when a severe hailstorm hit Fort Davis in the spring of 1884. An inspecting officer in September depicted the bakery as having "two large rooms," possibly denoting structural changes that had occurred years before.(10) The notice could have been erroneous, for an inspection in 1885 described HB-31 as having but one room. At that time the structure needed \$181.59 worth of repairs involving the replacement of the tin roof with one of shingles. In July an inspector noted that the building needed "a new brick or board floor," and by 1887 the crown of "one of the ovens" required repairs, suggesting that HB-31 now housed two ovens. The condition of the bakery ebbed over the next year, and in May, 1889, only one oven was functioning.(11) Most likely this situation existed until Fort Davis was abandoned.

9. Ibid.; Post Adjutant to Captain William A. Tisdall, August 10, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Shafter to Chief Commissary, Department of Texas, August 30, 1881. Ibid.

10. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," on March 31st, 1884." Ibid.; "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433.

11. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required to repair (Continued)

Photographs of the 1870 bakehouse show it to have been a flat-roofed structure with a doorway in the west end (Illustrations Nos. 58 and 60). HB-31 was more commodious. It had windows along the west side and at the north end. Chimneys protruded through the gable roof west of the center ridge at the north and south ends of the building, signifying the positons of the ovens. A ventilator was on the ridge of the roof (Illustrations Nos. 52 and 73). An entrance was on the east side (Illustration No. 82).

11. (Cont.) Building No. 31 (Post Bakery) at Fort Davis, Texas." *Ibid.*; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13, 14, 15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Inspection Report, Fort Davis, Texas," January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15, Item 392; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas, May 8, 9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3529. See Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-32. Old Commissary Storehouse

HB-37. New Commissary Storehouse

The commissary, or subsistence, storehouses kept and sheltered foodstuffs for the garrison; from the storehouses the food that composed the soldiers' daily diet was distributed. Such stores were probably covered with canvas tents during the first months of occupation of Fort Davis. Two storehouses, one evidently planned to hold subsistence supplies, were to be built at the post as of November, 1867. The proposed structures would measure 103 feet by 27 feet on completion. By January, 1868, plans were revised to accommodate only one storehouse, this apparently to house both quartermaster and subsistence articles. Within a year the original plan had been restored and work on the subsistence storehouse was underway. In January, 1869, the stone foundation was laid, the adobe walls were in place, and the structure awaited only roofing. The one-story building was finished altogether by the following September and stood just north of the first bakery approximately 175 yards east of the parade ground.(1) In January, 1870, an inspector reported: "The ware house, occupied by the Commissary is an adobe building covered with shingles, not so much room as needed. The building [is] kept under a sentinel. The security from fire is principally from its isolation from other buildings."(2)

1. "Military Posts established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Record of military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31st 1868." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of January 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September 1869." *Ibid.*; "Plan of Fort Davis," January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

2. Hatch to AAG, Fifth Military District, January 10, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

When Colonel Carleton inspected Fort Davis in January, 1871, he provided the following description of HB-32:

The commissary store is of adobe resting on a stone foundation with a shingled roof. The floor is stoneflagging. The whole building, in the clear, is 100 feet by 24 feet, with good high ceiling, and well ventilated, and has good strong doors suitably fastened when shut. An office and hallway cut off 24 feet. This leaves a store room large enough for Fort Davis even with its present garrison. If a depot of subsistence stores be required at any one of the upper posts, it should be at Stockton, where there is ample store room in a building superior to this, and not infested with mice and swarms of fleas, as this is, particularly in warm weather.(3)

To protect the building from fire, filled water barrels were strategically placed around it, ready in an emergency.(4)

In 1872 HB-32 was pronounced in good condition and "entirely satisfactory" in regard to "dryness and general fitness," despite Carleton's earlier remarks. The structure was "thoroughly ventilated under the eaves," and had "no windows except in the office and vestibule." "The floors are of stone except in the office."

The store room is closed by strong doors, securely barred on the inside and when these outside doors are closed and fastened, access to the store room can only be had through the office vestibule. A sentinel is posted . . . [at] the building from retreat until such time in the morning as those on duty in the building take charge.(5)

3. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). Somewhat earlier the post surgeon recorded that HB-32 measured 110 by 27 feet and contained "one room 70 x 24 not ceiled and two rooms for officers 10 x 10 each." "Medical History," p. 10. See also Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229; and Billings, "Report on Hygiene," p. 199. Outline Descriptions, p. 179, stated that the building measured 50 feet by 34 feet.

4. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

5. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, November 11, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

Later an inspector suggested that the subsistence storehouse needed more ventilation. And in May, 1873, the commanding officer received instructions to build on HB-32 "a small room suitable for keeping stores for sale to officers." The room would also contain canned goods and miscellaneous groceries. In March, 1876, it was noted that the storehouse had a cellar, the first known reference to the existence of that facility in HB-32. Besides the water barrels, fire prevention was augmented by several "Johnson's Portable Hand Force Pumps," and the nearby presence of a large spring supplied with a permanent force pump and hose.(6)

Yearly references to the state of the commissary storehouse promoted its fine cellar and other features contributing to the consistently good quality of the flour, canned and bottled goods, and other products stored there. Generally, articles affected by heat, such as lard, butter, cheese, and bacon were kept in the cellar, with canned and dessicated items maintained in the store room above. A sampling of foodstuffs in HB-32 included canned peaches, apples, sardines, oysters, and tomatoes; worcestershire sauce; baked beans; oatmeal; yeast powders; green and black tea; and various condiments and seasonings such as vanilla extract, jams, pickles, syrup, and smoking tobacco. Occasionally stores such as these were found to have been damaged in transit, or had become spoiled. They were promptly disposed of and their loss reported to department headquarters.(7)

In 1880 the storehouse was deemed to be in good condition, but "entirely unsuited" because of its small size for commissary supplies. As

6. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; AAG, Department of Texas, to Commanding Officer, Fort Davis, May 14, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; "Bi-Monthly Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

7. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 5, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. Ibid; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1879. Ibid.

one inspector noted, "stores for thirteen (13) companies and Band is beyond its capacity." Furthermore, the ventilation of the structure proved insufficient, and the discovery of a spring in the cellar that promoted dampness convinced authorities that a new building was necessary. During the year plans and estimates for a new storehouse were prepared and submitted. The new structure was to have a walled cellar with a cemented floor, while both it and the storeroom were to be well ventilated.(8) HB-32, meantime, was recorded in 1882 as measuring 28 feet 6 inches by 104 feet, containing three rooms, and possessing a bad roof and floor. One inspector suggested using the building to house ordnance stores once the new subsistence storehouse was built, and for a time this was apparently done. Construction of the new single story building, HB-37, began in the summer of 1883 and by late September was nearly finished. Built of adobe with a shingle roof at a cost of \$2343.36, it measured 120 feet by 33 feet 4 inches and stood about thirty yards east of the second bakery, HB-31. The building was 14 feet high. As soon as financially practicable, an addition of like overall dimensions was to be made to the storehouse.(9)

HB-37 sufficed as built for only a short time, as within a year the extension work was progressing. The addition measured 40 feet, was of adobe with shingle roof, and cost \$1211.61 to complete. Inexplicably,

8. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Texas, to Commissary General, August 26, 1881. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Inspection Report of Post of Fort Davis, Texas," October 29, 1881. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 9005.

9. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409; "Plan of Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

there was no cellar in HS-37 in which to store fresh vegetables and other goods affected by heat conditions. The building contained four rooms, and estimates prepared in 1886 called for construction of a porch roof at a cost of \$52.49.(10) The new building satisfied the need for keeping commissary stores and the frequent inspections of the facility substantiated its effectiveness in keeping goods fresh and dry. There was little problem with rats and mice, although cats refused to stay long around the building and traps were employed against the rodents. Assisting the post commissary officer in administering the building and its supplies in 1889 was Commissary Sergeant F.H. Forsyth, a man of "excellent" character.(11) By that time HS-37 was described as measuring 120 feet by 33 feet 4 inches with an extension 60 feet long, suggesting that even more work was done on the structure since 1885. By 1890 there was even a cellar beneath the north end, and the building was described as "a large, fine" facility with abundant stores. Offices were in the south end of the structure.(12)

After its replacement with HB-37, the old three-room commissary storehouse, HB-32, became used as a forage house under charge of the post quartermaster, albeit in bad condition. Plans in March, 1885, called for its demolition, as it was rapidly deteriorating to the point that half its

10. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13, 14, 15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate of material and labor required for repairs to Commissary Building," 1886. Accompanying ibid.

11. "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl," December 2, 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798.

12. Untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. Ibid.

floor had caved in on the cellar. In 1885-86 a new grain house further supplanted the use of HB-32. Nonetheless, an estimate for a new floor for the structure costing \$199.60 was filed early in 1886. Apparently HB-32 functioned as a kind of adjunct forage house until the garrison was withdrawn in 1891. A diagram prepared in ca. 1890 referred to the building as the "Old Ordnance Storehouse." (13) Historical views of HB-37 indicate that it had a gable roof on which stood three ventilators and a chimney. A porch was on the south end of the building. At least five windows, and perhaps a door, was on the west side, while on the east were five windows and two entrances. Around 1900 the northern third of the structure was demolished. (See Illustrations Nos. 52, 68, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, and 82.)

13. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." Ibid.; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13, 14, and 15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate of material and labor required to complete floor in old forage house," accompanying ibid.; untitled inventories, 1889 and 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). See Illustration 24, which shows HB-32 as it appeared in 1889, Floor Plans of Fort Davis structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-34. Old Quartermaster Storehouse

HB-38. New Quartermaster Storehouse

The quartermaster facilities at an army post house the articles of equipage with which the soldiers conducted their routine activities. These included, besides clothing, supplies of all kinds except ordnance and foodstuffs, modes of transportation such as horses and wagons, barracks furnishings, bedding, tools, fuel, and building materials. Indeed, the quartermaster department provided all such articles related to the construction and operation of the post. Quartermaster supplies represented a vast inventory and adequate housing for them was essential. Most, if not all, such goods arrived at Fort Davis from the San Antonio depot more than 450 miles distant.

At Fort Davis the erection of a quartermaster storehouse began in 1868 when a stone foundation was laid. Little more was done, however, for several years, and most likely quartermaster stores were initially kept in tents or otherwise under canvas until needed. For a time in 1870-71, and perhaps before, an old building used for quartermaster stores was claimed as the property of citizen John James, from whom the government rented the Fort Davis tract. This mud-roofed structure (HB-34) stood 40 yards southwest of the bakery/commissary office (HB-31) and actually consisted of two one-story adobe buildings, the first approximately 200 feet long and the other forming an L on the north. The building was 14 feet wide. A corral was on the east side. On early plats this structure was designated "Quartermaster Office & Store Room (Old building)." In any event, the projected single-story adobe building was to measure 103 feet 6 inches by 27 feet, although the length was later extended to 110 feet. Plans were to erect this storehouse approximately 230 yards east of the northeast corner of the parade. In 1872 this structure was still unfinished. Moreover, it was now designated as a future subsistence

storehouse.(1) A year later only the foundation of the building was done. Meantime, the old quartermaster storehouse contained fifteen rooms and a total storage capacity of 14 feet by 242 feet "forming an oblong corral in center." The building was poorly ventilated and the mud roof was in danger of collapsing. During rainstorms the leaky conditions often injured the stores kept within. To meet the needs of the garrison the post commander determined that a temporary building for housing quartermaster goods might be arranged. Some interest was manifested in purchasing an existing building from civilian A.J. Bucholz, but Colonel Shafter instead decided to use a vacant barrack (HB-23) for a supply house. This was done.(2)

Work on the new adobe storehouse occurred intermittently over several years, and by late December, 1875, was almost complete. In March, 1876, a windstorm severely damaged the tin roof, further delaying its finish until July. As early as April, however, the room for clothing, camp, and garrison equipage was occupied.(3) In January, 1877, an inspecting officer wrote:

1. "List of Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31st 1868." Ibid.; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, Texas on the last day of January 1869." Ibid.; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September 1869." Ibid.; Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, in ibid.; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Medical History," p. 13; Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7865)1; "Plan of Fort Davis," March, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65 855 (10427)2.

2. "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," June 20, 1873. Ibid.; Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1871. Fort Davis LS, 1867-81. NA Microfilm Copy, Fort Davis NHS.

3. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1876. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," April 30, (Continued)

The Storehouse is in good condition and well adapted for its purpose. It is protected from fire by keeping ready of use at all times "Johnson's Portable Force Pumps" and the water wagon is constantly kept filled at night and when not distributing water to the garrison. As an additional security against fire and thieves the storehouse is kept under sentinel.(4)

In June, 1879, the barrack storehouse was the primary location for the quartermaster office and storeroom. "The Quartermaster's store house," stated a report, "is a commodious building, built of adobe in good condition, originally intended for a set of barracks and is used for the storage of clothing and Quartermaster property."(5) Nonetheless, in December it was remarked that "the storehouses are in very good condition," suggesting that perhaps both buildings attended quartermaster needs. Yet in September, 1880, the barrack was deemed unsuitable for that purpose, and in the summer of 1881 authorities moved the supplies back to the old structure (HB-34) from which they had been removed five years earlier.(6) In August Colonel Shafter wrote of the renovated building:

The present Quartermaster store-house . . . was used for that purpose when I left the post in 1872, but was subsequently used for laundresses quarters, and for a band, when one was stationed here; this building is of adobe with dirt and cement roof, it is 286 feet in length outside measurement, contains 14

3. (Cont.) 1876. Ibid.; Mullins to AG, May 2, 1876. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 1, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

4. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," January 4, 1877. Ibid.

5. "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Barracks & Quarters during the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

6. Mason to AAG, Department of Texas, December 15, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7549; Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, August 8, 1881. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

rooms averaging 17 feet by 20 feet . . . , with a shed 141 feet long with good tin roof and floored, that is used and intended for storage of grain. The building has been thoroughly repaired, roof made as good as new by cementing it entirely over; walls plastered outside and in, and the whole building floored. It is ample in size for the whole command, and with the exception of the roof which in rainy weather will always require constant attention, is the best Quartermaster Store-house in this Department, with the single exception of one at Fort Clark. Repairing this building and putting it in order for use has taken about two months hard work. The only Expense incurred in doing this has been the purchase of 2,500 adobes, authorized from Department Headq'rs, under date of July 20th 81, and the employment of a man--expert in putting on cement roofs--to the amount of sixty dollars, authorized from Department Headq'rs under date of May 21, 1881; all the rest of the work, including burning several hundred bushels of lime, and sawing the lumber used, has been done by the labor of the troops, and in doing it, the number of extra and daily duty men allowed my command has not been exceeded.(7)

In late October HB-34 was "in every respect in a satisfactory condition" and "in as good condition as a building with cement roof can be." The adjacent structure used as a grain house for quartermaster stock was "enclosed with adobe wall, floored, and roofed with tin." This component of the storehouse measured 18 feet by 135 feet, while the main building was 22 by 96 feet with one wing 24 feet by 44 feet and the other 16 feet by 43 feet. A cognate structure measured 92 by 13 feet.(8)

Despite the enthusiasm of Colonel Shafter for the refitted storehouse, the quartermaster facility still proved unsuitable. As an inspector reported in August, 1882:

The quartermaster's storehouse is merely an assemblage of huts, entirely inadequate and unserviceable and good store

7. Shafter to AG, Department of Texas, August 30, 1881. Ibid.

8. "Inspection Report of Post of Fort Davis, Texas," October 29, 1881. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 9005; "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. For configuration of the Quartermaster complex, see "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

houses should be built. . . . The present arrangement is miserable, stores are piled, crowded and packed so that it is impossible to get at them, without overhauling the whole store room. The issue room for clothing was too small. . . .(9)

Plans for a new storehouse were sent out for approval. Apparently the problem of leaking concrete roofs was compounded by the temporary storage there of supplies from Fort Stockton. In any event, the complex was in bad shape and "very leaky," and in March, 1883, a new storehouse was in course of construction. At a point a few yards north of the quartermaster corral and about 150 yards east of the parade (at the location originally specified for the building at least as early as 1871). This building, HB-38, measured 120 feet long by 33 feet 4 inches wide by 14 feet high, was of adobe with four rooms, and had a shingle roof. Total cost of the structure was \$2069.12. The building, in operation by September, 1883, was not deemed large enough and an inspecting officer noted that "another of same size [is] to be built if money can be had." (10) Within a year erection of a 60-foot extension to HB-38 was in progress. This addition cost \$1420.86. Other work contemplated for the new storehouse in 1885 involved the replacement of the porch roof, estimated to cost \$55.13. With its extension, HB-38 satisfied nearly all requirements for a good quartermaster storehouse. In 1890 it was noted that the building lacked a ceiling, and that dust filtered under the eaves and through the roof and settled on

9. Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019.

10. Ibid.; "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis," September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409; "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92: Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

everything.(11) A photograph taken in ca. 1885-86 (Illustration No. 52) shows HB-38 with a gable roof, three ventilators, and a chimney. The south wall held seven windows and two doorways, while the principal entrance was at the west end. The front porch roof was supported by four painted columns. Views following the posts abandonment are in Illustrations Nos. 67, 71, 74, 75, 77, and 81.

After the construction of HB-38 in 1883, the old quartermaster storehouse complex seems to have generally deteriorated. The grain shed component was destroyed by a storm in 1883 or 1884, while the other parts still apparently sheltered some supplies. In 1885 the walls and roof began collapsing. Repairs that year consisted of fixing the adobe walls, closing the gateway, opening two new doorways and hanging doors, all at the cost of \$90.00. Despite the repairs, an inspection report observed that the structure was "not fit for use and not worth repairing" and carried the notation that HB-34 (and 35?) was "to be demolished by labor of Troops." The building was present as late as 1889.(12)

11. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor Required for Repairs to New Quartermaster Storehouse . . . at Fort Davis, Texas," accompanying *ibid.*; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." *Ibid.*; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Untitled inventory, Fort Davis, June, 1891.

12. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. See Illustrations Nos. 24, 25, 34, and 46 for a photographic sequence, 1889-ca. 1920-25. For configurations of the interiors of HB-34 and HB-38, see Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-35. Quartermaster Sergeant's Quarters

The quartermaster sergeant assisted the post quartermaster officer in the requisition, maintenance, disposition, and distribution of clothing and camp and garrison equipment. For all practical purposes the quartermaster sergeant--a noncommissioned staff officer--was responsible for the day-to-day operation of the quartermaster storehouse. At some stations he resided in specially built non-commissioned staff quarters; at others, including Fort Davis, he occupied separate quarters. If HB-35 was standing in 1871, it was off the post and thus not graphically represented on the plat accompanying Colonel Carleton's inspection report. A plat prepared ca. 1873 seems to be the first on which HB-35 is present, designated as an adobe saddler's shop measuring 14 feet by 29 feet and containing two rooms.(1)

In May, 1882, HB-35 was occupied as quarters for the post quartermaster sergeant, besides serving as a printing office and the saddler's shop, which had recently been floored. By then another room had been added, so that the building's dimensions were 13 feet by 39 feet. Its mud roof had begun to leak, necessitating a recommendation that it be replaced by a shingle roof.(2) In 1884 and 1885 the building was in "bad" condition, but evidently nothing was done to improve it. Six years later it yet stood in apparent decrepit condition when Fort

1. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66 790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying *ibid.*; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Plan of Fort Davis, Tex.," c. 1871, in *Outline Descriptions*, p. 196; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," March, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65 855 (10427)2; "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275.

2. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082)

Davis closed.(3) Photographic views of HB-35 are scarce because of the building's situation on the south-eastern periphery of the garrison. It can be partially discerned, however, in a photo taken in ca. 1889 (Illustration No. 60). The flat-roofed structure, apparently minus its northernmost section, can be seen in ca. 1900 with a door on its west face and another on its south end (Illustration No. 69).

3. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." *Ibid.*; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." *ibid.*; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; untitled inventory, Fort Davis, June, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

HB-36. Commissary Sergeant's Quarters

This structure stood directly behind HB-35 at the southeast edge of Fort Davis. It housed the post commissary sergeant, who performed duties similar to the quartermaster sergeant as they pertained to subsistence matters. During the first years of the post most of the work of the commissary sergeant was accomplished by a civilian clerk who received \$100 per month salary. HB-36 may have been a privately owned building located outside the fort when first erected. In any event, it did not appear on the 1871 plat of Fort Davis prepared during or after Carleton's visit. The building did appear on a ca. 1873 plat, but without any explanation as to its use. It contained two rooms at that time.(1)

Little information is available about the construction and occupation of HB-36 prior to 1882. In May of that year the post commissary sergeant was residing in the adobe structure. At that time it measured 17 feet by 30 feet by 12 feet high, had a dirt floor with three rooms, and was described as "Habitable," suggesting something less than a desirable abode. An 1883 report indicated that the building had a shingled roof. Within a year the quarters was described as "bad." No repairs were made, however, in 1884 or 1885.(2) Little was done in ensuing years, either, and by late 1888 HB-36 was untenable for living accommodations. In November the post commissary officer, First Lieutenant Joseph M.T. Partello, described the quarters as "almost uninhabitable."

1. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying ibid.; "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275.

2. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." Ibid.; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

The house is a small detached building made from pine slabs set on end and nailed string pieces. It is a mere shell and offers but little protection against the weather and in a sanitary point of view is very badly situated, nearly all the drainage of the post from rainfall accumulating in front of and about it.

Partello advised the commanding officer, Colonel Cochran, that a new commissary sergeant's quarters be erected. Cochran denied the application because of existing vacancies among the officers' quarters.(3) Post Commissary Sergeant Thomas Forsyth and his large family therefore moved into HB-15. The official quarters of the commissary sergeant remained in HB-36, however, until the closure of the post.(4) Photos of HB-36 show it to have had a slanting shed roof with a small addition possibly built onto the east end of the structure. A doorway was on the south face, and what appears to have been a fence enclosed a small yard on the southeast side (Illustrations Nos. 60 and 69). A diagram drawn ca. 1890 shows what might be HB-36. It was called the "Ross House," possibly after Commissary Sergeant Carl Ross who served at Fort Davis between September, 1880, and March 1883.(5)

3. Partello to AAG, Department of Texas, November 17, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9. The 1888 description of HB-36 as built of pine slabs rather than adobe as earlier depicted seems inexplicable. Perhaps the building was of wood slabs covered and chinked with adobe. The placement of the quarters at a low point where drainage congregated is in accord with the known low area of the fort. Moreover, see the untitled inventory of Fort Davis, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

4. Ibid. The untitled inventory of 1891 indicates that the commissary sergeant's quarters now occupied the old subsistence office (former post bakery HB-33). However, this designation was probably erroneous and based on a typing mistake in copying the 1889 longhand version of the inventory, which was substantially the same. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

5. See Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structure, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-39. Forage House

A storehouse for grain (corn, bran, and barley) to feed cavalry and quartermaster animals was an essential fixture at every army post. During the first years of Fort Davis, forage was apparently kept in sheltered facilities near the corrals until such time as a granary could be erected. Forage rooms were completed in the cavalry and quartermaster stables by January, 1869.(1) In February, 1871, the departmental commander decreed that all grain be well soaked to compensate for the arid climate of west Texas. A year later the forage was kept in six adobe forage houses, five in the cavalry corral and one in the quartermaster corral. Each measured 16 by 32 feet and had a mud roof. Long forage (hay) was stored in stacks in the quartermaster corral away from the buildings to guard against fires. It was always under guard. The grain, or short forage, was kept covered with tarpaulins (a "paulin house") to insure its preservation. A sentinel stood guard at all times to discourage thieves. Purchased on contract, the hay grown in the region in 1877 was stunted by drought conditions and was thus of poor quality. In contrast, that of 1878 was of excellent quality.(2)

In July 1879, the means of protecting the grain was deemed adequate, but a "separate forage house is much needed," especially when

1. "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction of Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of January 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September 1869." Ibid.; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, on the last day of December, 1869." Ibid.

2. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7615)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1878. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," April 6, 1878. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," November 2, 1878. Ibid.

construction of a new quartermaster corral seemed imminent. In 1881-82 a part of the old quartermaster storehouse complex was employed as a grain shed. This facility was enclosed with an adobe wall, floored, and fitted with a tin roof. It measured 18 feet by 135 feet and was in "Good" condition. In March, 1883, the structure was carried as a separate building--"Q.M. Grain Shed--in "Fair" condition. Within the year, however, all short forage was removed to the old subsistence storehouse (HB-32), itself in bad condition.(3)

Although plans were to demolish this building, they were not carried out. Meantime, in 1885 estimates were submitted through channels for the erection of a new forage house to be built of adobe on a stone foundation. Dimensions of the projected structure were 180 feet by 33 feet. The proposal coincided with worsening condition of the old building represented in the partial collapse of the floor into the cellar. Approval for the proposed construction came quickly. By February, 1886, the new forage house (HB-39) had been completed north of and adjacent to HB-38, the new quartermaster storehouse. As built, the structure measured 180 feet by 28 feet, had adobe walls on a stone foundation, shingled gable roof, concrete floor, and a single room. Total cost was \$2000.00(4)

3. "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Ibid.

4. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." Ibid.; "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required to construct one (1) Forage House at Fort Davis, Texas," 1885. Ibid.; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13, 14, 15, 1885. NA, RG 59. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5, 6, 7, 1886. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). See Illustrations Nos. 16, 40, and 41 for a few discernible structural details of HB-39.

During the last years of Fort Davis the forage house functioned adequately. Inspectors reported that the grain was piled in separate stacks and well maintained, that few mice or weevils got into the building, but that the house was "not very secure," perhaps against thieves. In 1889, however, an inspector reported that a sizable quantity of grain was destroyed by mice infestation. Nonetheless, the structure was termed "magnificent," with interior space of 44,500 cubic feet.(5) With such encomiums, HB-39 surely fulfilled every granary need at Fort Davis until the post's abandonment.

5. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8, 9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. Ibid. See Floor Plans for Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-40. Quartermaster Corral

At the Quartermaster Corral were kept horse stables, livestock, wagons, and workshops under the charge of the post quartermaster. As early as November, 1867, Merritt's troops contemplated building seven stables, a structure that was supposed to measure 253 feet by 33 feet when finished and was probably to shelter both quartermaster and cavalry animals. In January, 1868, the plan was revised to include separate stone quartermaster stables with dimensions of 257 feet by 35 feet. A year later the stables with attached corral, both now built of adobe, were progressing with total dimensions of 367 feet by 300 feet, including a 270-foot length for stables. The forage room and stables yet required roofing, while the corral walls, supposed to be 10 feet high, were almost finished. The forage room measured 20 by 30 feet. Two additional forage rooms were completed by September, 1869, and the stone foundation of another had been laid.(1)

In 1871 Colonel Carleton urged construction of a government hay yard, a wood yard, and a division yard in the quartermaster's corral. A plat accompanying Carleton's inspection report showed the corral standing approximately 135 yards east of the northern half of the parade and behind the projected line of enlisted men's barracks. Adobe stables appear to have been located along the south and west walls, and the

1. "List of Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Military Posts Established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31st 1868." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of January, 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September, 1869." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of December, 1869." *Ibid.*; "Medical History," pp. 9-10; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Quarters," p. 229. This section also draws on Benjamin Levy, Quartermaster Corral, Fort Davis National Historic Site. Historic Structures Report, Part II, Historical Data (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1968); and A. Lewis Koue, Historic Structure Report Part II, Quartermaster Corral HB-40, Fort Davis National Historic Site, Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas (Denver: National Park Service, 1972).

entrance was in the southwest corner of the square. An enclosed area in the northwest corner held workshops, and there was an entrance into this area in the north wall.(2) According to an 1872 description of buildings, the quartermaster corral then contained but one forage room in the southwest corner, 16 feet by 32 feet, with a mud roof. The adobe corral walls were 7½ feet high, and overall dimensions of the corral were now given as 308 feet by 340 feet. A ca. 1873 plat identified the two adobe shops situated in the northwest corner as belonging to the blacksmith and wheelwright. Each shop measured 20 by 30 feet.(3) In March of that year an inspector described the negative aspects of both the quartermaster and cavalry corrals:

The horses and mules of Q.M. Dept. and Cavalry are convalescing from a slight attack of Epizootic. None have died and of those now sick probably all will recover. The stables are in great need of repair: the hay racks are broken down and the feed boxes have been worn out. The boxes used for that purpose consist of old cracker and ammunition boxes and the remains of the feed boxes originally put in. They cannot be repaired until lumber is supplied for that purpose.(4)

A ca. 1875 photograph provides some idea of the appearance of this early quartermaster corral. The hip-roofed blacksmith and wheelwright shop building is evident, with door and windows on the west side. Likewise, the forage house appears at the southwest corner with two windows adjacent to a broad entrance to the corral in the wall (Illustration No. 45).

2. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. Ibid.; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

3. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275. Another source stated that the shops were 20 by 40 feet. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. Fort Davis LS, 1867-81. Microfilm copy in the files of Fort Davis NHS.

4. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

The corrals appear to have failed rapidly, and in June, 1873, that of the quartermaster department was "in very bad condition" with repairs necessary to the adobe walls of the stables, corral, and shops. Three years later, with ninety-nine mules and three horses, besides numerous wagons and carts to account for, the quartermaster department began planning for the erection of new stable sheds at Fort Davis.(5) Yet by 1878, few, if any, improvements had occurred, and the quartermaster corral was described as being "in a very dilapidated condition and is rapidly becoming dangerous and the roof liable to fall in."(6) Repair estimates were duly submitted along with a plan for a completely new corral and stables. These called for construction of some ninety-two five-foot-wide stalls arranged around three sides of the perimeter of the corral. Removable partitions in alternate stalls would allow them to be widened to ten feet for the use of mules. A gabled, presumably shingled roof, was to cover the stables with feed boxes built out from the back walls. Total cost of the work was to be \$3,653.45. Apparently the estimates became lost in the bureaucracy for a period of several months. Meantime, inspectors continued to observe the deteriorating state of the corral and of the real "danger of roof falling and crushing animals." In June, 1879 the corral was in "tumble down condition," although the affiliated wheelwright and blacksmith shops remained in good shape. The sheds, however, were deplorable, and standing orders were issued to remove animals from them during wind and rain storms. Finally, with the arrival of official approval, requests swiftly went out of Fort Davis for adobes to be used in the construction as seasonal constraints allowed manufacture of the bricks no later than November.(7)

5. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," June 30, 1873. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," December 31, 1873. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," April 30, 1876. Ibid.; First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown to Chief of Engineers, July 17, 1876. NA, RG 77. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

6. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 5, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

7. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1878. Ibid.; "Plan for Q.M. Stables at Fort Davis, Tex." NA, RG 92. (Continued)

A general description of the occupancy and operation of the quartermaster corral in the autumn of 1879 offered the following view:

The animals in [the] quartermaster's corrals are guarded by sentinels from the main guard. The eight (8) horses, 4 of which were reported as unserviceable temporarily last Bi-monthly inspection, on account of sore backs, are serviceable, but most of them are very inferior animals. They are used to mount Act'g Asst. Surgeons, Guides, Packers and Non-com. officers comd'g escorts to supply trains, &c. The six (6) captured horses and four (4) captured mules are all very inferior animals, not in any way fit for public service, a useless encumbrance to the government to keep them, and should be disposed of at once to avoid further expense. All the mules reported "serviceable" are in good condition. The unserviceable are ordered sold. The serviceable transportation is kept almost constantly on the road supplying four (4) camps in the field from this post. Part of the sheds to cover the animals in the quartermaster's corral became so unsafe during the recent rains, that to avoid danger of having them fall on and kill the animals, it became necessary to have them torn down. The greater number of the animals are therefore now standing without any shelter from cold, snow or rain. Some provision in the way of a shelter for them during the rapidly approaching winter weather is almost absolutely necessary. . . . The quartermaster stores are under proper shelter. The wagons, wooden parts of wagons and harness are not under shelter of any kind, the corral sheds being . . . torn down.(8)

The new corral was erected in 1880 based upon the earlier plans. Finished, it measured 298 feet by 343 feet not much larger than its predecessor, and had adobe walls with tin roofs over the stable sheds. The two sheds in which the stalls were located measured 15 feet by 216

7. (Cont.) Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Detailed Estimate of Cost of proposed Quartermaster Corral and Stables at Fort Davis, Texas," and accompanying correspondence. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 381; "Report of Barracks & Quarters during the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Carpenter to AG, Department of Texas, September 20, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

8. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31st 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

feet, and 15 feet by 240 feet, respectively. Deviating from the proposed plan, one shed stood along the west wall of the corral, while the other extended from near the northeast corner toward the west wall, actually standing free of any wall. Adjoining the corral, as before, was the blacksmith and wheelwright shops in the northwest corner. These shops apparently were not rebuilt with the corral and their condition in 1882 was only fair. They appear, however, to have been enlarged so that the dimensions of the building housing the shops were 28 feet by 76 feet. The building in which they were housed required shingling on its roof. During the year plans and estimates were prepared to expand the number of sheds at a cost of \$1817.20.(9) A ca. 1886 photo (Illustration No. 52) shows the new structure in its entirety, especially the new construction of the walls and the free standing stable shed in the north half of the corral. The old hip-roofed blacksmith and wheelwright building was situated as before.

In 1884, with installation of the post water system, a pipe was run into the corral from the southwest corner, providing fresh water to the stock held within. During the same year the corral shops were indicated to be in bad condition, with needed reshingling of the roof estimated at \$138.90. Actual work completed on the corral consisted of "partial construction of additional rooms," involving the placement of stone foundations and adobe walls by troop labor. By September construction progressed on a large adobe building in the corral for the use of teamsters "and other purposes." This one-story structure ultimately measured 27 feet by 112 feet along the north wall and contained five rooms (see Illustration No. 52). In 1884-85 substantial repairs were made to the corral in the form of laying floors, fixing adobe walls, and

9. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, 1882." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Estimate of Material and Labor required to provide additional sheds for stable purposes in Quartermaster's Corral at Fort Davis, Texas," accompanying *ibid.*; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

shingling roofs of sheds, all at a cost of \$671.90. Estimates for a storeroom, office, and an open shed were also prepared and submitted, along with those for improving the blacksmith and wheelwright shops and for minor repairs on the corral. Costs for the changes were calculated at \$1194.75.(10) Few of these repairs and additions were immediately made, however, and in 1886 similar estimates were once again forwarded to department headquarters in San Antonio. In January, 1887, a shed was yet needed to shelter the transportation, as "the hot sun soon ruins the wagons." Later that year it was noted that a saddler's shop was located in the same building with that of the blacksmith. Late changes in the quartermaster corral included the addition of a small building on the south end of the blacksmith/wheelwright structure along the west wall (see Illustration No. 82); a shed, possibly open, along part of the north wall, and an additional stable shed along part of the south wall. In 1889 the stables were pronounced "good and roomy," and able to accommodate 117 animals. An inspector in December, however, observed that they needed repairs. And in July, 1890, an inspector reported that there

10. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas. Showing Water Supply System." ca. April, 1884. Ibid.; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 4, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Expenditures: Barracks and Quarters," accompanying *ibid.*, as do the following: "Estimate . . . to construct Store Room and Office (80' x 27') in Quartermaster Corral at Fort Davis, Texas"; Estimate . . . to Construct an open shed in Q.M. Corral at Fort Davis, Texas"; "Estimate . . . to repair Quartermaster Corral . . . at Fort Davis, Texas"; and "Estimate . . . for Repairs to Building . . . (Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop) at Fort Davis, Tex."; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

were no formal stables in the corral, only shingled sheds with adobe walls.(11)

11. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate . . . for repairs to Cavalry Stables and 1 Quartermaster Corral" and "Estimate . . . for repairs to Wheelwright and Blacksmith shops," both in *ibid.*; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397; Otis to AAG, Department of Texas, December 30, 1887. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. *Ibid.*; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3529; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2, 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). See Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-41. Cavalry Corrals

During the first months of the new Fort Davis, cavalry horses seem to have been kept tethered to a picket line southeast of the post site. A row of seven stables, expected to measure 253 feet by 33 feet, was proposed for the fort. The number was shortly changed to six, and they were to be built of stone. In January, 1869, however, only two stables were occupied and these had temporary partitions between the stalls. Two adobe forage rooms were finished, while walls for another had been erected and it needed only roofing. A stone foundation for yet another forage room was in place. Overall dimensions of the erecting cavalry corral with stables was 342 feet by 450 feet. By September, 1869, three of the forage rooms were completed; the roofs of the stables seem to have been temporarily covered with hay.(1)

During his visit to Fort Davis in January, 1871, Colonel Carleton noted that the corral and stable afforded "plenty of room for the shelter of every animal." Carleton's plat of the garrison showed the cavalry corral situated beside, and about twenty-five yards south of, the quartermaster corral. The structure was rectangular in an east-west configuration other than square in shape, with forage rooms located at the corners. Likewise, entrances into the corral were in the north and

1. Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, October, 1867"; "Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31st 1868." Ibid.; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of January, 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September, 1869." Ibid.; "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of December, 1869." Ibid. See also "Medical History," pp. 9-10; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229; and, for architectural discussion, A. Lewis Koue, Historic Structures Report Part II. Cavalry Corrals Bldg. HB-41. Class B. Fort Davis National Historic Site, Fort Davis, Jeff County, Texas (San Francisco: National Park Service, 1971).

south walls, near each corner.(2) The mud-roofed forage houses reportedly each measured 16 feet by 32 feet. Late in 1873 repairs needed to be made to the adobe walls of the corral. These repairs perhaps signified the beginning of a gradual deterioration of the corral over the next several years affecting not only its adobe fabric but other components, as well. In the spring of 1876 an inspector reported that the stables lacked feed boxes, although the sheds were otherwise in "excellent police" compared to those of the quartermaster corral. Increases in the cavalry presence at Fort Davis in the late 1870s necessitated preparations of plans and estimates to erect an additional set of stables in the corral. In the course of preparing the plans, Colonel Andrews, the post commander, notified the department that the corral measured 460 feet on the south side and 360 feet on the east side, and that carpenter's sheds in the corral should each be 3 feet wide. In 1878 only one set of stables was present, causing one officer to report that there was "no other shelter for cavalry horses."(3)

Proper stabling became a principal concern when most of the cavalry companies were in garrison together, and at those times some of the cavalry mounts found shelter in the quartermaster corral. For example, early in 1879 there was no room for all the animals in existing stables and the horses of Company K, Tenth Cavalry, found indifferent shelter in the quartermaster facility. "Those of Co. 'C' 10th Cavalry," reported Captain Carpenter,

2. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying ibid.; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Plan of Fort Davis, Tex." ca. 1871, in Outline Descriptions, p. 196.

3. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," December 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," April 30, 1876. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1878. Ibid.; Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 381.

are not sheltered under roof but are sheltered as well as possible from northers under the wall of the cavalry corral. The material for building stabling for these companies is being collected as rapidly as possible, but it cannot be finished before the middle of February. The entire garrison has been placed on fatigue for this purpose and there have been no drills in consequence.(4)

In March the new stables were nearly finished with shingled roofs, leaving only the mangers to be built, along with shops for the saddler, blacksmith, and others. Two months later Carpenter reported: "The new cavalry stables have been completed as far as possible, and the companies now have excellent shelter for their horses, with rooms for saddlers, blacksmiths, farriers, guards, and property."(5) The corral proper must have undergone certain modification, too, for a June, 1879, report indicated that it now had dimensions of 347 feet by 465 feet. One stable along the interior wall measured 504 feet by 15 feet, while the other ran 912 feet by 15 feet. The report indicated that these structures had been raised as extensions to the stable previously existing in the corral. They yet needed partitions to complete the stalls, however.(6)

All of these changes and additions appear to have resulted from the expediency of officers and troops when confronted by urgent necessity. While formal plans had been submitted for building new stables, they seemingly were not immediately approved. Anticipating still further cavalry increases at Fort Davis, Department Commander Brigadier General E.O.C. Ord telegraphed Divisional Commander Philip H. Sheridan that "the present and future requirements of garrison at Fort Davis make the

4. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 2, 1879. Ibid.

5. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 3, 1879. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 3, 1870. Ibid.

6. "Report of Barracks & Quarters during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th 1879 . . . at Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

stables estimated for last year necessary."(7) Several substantive changes in the cavalry corral were made, for in May, 1882, it was described as measuring 340 feet by 480 feet and containing three stable sheds, each 13 feet by 343 feet, and three shopbuildings containing farrier and guard rooms. Two of these structures had shingle roofs while the other structure had one of tin.(8) One apparent change in the corral structure was the division of the interior space into east and west sections, or subcorrals. Two stable sheds, faced each other to form the east-west demarcation, while the third stable shed ran the length of the west wall of the enclosure. One shop stood along the south wall of the western division; another stood opposite it along the north wall. The third shop stood along the north wall of the eastern divisions. Each shop had five rooms. In August an inspector summed up the deficiencies of the corral and made recommendations for their improvement:

There are, completed, stables for but three cavalry companies (and very good) with store-rooms, saddle rooms &c. Stable room for three more companies could be easily provided in the present corrals, by dividing the west corral with a double shed and [erecting] a shed along the east wall of the east corral. The erection of adobe store-rooms &c would be also necessary.(9)

In accordance with these recommendations, major structural changes occurred to the cavalry corral between August, 1882, and March, 1883. These amounted to subdividing the corral into five component units. Cavalry Corral No. 1, in the eastern half of the original corral, measured 80 feet by 340 feet. It contained two stable sheds, each 13 feet by 340 feet roofed partly with tin and partly with shingles. Rooms for saddler,

7. Ord to Sheridan, August 7, 1879. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

8. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

9. Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019. See "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834), which graphically depicts the proposal.

farrier, and grain storage were present in an adobe shop with tin roof. Cost for materials and labor, \$402.20. Cavalry Corral No. 2, in the western half of the old corral, measured 80 feet by 340 feet and contained two stable sheds of 13 feet by 340 feet. Walls were of adobe, while the roofs were shingled throughout. It also had an adobe shop with shingle roof with rooms for saddler, farrier, and grain storage. Cost of this work was \$425.15. Cavalry Corral No. 3 was located in the old eastern division. Like the others, it had dimensions of 80 feet by 340 feet with two adobe, tin-roofed sheds of 13 feet by 340 feet each. An adobe shop with tin roof contained a grain room, saddler's room, and farrier's room. Cost for materials and labor: \$379.93. Cavalry Corral No. 4 was in the western part of the original corral. It was 80 feet by 340 feet with adobe walls. It contained two stable sheds, each 13 feet by 340 feet with roofs of adobe and tin. The shop was of adobe with tin roof. Inside were rooms for saddler, farrier, and grain storage. Cost was \$180.68. Cavalry Corral No. 5 was incomplete, but measured 160 feet by 340 feet and contained one shed 13 feet by 340 feet. This structure was also adobe with shingle roof. Rooms for saddler, farrier, and grain storage would be located in a shop.(10)

This alignment of subdivisions within the larger original corral essentially continued through the remaining occupation of Fort Davis. In 1883-84 minor repairs were made to the stalls of Corrals Nos. 3 and 4. Other deficiencies were apparent in subsequent post inspections. The feed boxes of several Tenth Cavalry troops were defective and required replacement, preferably with zinc-lined boxes. Troop C had no stable for its horses and they were tied to a picket line along the wall of the corral with feed placed before them on the ground. The troop lacked the commensurate facility for storing its saddles and having needed shop work accomplished. These problems remained, however, for another two years before estimates for routine repairs were entered. Meantime, in 1884

10. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). However, these changes are not indicated on "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

water pipe was laid to the corral, with spigots entering at three places along the north wall.(11) In 1885 Cavalry Corral No. 6 was created, evidently drawing on the existing structural layout. This subdivision was 80 feet by 340 feet with probably two sheds, each 13 feet by 340 feet, and the requisite adobe saddler's shop, farrier's shop, and grain room. By March, 1886, still another subdivision, Cavalry Corral No. 7, stood in the same area and possessed identical features. Total cost of No. 7 was \$500.00 and overall capacity of the corrals was 436 horses.(12) An inspection in 1889 remarked that the cavalry corrals were capable of holding the horses of seven troops, "though repairs are needed in the way of new stalls, feed troughs, and partitions. The small store rooms and shops need repairs, and east wall of the end corral must be rebuilt."(13) Soon after this was written the cavalry troops departed Fort Davis for good and the corrals were left empty.(14) Illustration No. 52 affords a clear view of HB-41 after most of the work of dividing the original corral had been completed. Clearly shown are the gable roofs covering the stalls of the stable sheds, the shed-type roofs over the shops, and the 7½-foot-high adobe wall surrounding the whole.

11. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13, 14, 15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Estimate . . . for repairs to 6 Cavalry Stables and 1 Quartermaster corral," accompanying "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas. Showing Water Supply System," 1884. Ibid.

12. "Report of Annual Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." Ibid. Private Jordan's map, 1889, shows the corral in its final configuration, with seven rows of stable sheds. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

13. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3529.

14. "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2, 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798. Details of the appearance of HB-41 are in Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

HB-42 thru HB-44. Post Trader's Complex

In the years after the Civil War the post tradership system replaced that of the sutler franchised to particular regiments. Post traders were selected on the advice of the board of officers known as the post council of administration and received their licenses on the authority of the War Department. The trader, one to a post, operated much as a civilian storekeeper in providing goods and services normally beyond the province of military provision. They erected their own stores on government property and were subject to strict regulation of hours and prices by the post commanding officer and the council of administration. Normally the trader's complex included separate drinking facilities for officers and enlisted men, as well as billiard tables for the leisurely enjoyment of both groups. Beer cost between fifty cents and one dollar per quart at some stations in the late 1870s. The men also consumed much whiskey from the trader, especially on payday, at a cost of about ten cents per drink. After March, 1877, the sale of hard liquor was abolished at the behest of the Rutherford B. Hayes administration. In the Department of Texas the traders were forbidden to operate after 9 a.m. on Sundays. During the mid-to-late 1880s the traders were gradually replaced in many garrisons by the non-profit canteen system.(1) Such was the case at Fort Davis.

In late 1867 several traders occupied private facilities near the post. Beyond the north edge of the garrison, the firm of Abbot and Davis operated a large store. Another civilian, Patrick Murphy, who had run a store there before the Civil War, refurbished and opened his old building. Patrick Murphy in 1870 opened a new store, this located "not more than five hundred yards from the stables and two from the hay stacks. . . ." E.D.L. Hicks also received a post trader's appointment in

1. Don Rickey, Jr. Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay: The Enlisted Soldier Fighting the Indian Wars (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963), pp. 200-203; Regulations of the Army of the United States . . . 1881 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881), pp. 58-59; Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1889 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889), p. 35.

1867. Still another post trader was A.J. Buchoz. In November, 1867, Colonel Merritt gave Buchoz permission to "establish a trading establishment near this Post . . . provided your store is not established nearer any buildings of the Post, than five hundred yards." Buchoz store was built in 1868-69 at a cost of \$4300--"a good dwelling and large Store . . . about one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a mile north-east from the Flag Staff." In February, 1871, Buchoz's appointment was terminated and he was forced to sell his building to the government. The army planned to utilize the structure as a quartermaster storehouse and office (see Civilian Employee Quarters below). Another store, run by the firm of W. Hagelsieb, also stood on the reservation until about 1871 on Merritt's authority. Simon Chaney succeeded Buchoz as post trader, and in 1874 transferred the establishment to A.W. Chaney.(2) Still another building was occupied in 1869 by C.H. Lesuiskey and Company, post traders. Their building was authorized by Colonel Merritt and was valued at \$2000.(3) A major trader, however, who came to survive his competition during the early years of the second fort, and who became the sole trader in 1872, was Daniel Murphy, no relation to the above. Murphy's store (HB-42) stood behind the first guardhouse of the new fort near the south end of the parade and toward the southeast corner. The trader's store became a popular place for officers and enlisted men to separately congregate during leisure hours, where comaraderie might be shared over beer or cards or in similar pursuits. Because of its non-government ownership, the buildings were not inventoried as army property and

2. Merritt to Buchoz, November 13, 1867; Captain William B. Hunt to Secretary of War, March 3, 1871; Second Lieutenant W.W. Gerhard to Buchoz, February 1, 1871; Captain Andrew Sheridan to AAG, Department of Texas, March 10, 1871; and Buchoz to Secretary of War, June 3, 1871. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820). For location of the Buchoz building, see plat, "Fort Davis, Texas" NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275. For a dwelling, Chaney occupied a structure known as the "New Pat Murphy Store" on the reservation somewhere east of the garrison proper. Post Orders No. 104, Fort Davis, Texas. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4.

3. Hatch to AAG, Fifth Military District, December 21, 1869. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Hatch to AAG, Fifth Military District, December 21, 1869. Ibid.

documentary sources detailing their construction are probably nonexistent. For example, despite its proximity to the post guardhouse, the trader's complex did not appear on the 1871 plat of Fort Davis made to accompany an inspection report.(4)

Because of the nature of its service, the post trader's store occasionally was party to disturbances at the post. An early one of record involved the post commander himself. On the evening of January 1, 1871, Colonel Shafter's attention was called to the presence of several citizens in the billiard room of the store who had previously been ejected because of drunkenness. As Shafter related:

Just after Taps . . . I visited the Billiard room and found nearly the same persons there. . . . I asked Mr. Chaney, the Trader, why those persons were there and he informed me he did not know--that they were not there by invitation. I then ordered them to leave, which they all did promptly except one of the Govt Employees (Saddler). I ordered him two or three times to go out to which he paid no attention. As there was no enlisted man convenient to enforce my order, I took him by the collar and led him to the door and, upon his turning to come [back] in, kicked him so as to keep him out and called the Sergeant of the Guard and put him in the Guard House. I afterwards sent him to his quarters under guard, and the next morning discharged him and sent him off the reservation.(5)

In February, 1871, a semblance of regulation was imposed on the post trader when Colonel Carleton, who had inspected Fort Davis, drafted an order to control his profits on certain merchandise. Henceforth the trader had to provide a list "of such articles as soldier's necessities and for officers and their families as may be required for him to have on

4. Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains, p. 160; Hatch to Wood, October 18, 1870. Fort Davis LS, 1867-1881. Microfilm copy in the files of Fort Davis NHS; "Medical History," p. 15; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas, January, 1871." NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). However, on another "Plan of Fort Davis," 1871, the "Sutler Store" did appear. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

5. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, January 4, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

hand." The Post Council of Administration was authorized to fix the profit and price on each designated item to insure their fairness to the troops. The goods offered for sale by the trader appear to have answered the need, although in 1878 one inspector reported that "only fair goods" were available; whiskey was described as "poor."(6)

Certain structural changes occurred to the adobe trader's complex in 1871-73. One involved the addition of a room on the west end of the principal building; another was the erection of a small enclosure in the rear of the structure. Storage sheds or employees' quarters were built in the two back corners of the corral.(7) By the summer of 1882 the trader's complex had expanded to include two detached structures, one off the east end and the other off the west. In the former (HB-45) was a telegraph office. The building on the west (HB-44) was the dwelling of the trader. A small west room off the central part of the store seems to have housed the post office. The row of buildings lay in a southeast-to-northwest alignment. In 1883-84, when the post water system was installed, a line ran to the house on the west of the complex. This house witnessed a New Year's celebration in January, 1884, when the wife of the then post trader, John D. Davis, who had been appointed in 1875, received officers and their wives at the dwelling.(8) In 1889, after the establishment of a canteen at Fort Davis, Davis closed his business at the garrison and moved beyond the post boundary. He had

6. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 381.

7. Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275. A variant arrangement of the corral, on the front of the store, appears on "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," March, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2.

8. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159; Army and Navy Journal, January 19, 1884.

been "restricted in the sale of beer and wines 'to sales in unbroken packages to officers and canteens' by General Orders No. 75. A.G.O. September 27, 1889."(9)

The structural evolution of the post trader's complex can be seen in several historical photographs. Those taken in 1871 afford a view of the original establishment. It consisted of a long adobe building with flat mud roof of viga construction with dimensions of 45 feet long by 20 feet wide. The top of the building had a parapet, possibly with stone coping about its perimeter. Canals for drainage extended from the west end of the roof. A fireplace and battered style chimney stood at either end of the structure; one was also in the rear of the west end. On the front, seven vigas protruded about 2 feet below the top edge of the store. A door was situated near the east end, followed along the front face by two casement type windows with four lights per leaf, another door, and another 4-light-per-leaf window. Each of the windows had a one-leaf shutter. A stoop, probably of stone, was at the foot of each entrance. The building was not whitewashed or painted, although the woodwork of the windows appears to have been painted (Illustrations Nos. 37, 38, and 43.) Later, probably during the early 1880s, a tin roof was placed on the front part of the main building following erection of a wooden frame. The back part of the roof was similarly built up with a new earthen roof with canales projecting from the rear. A tin roof was later extended over the rear part. The building was later stuccoed to obliterate much evidence of the roof transition (Illustrations Nos. 52 and 54.)

The one-room addition of 1871-73 on the west end of the store appears in Illustration No. 52. This adobe extension had a shed type roof sloping front-to-rear covered with mud or concrete. There was no parapet. A 9-over-9 light window was in the back-center of the addition, and five vigas extended from the west end. In 1885-86 there was a stove

9. Post Adjutant Fort Davis, Texas, to AG, U.S. Army, May 11, 1890. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2, 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798.

flue present in the roof. The front of the addition was slightly recessed from the original building; it had a small window and a door. Length of the extension was about 12 feet and height was approximately 8 feet (Illustrations Nos. 49, 52, and 68). A similar addition, this of two rooms, was built on the east end of the store, although exactly when this construction took place is uncertain. Nevertheless, it occurred before 1885 and possibly as early as the western extension. It involved some alteration of the original structure, particularly in its east end, in that a 6-foot-long section was torn down. Like that on the west end, the eastern extension was recessed and may have possessed similar dimensions (Illustrations Nos. 53 and 54).

The construction of the detached buildings at either end of the enlarged store before the summer of 1882 seems to have comprised the last significant structural modifications to the complex. That on the east, the telegraph office, was built of adobe like the previous additions. It was flat-roofed with a door and at least one window in front. A flat-roofed rear section may have been added between 1882 and 1886; it had two windows in rear and one on the west end. Overall length of this addition was approximately 40 feet. The three-room adobe building erected off the west side of the store was a dwelling house with a front porch and a flat roof penetrated near the center by two flues. Vigas were present on the east and west sides near the top of the structure, and two 4-light windows existed in the back wall. Either building was separated from the main store building by only a few feet. These spaces were fenced or gated and provided access to an adobe-walled area out behind. In this area were at least two further additions to the original building. One ran for most of its length, possessed a slanted mud roof with chimney protruding and adobe walls with two windows and possibly a door. A smaller addition spanned the area between the west end of the former and the east side of the 1871-73 extension. Another adobe building stood to the rear of the main store. This two-room building, possibly used for storage or as living quarters for a store employee, was of adobe with a flat bi-level roof. Its rear wall formed part of the adobe compound wall encompassing the complex. Somewhat uniquely, the wall

incorporated several large boulders that lay in its path, providing another interesting architectural feature to the complex. Another small structure, probably a privy, stood just beyond the wall in the rear of the telegraph office, while yet another privy was behind the trader's house. (See Illustrations Nos. 49, 52, 53, 54, 58, 60, and 68.) In all, the Post Traders Complex, HB-42 thru HB-44, consisted of six independent buildings, some with extensive changes and additions, plus the encompassing adobe wall.(10)

10. For information on several of the early post traders, see Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 71-72.

HB-45. Commanding Officer's Stables

The precise date of construction of HB-45 is unknown, although the building appeared on a plat of Fort Davis as early as January, 1871. The "General's Stable and Corral" stood about 115 yards west of HB-7, the Commanding Officer's House, in the rear of the officers' kitchens and privies. The 1871 plat shows the stable and corral occupying a large L-shaped area. Curiously, the structure is absent from another 1871 plat presumably prepared sometime later in the year. HB-45 reappeared in a March, 1872, plat of the fort, and was designated as "Officers' Stables" in another of ca. 1873. The latter document indicated that the structure was built of adobe.(1) If indeed the stables initially sheltered all officers' mounts, the situation later changed, with the animals of officers probably being housed in the troop stables across the garrison.

Little documentary data is available about HB-45. In a relatively accurate plat of Fort Davis drawn ca. August, 1882, the commanding officer's stable was not present. Nor was it shown on a detailed plat prepared the following year. Yet it did appear on Private Harrie F. Jordan's map in 1889 as having a water pipe connected to it, so that it is fairly certain that the stable lasted at least until the abandonment of Fort Davis in 1891.(2) Indeed an 1889 photograph showed HB-45 as it must have looked through most of its existence. This view, taken from the

1. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. This plan, otherwise generally accurate, showed the "Temporary Hospital" and "Magazine" in the area actually occupied by the stables. See also, "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," March, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; and Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division, Map 275.

2. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

west, depicted an apparent long adobe building with flat roof nearest the officers' quarters. Immediately behind this north-south running building, and evidently attached to it, were three stable sheds probably containing stalls. One of the sheds was built at right angles to the north end of the adobe structure and constituted the north side of a corral enclosed by an adobe wall approximately six feet high (Illustration No. 58). The adobe ruins of HB-45 appear in Illustrations Nos. 82 and 84, both of which photos were taken several decades after Fort Davis closed.

HB-46. Post Hospital

HB-47. Hospital Laundry

HB-50. Hospital Storehouse

HB-51. Hospital Woodhouse

HB-52. Hospital Privy

Probably no other building at Fort Davis warranted as much attention as the post hospital. The hospital, a necessity at every frontier station, helped insure the physical maintenance of the troops, thereby promoting the mission of the army in the region. Throughout the history of the medical department at Fort Davis the hospital and its operation remained of paramount importance to the administration of the garrison and its soldiers as is clear from the reports of its various post surgeon overseers.

The first hospital at the new fort may have temporarily composed a cluster of tents raised in the lower reaches of Hospital Canyon as construction of the quarters proceeded. A more substantial stone structure was planned, regardless, as of November 1, 1867. This was to measure 40 feet by 39 feet, with wings of 79½ feet by 27 feet and a kitchen about 22½ feet by 17 feet. In January, 1868, however, these plans were slightly revised; the new hospital was now to have dimensions of 132 feet by 40 feet, with wards running 26½ feet deep. An attached kitchen was to measure 22 by 16 feet. Finally, after further modifications, construction of the hospital began, with stone foundations (HB-207) being laid to a height of one foot above the ground. In January, 1869, the hospital administration building was to measure 37 feet in front and 40 feet deep and was to contain two stories. The two wings, each of one story, were to measure 80 feet by 27 feet. By September the walls had been raised to a height of from six to eight feet

on both the administration building and the wings.(1) (See Illustrations Nos. 40 and 46.) Soon after, as with most all of the post buildings, the work was suspended.

The projected completed hospital was to stand at a point about 130 yards north of the parade ground and slightly northwest of the adjutant's office. Until that building was finished, however, a temporary facility (HB-74) existed in Hospital Canyon some 170 yards behind officers' row and on a line with the commanding officer's stable. This small complex, raised in the summer of 1868 by civilian workers who exchanged their services for medical treatment from Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. McMahon, was to constitute the basic hospital unit at Fort Davis for the next several years. The temporary hospital consisted of an adobe building 50 feet by 19 feet. It contained two wards, one 35 feet by 15 feet and the other 13 by 15 feet. (The latter was subsequently listed as a dispensary.) Overall capacity was for fourteen beds. To afford ventilation, besides the windows and doors, a number of square holes interally penetrated the walls at top and bottom. Inside, the walls were plastered and whitewashed.

Early in 1869 an old stone building which had served as the kitchen was removed and an L-shaped adobe addition raised to house a new kitchen (12 by 16 feet) and mess room (8 by 10 feet). An opening was made in the wall between these rooms so that meals could be passed

1. Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," p. 26; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas. October 1867.) NA, RG 77. Miscellaneous Fort File; "List of Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of Military Posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31, 1868." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last Day of January, 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September, 1869." *Ibid.* The hospital was to be based on a plan published in Circular No. 4, Surgeon General's Office, April 27, 1867. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229.

through, thereby eliminating the former need to transport meals through the open air from the old kitchen. At the same time a new adobe sink (HB-52?) was built, this farther away from the hospital than its predecessor. The pit was dug 10 feet deep. Post Surgeon Daniel Weisel at first found the medical accommodations comfortable, but by 1869 was of the opinion that improvements were necessary. These were accomplished by attendants and convalescents rather than by the post quartermaster. Within a few months, Weisel noted, the adobe buildings were starting to crumble, but his pleas for repairs or for finishing the construction of the permanent hospital were met with seeming indifference. In particular, the roofs needed fixing, as in bad rains the patients were drenched. Furthermore, there were no windows, only cloth-covered openings.(2) Weisel complained frequently. In July, 1869, he wrote:

The Hospital now in use is a temporary building of adobe roughly constructed, and now beginning to crumble and give way and very soon other accommodations must be provided. It is much to be regretted that work upon the new Hospital was suspended and that, too, when the masonry was one[-]third completed.(3)

The temporary hospital suffered greatly during the spring and early summer of 1870 when heavy rains battered Fort Davis. In July Weisel wrote that the building was "almost untenable." "The damage it has lately sustained renders it absolutely necessary that another and permanent Hospital be erected as early as practicable, as the present one will not last another season." When Colonel Carleton inspected the post in January, 1871, he described the temporary hospital and urged an alternative solution to building a completely new facility. As it existed, he said, the hospital comprised "small adobe buildings and sheds, some three or four of them in a group and situated up the canon near where

2. "Medical History," pp. 10, 118, 247-48; Clary, "Role of the Army Surgeon in the West," p. 60; Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," p. 26; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229.

3. "Medical History," p. 129.

the commanding officers' quarters were when old Fort Davis existed."(4) Hospital personnel at the time consisted of Weisel, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Landers, Hospital Steward Frederick W. Wearick, and one cook, one nurse, one matron, and one attendant. The single ward in the temporary hospital contained twelve beds, and the kitchen, reportedly, was "neatly kept." Next to the ward was a room in which surgery was performed. The doctor's office, along with the steward's room, were in a separate structure, and a room for medical stores was, perhaps, in yet another building. Colonel Carleton found the complex "too small and stuffy," and urged that the enlisted men's quarters HB-21 be transformed for hospital use. Carleton also recommended that one of the two surgeons be transferred to another post because "these two gentlemen really have but very little to do" at Fort Davis.(5)

Throughout the early 1870s several repairs were made to the temporary hospital. In May, July, and November, 1871, Post Surgeon Weisel requested repairs to the roof. In December he penned his grievance:

Despite the constant patching of the roof with mud, an ordinary rain penetrates it as a sieve; and in moderately cold weather, by reason of there being no windows in the building, it is impossible to sufficiently warm it. For windows [there] have been light wooden frames, covered with cotton cloth furnished from the Hospital, and these are now in a very dilapidated condition. There has never been a single pane of glass in the Hospital, and during a recent severe snow storm, it was necessary to cover these cotton windows with blankets to assist in warming the ward--and it was not until recently, that the cotton doors, similar to the windows being entirely destroyed, were replaced by rough wooden ones. The kitchen . . . was built entirely by the Hospital attendants of damaged adobes, that could not be used in any permanent buildings, and old lumber. It, like the remainder of the Hospital being only built for temporary purposes, is rapidly decaying.(6)

4. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-79 (7834).

5. Carleton to AAG, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

6. "Medical History," pp. 247-48.

In January, 1872, estimates were submitted to floor the ward with pine lumber (31 by 19 feet), the dispensary (17 by 19 feet), the dining room (13 by 14 feet), and the kitchen (13 by 14 feet). At the same time, window additions were to be made to the temporary hospital to improve the ventilation. Total cost of the proposed work was \$277.25. None of these alterations and additions were immediately made. Rather than expend money on extensive alterations, however, Weisel preferred establishing a new building in which the beds might be properly arranged and ventilation was adequate. He wanted a hospital raised according to plans of the surgeon general. Yet Colonel Shafter noted that the present structure had "answered the purpose very well for several years and is as good now as it ever was." (7) In February, 1872, Shafter described the hospital thusly:

Hospital, one building containing Dispensary, Ward, dining room and Kitchen, size of building 19 by 48 feet with wing 14 by 26 feet--one store room 14 by 28 feet. One building as Office, of this two rooms each 14 by 14 feet. Hospital is built of adobe, mud roof and dirt floor. For a building of this description [it] is in fine order. Office of adobe, store room of boards with shingle roof. (8)

A plan prepared in March, 1872, showed both the L-shaped hospital and wing, as well as the detached office several yards to the south. (9) However, one evidently drawn in 1873 was more specific and, besides, showed four structures. In addition to the four-room hospital proper,

7. Weisel to Post Adjutant, May 4 and May 22, 1871. "Medical History," pp. 217, 218; Weisel to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, November 6, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8; "Estimate of lumber required to floor three sets of company quarters and furnish windows to Hospital at Fort Davis," January, 1872, with indorsement. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820). The War Department approved the expenditure of \$277.25 on the repairs. Report of the Secretary of War, 1872, pp. 146-47.

8. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

9. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," March, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2.

the surgeon's office measured 14 by 28 feet with its two rooms, and the hospital store room was 12 feet by 16 feet and contained one room.(10)

During the spring of 1873 flooring finally was installed in the temporary hospital.(11) Nonetheless, the new commander, Major Bliss, approved estimates for a new twenty-four bed hospital to be erected on the generic plan of 1870 furnished by the Surgeon General, but minus the second story because of the weight of the planned adobe construction. Bliss forwarded the estimate, which totaled \$11,859.34, to departmental headquarters in September, 1873. Presumably the new structure would stand at the place reserved for it (and where the foundation had been started) in previous years, i.e., north of the parade. "It is both desirable and necessary that a new hospital be erected at this Post," wrote Assistant Surgeon C.A. DuGraw, then serving as post surgeon at Fort Davis.

The building at present in use is not only inadequate but extremely uncomfortable in every respect. It is in continual need of repairs because of its leaky condition; it is infested with chinchies; the ceiling . . . affords ample harborage to centipedes; it is badly heated and ventilation has been a matter of study. During the past season I was compelled to take the entire building--save two very small rooms, kitchen and mess room--for the accomodation of the sick, moving the dispensary, which heretofore had occupied a small room in the building, into a room formerly used as an office in a detached building. The store rooms, two in number, are entirely detached, one being a small slab building, the roof of which admits both sunshine and rain, the other a dusty, and in time of rain, muddy unfloored room in one of the Quartermaster's buildings situated at a considerable distance from the hospital.(12)

10. Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Divisions Map 275.

11 "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6. The uncompleted hospital is depicted on the plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275.

12. DuGraw to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, September 13, 1873, NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 907 (8820); Estimate "to build a hospital for 24 beds," September, 1873. Ibid. In November the surgeon was forced to (Continued)

In December, 1873, estimates for material were sent to San Antonio, and from there on to Division headquarters. Proposed modifications included a flat tin roof for the structure and reduction of its size to accommodate but twelve beds. Wrote General Sheridan: "The climate of Fort Davis is a very healthful one and I consider a twelve bed hospital abundantly large for the garrison."(13)

Despite questions in some quarters about the propriety of expending sums on yet another new hospital building when the foundation and walls of that started in 1869 might still be used, work on the new structure was well underway by November, 1874.(14) The lack of any permanent facilities was again realized early in 1875 when smallpox made its appearance. To isolate the disease and treat the several cases at Fort Davis,

three buildings at a considerable distance from the Post were vacated to be used in case necessity required, one building to be retained for decided cases of the disease, and the others for inspected cases. Two soldiers were sent to the building for inspected cases, and both fortunately escaped the disease. One citizen, late a discharged soldier, occupies one of the buildings.(15)

12. (Cont.) remove all patients to the barracks because of the leaky hospital roof. He requested paulins with which to cover the roof, but more were presently available. "Medical History," p. 1105. See also Assistant Surgeon Charles S. DeGraw to Post Quartermaster, Fort Davis, March 14, 1874. Ibid., pp. 113-14.

13. "Special Estimate for Building Materials required for a Post Hospital at the post of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1874. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Estimate for Hospital required at Fort Davis, Texas, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874 and ending June 30, 1875." December 29, 1873. Ibid.; "Case of proposed 12 Bed Hospital at Fort Davis, Texas," March 2, 1874. Ibid.

14. "Case of Hospital at Fort Davis," March 16, 1874. Ibid.; Andrews to AAG, November 27, 1874. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1. Authorized expenditures in 1874 was \$7,900.000. Report of the Secretary of War, 1874, pp. 178-79.

15. "Medical History," p. 139.

In January 1876, less than a year later, Colonel Andrews reported that "the old [temporary] hospital building at this post has fallen down. . . ." He stated, moreover, that the building started in 1869 had been "taken down and the material used in the construction of the foundation to the new hospital building." Andrews further reported that the new adobe hospital was practically finished and that it stood about 220 yards west of the front of officers' row. Dimensions of this hospital were 63 by 46 feet for the main building, 41½ by 27½ feet for a wing (ward) addition on the north, and 19 by 17 feet for a wing on the south. The central administration building and the north wing together contained eight rooms, while the south wing consisted of one room. The foundation was of stone, as were the corners of the adobe walls to further strengthen them. The building plan, with minor internal changes, followed those of the July, 1871, circular No. 2 of the Surgeon General's Office. "The roof is continuous, the porch 9 feet wide extends from the corner of the 'Dead room' along the front of the building and around it until it reaches the administration building; the ward is on the north end of the building, thus reversing the prescribed plan." Evidently the hospital Woodhouse (HB-51) was also raised at this time or shortly thereafter.(16) (This was probably one of three buildings located directly behind the hospital in ca. 1876-80 [Illustration No. 48]. On March 5, 1876, a windstorm ripped nearly one-third of the new tin roof off the hospital, "jeopardizing the administration building seriously, unless the roof can be replaced before a heavy rain." The enlisted men fixed the building as rapidly as possible after materials arrived.(17)

16. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, January 5, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; "Report of Barracks to Quarters during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820). An inspection report of December, 1879, noted that the "Hospital buildings" were built in 1876. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," December 31, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

17. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Mullins to AG, May 2, 1876. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

That the new hospital answered the garrison's medical needs was evident in some of the inspection reports filed over the next few years. Commonly expressed remarks reflected its overall good condition "in every respect" and undoubtedly the hospital constituted an element of pride among officers at Fort Davis. The facility successfully dealt with medical emergencies of potentially devastating effect, as in 1879, when it treated several cases of smallpox in the garrison.(18) In 1880 estimates for the construction of the hospital storeroom (HB-50) and laundry (HB-47) were approved and building of the latter began in late October at a point a few yards north of the hospital. Less than two months later, on December 20, work on the laundry inexplicably halted, "leaving building unfinished."(19) Yet construction shortly resumed and the laundry seems to have been finished early the next year. In May, 1881, an estimate for work on the hospital called for an addition to the linen room, a new store house, and a porch on the south end of the main building. Regarding the storage capacity of the hospital, the post surgeon wrote:

The storage room of the hospital is entirely insufficient and becomes more so when it is considered that supplies will have to be kept on hand in future for four subposts--viz: at Presidio, Pena Colorado, Fort Quitman and Camp on the Pecos. At present, one half of the laundry has to be taken for storage, and a dilapidated and insecure shed in the rear of the hospital [see Illustration No. 48] used for the same purpose. Both of these as well as the only store-room in the hospital proper are overcrowded now. The only linen room in the hospital is now combined with the wash room and there are no facilities for

18. Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 281; "Report of Barracks & Quarters during the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report," October 31, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6. Authorized expenditures on the hospital in 1879 totaled \$510.00. Report of the Secretary of War, 1879, pp. 357-58.

19. "Medical History," p. 277; Inspection reports for September, October, November, and December, 1880. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). Authorized hospital expenditures in 1880 totaled \$232.00. Report of the Secretary of War, 1880, pp. 461-63. The truncated south end of the hospital, with four windows and door situated high above the terrain, appears in Illustration No. 48 taken ca. 1876-80.

bathing. The proposed addition to the present linen room will afford room not only for this purpose but afford a wash and bath-room that are urgently needed.(20)

The reason the porch was needed provided further data concerning the original plan and erection of the hospital:

The porch is asked for because the south end of the hospital hall-way terminates now in a door six feet from the ground without any means of egress but some broken steps which are unsightly and dangerous. This end of the hospital was left incomplete from the evident intention to build another ward to correspond with on the north side, but as there seems no probability of that ever being done now I respectfully ask that the estimate for the porch be approved.(21)

The requested storehouse (HB-50) was to be built of adobe and measure 33 feet by 18 feet with walls 12 feet high. It was "to conform in size and external appearance with the building to the north of the hospital now used as a laundry . . . and to be erected a similar distance to the south."(22) The addition to the linen room, also to be of adobe, was to measure 27½ feet by 18½ feet with wall 13 feet high. Interior walls were to receive wide shelves. The porch, meantime, was to measure 10 by 10 feet with a tin roof supported by two pillars. The damaged steps were to be replaced. In September authority to spend \$390.82 on the improvements reached the post. By then, however, sentiment had grown for increasing the size of the hospital by adding another ward for twelve beds.(23)

20. "Medical History," p. 293.

21. Ibid., pp. 293-94.

22. Ibid., p. 294.

23. Ibid.; Meigs to Surgeon General, September 3, 1881. NA, RG 112. Records of the Office of the Surgeon General. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Post of Fort Davis, Texas," October 29, 1881. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. The War Department authorized expenditures of \$356.00 on the Fort Davis hospital in 1881. Report of the Secretary of War, 1881, pp. 443-44.

The adobe storeroom building was erected in late 1881-early 1882 according to the specified dimensions. It contained two rooms. Agitation for enlarging the hospital continued, and in August, 1882, an inspecting officer commented that its size "was not deemed sufficient for the presumable requirements of a post of ten or twelve companies." (24) Estimates submitted in April, 1883, planned for a ward addition off the south end of the main building measuring 27 feet by 55 feet enclosed by a porch. Besides the ward room (24 by 36 feet) the addition was to include a nurse's room (9 by 15 feet) and lavatory (9 by 15 feet) in the south end. Entrance to the ward would be from a corridor in the main building or from the outside via a door at the south end. Beyond the porch were steps leading to the ground. Total cost was expected to be \$1,971.50. The proposed construction received the approval of the Secretary of War on July 23, 1883. (25)

As of late September, 1883, funds were available to begin the new ward. In March, 1884, construction was underway on this addition and also on repairs to the laundry and to the matron's quarters. Other repairs previously urged for the laundress's quarters, the kitchen, and lavatory of the hospital apparently were not made. Yet even the addition of the new ward failed to stop criticism of the overall hospital unit, which was described as being in "very bad" condition. One inspector remarked that "an entirely new Hospital should be built on approved plans and on a better location, if one can be found; and of brick or stone. Present Hospital being merely a shelter of the crudest kind." (26) Soon after the

24. "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, August, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019. An 1889 plat shows the locations of the laundry and storehouse reversed. Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

25. Surgeon William H. Gardner to AG, Department of Texas, April 30, 1883, with indorsements. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

26. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required to repair (Continued)

erection of the new ward a hailstorm struck Fort Davis on May 25, 1884, causing damage to its corrugated iron roof. The same storm ruined the tin roofs of Ward 1, the administration building, and the store house, all of which were "cut through in many places." The War Department authorized expenditures of \$13,000.00 to repair the structures after the start of the new fiscal year. With these repairs, plus the completion of the new ward, the hospital was finished so far as further expansion was concerned. In September, 1884, there were twenty-two patients in the building.(27)

Besides the roofs, repairs in 1884 comprised replacing the chimneys of the hospital, installing new floors, and repairing the adobe walls of the matron's quarters. Total expenditures for repairs came to \$1045.28. During the year a water pipe was connected to the hospital and a water closet presumably installed. In 1885, an isolation ward was created, and an inspector called for iron bars over the windows of the storehouse to keep thieves out. Continued medical deficiencies included the lack of room for the medical library, a bathroom, and a dead house. New flooring in the administration building was disapproved by the Adjutant General's Office.(28) Still needed on the new ward were two ventilators,

26. (Cont.) Laundress Quarters, Kitchen and Lavatory at the Post Hospital, Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); Sweitzer to AAG, Department of Texas. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409. An estimate to build a new hospital at a cost of \$11,859.34 was prepared by the post surgeon but apparently never formally submitted. See memorandum of post quartermaster in Post Surgeon to AG, Department of Texas, April 30, 1883, with indorsements. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820). Funds authorized in 1884 for the hospital amounted to \$2,164.00. Report of the Secretary of War, 1884, pp. 420-21.

27. Captain L.S. Tesson to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, May 26, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-853 (10427)1; Miscellaneous correspondence relating to repairs to buildings at Fort Davis damaged by hailstorm, June, 1884. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433.

28. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas, Showing Water Supply System." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort (Continued)

and the porches and dining room required reflooring. (Illustrations Nos. 58, 60, 61, and 63 indicate that one large wooden ventilator was added by ca. 1889.) The entire building needed painting and whitewashing. West of the north end of the hospital was a woodhouse (HB-51), in which fuel for the hospital stoves was kept ready for use. The detached privy for the hospital (HB-52) was built of adobe and located beyond the laundry northwest of the north ward. It evidently had a shingled roof (Illustration 83). In 1886, besides Hospital Steward Richard Dare, there were two nurses and one matron to assist the post surgeon in running the facility. During February, the surgeon prepared plans and estimates for the construction of an addition to house an office and operating room at a projected cost of \$1211.72. Surgeon Gardner remarked on the necessity of the addition:

There is no room in the Hospital proper which is at all suitable or available for either purpose, the light being shut off from all the rooms by projecting porches and none of them containing more than one, or at most two windows, nor in any rooms in the hospital is there any means of isolation nor any means for storage of the Post Hospital Library which is very large and valuable, and is daily increasing; and it cannot be properly cared for in the present condition of the Hospital. The room now in use as a Hospital Office and the one available for the purpose is a small room lighted by but one narrow window and this shaded by a porch; so that any careful examination of a patient has to be made out of doors, the only place about the Hospital where a good light can be obtained.(29)

28. (Cont.) Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13-15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656, Adjutant General to CO, Division of the Missouri, October 14, 1885. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). The hospital library as early as 1872 consisted of more than 571 volumes provided by the Medical Department, besides a large number of medical journals. "Medical History," p. 14.

29. Gardner to AG, February 19, 1886. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Surgeon Edward P. Vollmer to Surgeon General, April 22, 1886. NA, RG 112. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). See also "Proposed New office and Operating Room Post Hospital, Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

This work, however, was ultimately disapproved.(30) Only minor repairs occurred in 1886, although in December a fire broke out in the chimney of the north ward. A new chimney was erected the following September. In January, 1887, an inspector noted that the water closet was in bad condition and that the hospital lacked urinals altogether.(31)

Few structural changes took place after 1887. In May, 1888, Major John V. Lauderdale became post surgeon. Late in 1889 he was assisted by Hospital Steward J.H. Appel, Acting Hospital Steward J.B. Cortez, and five private soldiers as attendants. The number of beds in each ward was reduced to eight, and at that time only five patients rested in the building. A hospital fund established for the benefit of the sick and derived from the saving of rations amounted to \$28.20. In November an incident occurred involving Second Lieutenant John M. Cunningham of the Nineteenth Infantry, who was awaiting sentence of court martial. Cunningham, who was known as one unable to manage his liquor consumption, occasionally broke his arrest to frequent saloons in the vicinity of the post.

On the afternoon of November 12th he visited the post hospital in a half clad condition (without coat or shoes) and demanded of the attendants aromatic spirits of ammonia. He talked incoherently and was so violent in his manner that he was placed in the isolation ward to get sober. Here he was more violent and broke the windows, and flourished a knife. The Officer of the day was called with a file of guard and Lieut. Cunningham was placed in a cell in the guard house over night. The following day he was returned to the isolation ward and a sentry placed at the door. At one time, seeing the door of his room left ajar, he slipped out and seizing an iron bar started to find the sergeant that assisted in putting him in the guard house. . . . Lieut. Cunningham was returned to the isolation

30. Miscellaneous correspondence, with indorsements, relating to construction needs at post hospital, 1886. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. Total expenditures authorized for the hospital in 1886 were \$687.00. Report of the Secretary of War, 1886, pp. 416-17.

31. "Medical History," no pagination; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397.

ward. He has terrorized the community to such an extent that no one feels safe unless he is kept under guard.(32)

Lieutenant Cunningham shortly left the service.(33)

As of March, 1890, the hospital contained only sixteen beds. Overall condition was good, but an officer noted that the dining room was "small and dark" and that the structure was slowly decaying. In July hospital personnel consisted of Captain and Assistant Surgeon John O. Skinner, Hospital Steward Henry C. Schmiedel, Matron Barbara Major, Cook Private Alfred Schulze, one acting hospital steward, and five attendants. "The convalescents," observed one officer, "are afforded amusement by being allowed to play cards, games, reading newspapers and novels, &c. The means for subduing fire are, fire buckets, hand grenades, Johnson's fire extinguisher and ample water close at hand." Those means soon became unnecessary as orders were received to pack all hospital stores in preparation for abandoning Fort Davis. Captain and Assistant Surgeon William C. Borden supervised this in the absence of Post Surgeon Skinner.(34)

Historical views of HB-46 photographed in the mid-to-late 1880s appear in Illustrations Nos. 51, 58, 60, 61, 63, and 64. A gable roof was present on the main building and the north ward, as well as on the new ward addition. The covered porch that had been built around the earlier building was extended around the addition and steps were placed leading from the ground to the south entrance. At the south end of the

32. "Medical History," no pagination; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397. For the layout of rooms in the hospital and cognate buildings in about 1890, see Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890, in Appendix E.

33. Heitman, Historical Register, I, 345.

34. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. Ibid.; untitled history and inventory, June, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 16, 1891. Ibid.

new ward a fireplace was erected, and its chimney topped the gable of the roof there. Five chimneys protruded from the roof of the main building, signifying the presence of stoves within. Illustration Nos. 58 and 60 (1889) provide views of the west side, showing the small gabled extension with its entrance. Most of the windows were double hung with 6-over-6 lights. All woodwork was painted white. Details of the woodwork on the east side of HB-46 can be seen in Illustration No. 71, taken ca. 1900. The storehouse, HB-50, an adobe hip-roofed structure, lay in a northwest-to-southeast plane, had an entrance at the southeast end, and two windows along its southwest side. The laundry (HB-47), off the north end of the hospital, had a gable roof and also three windows, apparently of fifteen lights each, along both its north and south walls. An entrance was located at the west end. Both the laundry and storehouse had chimneys atop their roofs (Illustration Nos. 51, 58, 60, 61, and 83.)

HB-48. Hospital Steward's Quarters

Estimates for cost of material and labor for quarters for the hospital steward were prepared on February 15, 1886, and totaled \$1,497.29. The steward assisted the post surgeon in all matters pertaining to the operation and administration of the post hospital. In promoting the need for separate quarters for the steward, Post Surgeon Gardner wrote:

The Hospital Stewards Quarters estimated for, is . . . very necessary, as the stewards Quarters now is only one small room in the Executive Building [of the hospital]; and if a married Steward should be stationed here, there are no other Quarters in the post near enough to the hospital in which he could live, and he would have to live with his family in that one room.(1)

A few weeks after this was written Gardner notified authorities that "my steward is a married man, and therefore, very much inconvenienced by the confined space allowed him."(2) The estimate was initially disapproved by the department medical director, but won final approval in October when filed through the quartermaster department. Revised estimates called for construction of a two-story, three-bedroom adobe house at a cost of \$799.83. According to floor plans, the quarters were to contain a kitchen, pantry, living room, and hall on the lower level; bedrooms were to be upstairs. Proposed dimensions were 18½ feet by 23½ feet.(3)

1. "Estimate of cost of material and Labor for building Hospital Stewards Quarters addition to Post Hospital, Fort Davis, Texas," February 15, 1886. NA, RG 92 Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Gardner to AG, February 19, 1886. Ibid.

2. Gardner to AG, May 4, 1886. NA, RG 112. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

3. Drawings, "Hospital Steward's Quarters at Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Miscellaneous Maps File. Map 3. Interestingly, the front and side elevation drawings indicate that this structure was originally planned to be of frame construction. Ibid. An alternative plan called for a single story dwelling of three rooms, each of 15 by 14 feet. "Proposed New Hospital Steward's Quarters, Post Hospital, Fort Davis, Texas" 1886. Copy in the files of Fort Davis NHS. (Continued)

Construction of HB-48 probably occurred in late 1886 and early 1887.(4) Photographs taken in ca. 1889 provide details of its appearance. (Illustrations Nos. 60, 61, 63, and 64.) The designs proposed in 1886 were simplified to accommodate a two-story adobe dwelling of basic characteristics over the more elaborate features proposed at first. For example, a bay window planned in front was replaced by a more conventional shuttered window with four lights. The finished structure had a north-south running gable roof with a chimney protruding from the ridge. In front (eastern face) a large dormer extended from the roof above a single second level window containing four lights. To the left of the lower shuttered window was a door with three or four steps leading to the ground. The rear of HB-48 was similar in appearance except that smaller dormers enclosed two second story 4-over-4 double hung windows. On the first level was an identical window, to the south of which stood the back door with two or three steps meeting the ground. A small adobe privy with gabled roof (HB-152) stood out behind. The north side of the quarters held four windows of the same proportion as those on the rear, two on each level. The south wall contained three windows staggered in ascending manner to parallel the staircase inside. The lower two windows toward the rear contained four lights each and appeared to be double hung. The third window was half the size of the others and probably opened into a storage room or small bedroom. The final plans were modified slightly from those drawn earlier to affect fenestration and room layout; consequently, the symmetry of the building differed from that shown on the original plan. (See Illustrations Nos. 60, 61, 63, and 64.)

3. (Cont.) See also "Estimate of material and labor for a one story adobe house 3 Rooms, with Rock foundation. Proposed new Hospital Steward's Quarters, Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 112. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). "Plan of Proposed New Building for Hospital Steward's Quarters at Fort Davis, Texas." Ibid.

4. The fact that \$94.00 was authorized in 1887 for repairs to the steward's quarters at Fort Davis indicates that the building was likely finished by then. Report of the Secretary of War, 1887, pp. 370-71.

HB-49. Magazine

The magazine at an army post was the repository of ammunition. Because of its contents, the magazine generally stood at the outer limits of the garrison in case of an explosion. During the first months of the second Fort Davis, tents and paulins sheltered ordnance stores until substantial protection in the form of a magazine was raised. Initial plans were to build a stone shelter measuring 13 feet square. Little progress had been made by January, 1868, although one year later the 11-foot-high stone walls awaited only the addition of a roof. That was finished by September and the magazine was described as "completed." (1)

The magazine was erected beyond, but dangerously close to, the temporary hospital, near the bluffs rising along the north side of Hospital Canyon. (See Illustration No. 38.) Early in 1871 the stores kept there, besides powder, included assorted fixed ammunition for such ordnance as two 3-inch wrought iron field guns, model 1861; cartridges for two .50 calibre Gatling guns; 14,914 cartridges for Spencer carbines, and 3,300 .44 calibre pistol cartridges. In 1873 there were two magazines to hold these stores, that behind the hospital and another, raised of adobe and measuring 16 feet square, that stood some distance north of the plane running between the hospital and the commanding officer's stables. Each magazine contained one room. (2) Major Bliss remarked that

1. "Military Posts Established or in Process of Construction in the District of Texas on the 1st day of November, 1867." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Report of military posts established or in process of construction in the District of Texas for the month ending January 31, 1868." *Ibid.*; "List of Buildings established or in process of Construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last Day of January, 1869." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "List of Buildings established or in process of construction at Fort Davis, Texas, on the last day of September, 1869." *Ibid.*; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

2. "Medical History," p. 11; Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying *ibid.*; "Plan of Fort Davis, (Continued)

there are two small magazines in very poor condition--floors made of broken stone thrown in loosely and the roof of one of them of mud and in a leaky condition. The magazines are about two hundred yards apart, requiring two sentinels to guard them. It is respectfully recommended that a new magazine of proper dimensions be erected in a suitable locality. The one at present used for storing powder is but a few yards in rear of the Hospital.(3)

This statement suggested that all ordnance stores beyond black powder were kept in the adobe magazine situated to the north. In any event, by early 1876 this structure had apparently been replaced by a stone building behind the commanding officer's quarters, as the small magazine with broken granite floor was "entirely too small [and] will barely hold the post ammunition." That behind HB-7 proved little better, however. It was "insecure and in no way fitted for store room except that it covers the property."(4) Minor repairs completed in May and June, 1876, on the stone magazine behind the hospital consisted of installing a mud floor covered with boards, thereby "making it safer." The store room, meantime, was pronounced "in good order."(5)

The condition of both buildings rapidly deteriorated within a few months. In January, 1877, the magazine "with shingle roof" needed another floor, while the storehouse was "unsafe and leaky." Colonel Andrews decided "to remove to the Q.M. Store house such articles as are suitable and required for post purposes. The balance should be sent to Arsenal." The two 3-inch guns and four Gatling guns remained under

2. (Cont.) Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275.

3. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

4. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," April 30, 1876. Ibid.

5. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 1, 1876. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31, 1876. Ibid.

cover of paulins.(6) Later the 3-inch guns were placed on the parade ground with carriages covered and the Gatlings were stored in the Quartermaster Storehouse along with harnesses, implements, and equipment. All ammunition was kept in the stone magazine. In 1879, in an attempt to obtain permanent storage facilities for the ordnance stores and shelter for the guns, post authorities drew up plans for an ordnance storehouse to measure 68 feet by 33 feet. The building was to contain an office, 11½ feet square, a store room, 11½ feet by 19 feet, and a hallway. The remainder of the structure would comprise an ordnance room where the field guns might be kept. On completion the building was to have a hip roof, two large windows and several small ventilating windows, and a door in either end. For unexplained reasons, perhaps economic, the ordnance storehouse was never erected. In 1882 the ordnance stores were relegated to "two stalls in one of the troop stables boarded up, well sheltered, but not secure." This may have been the "ordnance shed" torn down in 1882-83. During the latter year part of the stores were moved into the residence of the post ordnance sergeant (HB-19). Three years later the ordnance supplies were housed in an adobe building at an unspecified location. In 1888 this structure was in fair condition, although by 1890 it was decaying with dust accumulating through the roof. Possibly this was HB-32, the old commissary storehouse.(7)

6. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 4, 1877. Ibid.

7. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 6, 1877. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1878. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1878. Ibid.; "Plan for Ordnance Storehouse, Fort Davis, Texas," 1879. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082). "A separate building for ordnance and ordnance stores is very much needed at the post." "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 3, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6. See also "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1879. Ibid.; "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis," September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March (Continued)

The magazine, meanwhile, was deemed to be in generally good condition. In September, 1880, however, inspectors found it not only to be badly located but "too small," and noted that plans and estimates had been forwarded for a new magazine. Two years later the old magazine was described as being in "fair" condition, and in 1883 it was viewed as "not properly constructed for magazine." In March, 1884, the magazine was in "good" condition, suggesting that the building had at least received minimal maintenance and repairs. One problem encountered in early September dealt with powder that had sifted into the many cracks in the floor of the magazine and down to the ground below. "This seems to demand immediate attention," wrote an inspector, "for the proximity of the magazine to the hospital might lead to serious results in case of explosion. . . ." For the next several years the magazine remained in good order and properly sheltered the ammunition and powder. Yet in May, 1888, three years before the closure of Fort Davis, the structure was "too small for present requirements of post." (Historical photographs showing the small hip-roofed magazine with door in front during the 1880s are in Illustrations Nos. 37, 51, and 63.) Ammunition on hand in December, 1889, consisted of 230 rounds for field guns (four 3-inch guns and two Gatling guns), 29,314 rounds for .45/70 rifle, 38,946 rounds for carbine, and 7,900 rounds for .45 calibre revolver. In addition the company commanders were then responsible for 20,936 rounds of rifle ammunition and 2,324 rounds of pistol ammunition. As the post prepared for abandonment most of the artillery was ordered turned over to the San

7. (Cont.) 31st 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5-7, 1886. *Ibid.*; "Report of Public Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas, March 1, 1888." NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890.

Antonio Arsenal. One 3-inch piece was retained for service as a reveille gun.(8)

8. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579; "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Sweitzer to AG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," August 4, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3887; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8, 9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2, 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 7834.

C. Miscellaneous Sites and Structures

Hay and Wood Yard. Initially hay was stacked in the quartermaster corral. On the suggestion of Colonel Carleton, who inspected Fort Davis in January, 1871, and who feared the hay ricks were too close to the blacksmith's shop and a potential fire hazard, an enclosure for supplies of hay and wood was located north of the corral in the northeast part of the garrison. Carleton also recommended that hay scales be placed "inside the gateway of the hay yard . . . and . . . so situated that every load of hay that goes in or comes out, must pass over them." Between 1883 and 1886 the hay yard (HB-213) appears to have been moved approximately 160 yards northeast and outside the fort. A smaller enclosed yard, possibly used for wood in 1886, occupied the former space then adjacent to the new forage house (HB-39). In 1885 estimates were prepared for building an adobe wall with stone foundation around the earlier yard. The wall was to stand 6 feet high, 18 inches thick, with a perimeter of 1434 feet. Projected cost for the structure was \$1180.12.(1)

Sergeant Major's and Principal Musician's Quarters and Laundresses' Quarters. (HB-54) This structure, built of adobe and with a mud roof, measured 18 feet by 82 feet, contained eight rooms, and in 1882 was described as being in "very bad" condition. Less than a year later the building had been redesignated from sergeant major's and principal musician's quarters to laundresses' quarters and was considered "past repair." (In 1871 laundresses had resided in tents "pitched facing the east" behind the company quarters. Later they had occupied various small adobe structures randomly located on the post, and some may have lived in whatever buildings remained from the first fort.) Between March, 1884, and March, 1885, the building was demolished. Exact

1. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April 14-17, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; Jordan map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Illustrations Nos. 43, 44, and 52; "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required to construct adobe wall . . . enclosing Hay Yard at Fort Davis, Texas." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 905 (8820).

location of this structure is unknown, but its general grouping with structures such as the old bakery, old subsistence storehouse, and old quartermaster storehouse suggests a locale in the southeast part of the garrison. Its bad condition in 1882 further suggests that the quarters may originally have been civilian and situated outside the garrison proper. Archeological research may provide the precise location of this building. (A diagram of a "Chinese Laundry" ca. 1890 exists, but the location of this structure is unknown. References to it are rare if not altogether nonexistent. See below.)(2)

Pump House. (HB-53) Built in 1883-84, this brick and stone structure was located at a well near Limpia Creek, about 600 yards north of the fort. As its name implies, the building housed a steam pump used to convey water from the well to a hillside tank which in turn fed a gravity pipeline to the garrison. According to a ca. 1890 diagram, the building consisted of two rooms, one an engine room of brick measuring 29 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 3 inches, the other an engineer's room of stone measuring 14 feet 10 inches by 12 feet. The house contained a small steam pump which soon proved of little use and was replaced by a Knowles No. 5 pump. On September 29, 1888, a fire broke out in the structure and destroyed it, although the pumping equipment was not severely damaged.(3)

2. "Medical History," p. 13; Billings, "Report on Hygiene of the United States Army," p. 200; "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May 21, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427) 1; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." Ibid.; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." Ibid.

3. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Special Requisition," March 24, 1884. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890.

Engine House (Sawmill). (HB-62) This frame structure, under construction in late March, 1886, measured 21 feet by 32 feet and had one door and at least two windows. Cost of the building was \$103.31. Undoubtedly it housed a steam engine and boiler that were used for operating a sawmill and ice making machine during Fort Davis's last years. The engine house was likely located a short distance east of the new granary (HB-39), where Private Jordan placed the sawmill. By 1889 a water pipe had been connected to the building. A diagram dated ca. 1890 indicated that the sawmill consisted of only a frame and possibly was of marginal use at the fort before its abandonment. The structure tentatively measured 20 feet by 30 feet.(4)

Married Men's Quarters. As of 1872 no facilities for married enlisted men existed at Fort Davis. By 1875 they occupied some "small adobe buildings scattered about the post." Two small quarters for married enlisted men (HB-214, HB-215) were erected at Fort Davis sometime prior to 1883. They stood east of the garrison on a line with the new quartermaster storehouse (HB-38) and granary (HB-39). The single-story structures had gabled roofs and slight enclosures for livestock, as well as a few outbuildings. The buildings each contained as many as six rooms, each measuring 12 or 15 feet square. In January, 1883, the post surgeon described the housing as "two or three dilapidated adobe huts" without ventilation with every room occupied by non-commissioned officers and their families of from "two to six children." "I would respectfully recommend," wrote the surgeon, "that decent quarters be built for each soldier permitted to marry, and that these hovels be torn down and their debris hauled entirely away of the reservation." As of 1889 a water line ran to both buildings, and a fire hydrant was situated behind the northernmost structure. There were also adobe quarters for married soldiers "on the hillside to the north of the Post." In one of them in

4. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." Ibid.; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structure, ca. 1890.

January, 1884, lived Private John H. Jackson of the Tenth Cavalry, his wife Ollie, and "several children who acknowledge allegiance to Jackson as Dad." By 1889 these numbered five or six (HB-200 thru HB-205, HB-298).(5)

Oil House. (HB-61) This structure, 12 feet 3 inches by 13 feet, stood east of the new quartermaster storehouse (HB-38). It housed such flammable properties as lard and kerosene and was purposely built at the garrison periphery as a fire precaution. The oil house was a gable-roofed structure of adobe with three small windows. A stovepipe protruded from the center of the roof.(6)

Civilian Employee Quarters. A ca. 1873 plat of Fort Davis indicated that this large structure northeast of the parade was purchased from former post trader A.J. Bucholz. It was adobe with ten rooms, measuring overall 13 feet by 210 feet "forming 3 sides of a square, a wall on the fourth side making a corral in center." Colonel Shafter wrote that the building was purchased early in 1872 as "Quarters for a Government employee." Shafter said it contained nine rooms and a corral and measured 15 feet by 211 feet. Evidently it was razed soon after its purchase.(7)

First Fort Buildings. The foundation and walls of Barrack Unit No. 2 of the first Fort Davis, perhaps including the kitchen and mess room, were

5. "Medical History," p. 13, and January, 1883, no pagination; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229; Billings, "Report on Hygiene of the United States Army," p. 200; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Illustration No. 52; Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, August 31, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783; Captain John T. Morrison to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, January 31, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

6. Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890; Illustrations Nos. 68, 71, 75, 76, 78, and 82.

7. Item "T" on Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275; Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

still standing when work on the second post got underway. Part of the complex (HB-289) served as an officers' mess during the first few years of the new post. In January, 1871, Colonel Carleton urged that these buildings be torn down. "They are unsightly, and are in the way." Some had perhaps been modified in the years between 1861 and 1867 by citizens in the area. In particular, a small adobe structure seems to have been built against the south wall of the old barrack. Yet another first fort building can be seen in the distance beyond the ruins of Barrack Unit No. 1 in Illustration No. 39. This structure stood on a small rise along the north canyon wall and may represent the old adobe magazine of the first fort.(8)

Flagstaff. Probably more than one flagstaff successively stood at Fort Davis between 1867 and 1891. In 1867, while the post was initially under construction, the flag waved from a pole evidently set up at the location of the first fort's flagstaff, near where the Adjutant's Office had been situated. Nonetheless, in 1879 Captain H. Carpenter reported that

the present flag staff is where placed when this post was reestablished in . . . 1867. It is not known and it is impossible to learn where the flag staff of the post located here before the war was planted. The oldest citizens do not know, and all traces there of are removed.(9)

The flagstaff present around 1875 (HB-240) seems to have consisted of a two-piece tapered wooden pole sunk in the ground and painted white (Illustration No. 46). This flagstaff stood in the approximate center of the second fort parade ground.(10) It remained in this position

8. Illustrations Nos. 39, 41, 42, 45; Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Map, "Fort Davis canon of the Limpia. 1856"; Map, "Fort Davis. 29th Oct. 1860."

9. Carpenter to AAG, Department of Texas, October 18, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2; Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas, October 1867. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Miscellaneous Fort File.

10. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. This plat indicates that the southern part of the (Continued)

throughout most of the existence of the post and at least until 1884-85, when it was moved to a site (HB-234) at the center of the north end of the parade near the adjutant's and commanding officer's office. The flagstaff stood in this location until Fort Davis was closed.(11)

Hospital Sheds. Three small structures can be discerned behind the hospital in photographs taken ca. 1876-1889. A low gable-roofed structure stood behind the laundry as early as ca. 1876. Later, a small, probably adobe, building was raised west of the south end of the ward addition, while another with a shed style roof was built next to a large boulder on the west side of the hip-roofed storehouse. Yet a fourth small outbuilding stood on the west side of the hospital near the entrance to the administrative office. While the exact purpose of these structures has not been determined, they likely served the hospital in a storage capacity.(12)

Chicken Coops. A number of chicken coops existed at Fort Davis, particularly behind the officers' quarters. These mostly adobe structures became the source of prolonged complaint by the post surgeon because of the vermin they produced. In March, 1885, he urged that the coops be

10. (Cont.) parade was nearly 100 feet longer than the northern part, and that the flagstaff thus did not stand exactly in the center of the parade. However, see other maps, "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Plan of Fort Davis, Tex.," ca. 1876, in Outline Description, p. 196; Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275.

11. For determination of the approximate time the flagstaff position shifted, see "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas, Showing Water Supply System," ca. April, 1884. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082), which showed the flagstaff at the center of the parade. Illustration No. 49, ca. 1885, showed no flagstaff, suggesting it was in process of being moved, while Illustration No. 54, 1886, showed it in its new location. See also Illustration No. 55, ca. 1887-89, and Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

12. Illustrations Nos. 48, 51, 58, and 63.)

removed "at least one hundred yards away from any building used for a dwelling . . . and that the old unused coops be entirely destroyed and the materials burned up and their sites thoroughly disinfected. . . ." This was largely accomplished within a month, although some coops were apparently retained. In 1888, and again in 1889, the surgeon recommended that the remaining coops be torn down to help get rid of bed bugs then infecting the post. One wooden slab building that probably served poultry-keeping purposes stood beyond the fence enclosing the back yard of HB-2. This structure possessed a shed style roof, had a single door, window, and wire fencing in front. As of 1889 a one-inch diameter pipe carried water to the structure.(13)

Civilian Structure. This adobe building of unspecified dimensions, not shown on any known plat of Fort Davis, was erected about 1870 or 1871 and stood approximately 750 yards northeast of HB-29, the Commanding Officer's and adjutant's office. In 1877 Colonel Andrews discovered that the structure, owned by former post trader A.W. Chaney, lay within the bounds of the reservation, but declared it "too far away from the garrison proper for any use by the garrison and would undoubtedly soon become a nuisance." Andrews advised that Chaney, who was then the county judge, be allowed to continue occupying the building.(14)

Civilian Buildings. Numerous civilian houses and businesses, including a hotel, were situated along the eastern perimeter of Fort Davis. Many stood in the area southeast of the fort and close beyond the post trader's complex. Others were established at a greater distance off the northeast corner of the garrison.(15)

13. "Medical History," pp. 79-82, 83, 94, 176; Illustrations Nos. 58, 60, 63, and 70; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

14. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, June 3, 1877. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

15. Illustrations Nos. 43, 49, 53, 58, and 60.

Unidentified Building. This small flat-roofed adobe structure stood at the base of the north canyon wall a short distance behind officers' row. The building had a door in its south side. Possibly this was the adobe structure used to house ordnance stores, 1886-90.(16)

Chinese Laundry. This structure appears in floorplans prepared of Fort Davis buildings ca. 1890. It measured 15 feet 10 inches by 31 feet 4 inches and contained two rooms of equal dimensions. Entrances were at either end.(17) Its precise location is not known, although old-time residents of the town of Fort Davis have recalled that the laundry stood near the present street running from the southeast park boundary to the modern Anderson School.

Mrs. Louis's Dwelling House. Built of adobe, this structure was 34 feet 2 inches long by about 15 feet wide and contained three rooms. Its location on the reservation is not known.(18)

Ross House. This offset L-shaped building, likely built of adobe, contained three rooms. One component measured 22 feet by 12 feet 2 inches, while the other ran 14 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 8 inches. Its location on the military reservation is not known.(19) From September, 1880, to March, 1883, Carl Ross served as commissary sergeant at Fort Davis. Whether this building was named for him is unknown. If so, it is possible that the "Ross House" was actually HB-36 (q.v.).

Tank and Windmill. This concrete tank and windmill were erected in an arroyo about 50 yards southeast of the hospital. Most likely they were constructed after the abandonment of Fort Davis (Illustration No. 83).

16. Illustration No. 59.

17. Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890.

18. Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890.

19. Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890.

Bridges. Several small bridges were built about the post to span the major drainage ditches. One, erected in 1871, crossed the south ditch at the point the street fronting the enlisted men's barracks transected it and between the old guard house and the barracks. The bridge was "strong enough to allow the passage of the Water Wagon in case of fire. . . ." Later this bridge was apparently removed. Others were built to span the ditch, two southwest of the cavalry corral where roads crossed it, one a footbridge, south of enlisted men's barracks HB-27, and another footbridge south of barracks HB-20. Another bridge was erected over the ditch west of the post trader's complex where the road fronting the officers' quarters veered southeast. Two road bridges eased traffic over the north drainage ditch, one north of the rear of officers' quarters HB-13 and the other between quarters HB-14 and HB-15. A footbridge crossed the north ditch a few yards northeast of HB-29, the commanding officer's and adjutant's office.(20) Additional wagon and foot bridges and culverts were constructed over arroyos and lesser drainage gullies around the fort. One was off the northeast corner of officers' row in 1889 (Illustration No. 56).

20. Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, Fort Davis, Texas, March 4, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Illustrations Nos. 44, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 66, 68, 73, 74, 81, 22.

D. Water Supply

Throughout the existence of Fort Davis nearby Limpia Creek and a spring at the post furnished most of the garrison's water needs. During parts of the 1860s, 1870s, and early 1880s mule-drawn wagons daily hauled tanks of water from the stream one-half mile distant, providing water for drinking and for filling fire barrels and buckets stationed near each building, as well as for laundry, bathing, and other purposes. Monitored regularly for its purity by the post surgeon, the water supply from the Limpia generally satisfied the fort's requirements. Occasionally doubts arose over the quality of the water and attempts were made to locate other supply sources. In 1867 and 1868 the water supply at Fort Davis was blamed partly for the spread of dysentery among the troops. During the former year Colonel Merritt had a cistern built near the hospital where non-alkaline rain water could be kept. In 1869 officers at the post urged that a spring (HB-141) located on the reservation be developed, citing inconvenience in hauling supplies from Limpia Creek as well as potential danger in use of that stream. Post Surgeon Weisel, however, demonstrated through sample analysis that most diseases at the fort stemmed not from the water but from a lack of personal hygiene. The spring was used for several years. Then, fearing that its water produced diarrhea among the command, its use was curtailed in favor of the Limpia Creek supply.(1)

In 1870 the water supply was described thusly:

The post is supplied with water distributed by means of a water-wagon from the Limpia Creek, a small stream running through Limpia canon and the northern part of the reservation. It is always clear, pure, and cool, not very hard, containing carbonate of lime and a small amount of organic matter, during the season of heavy rains, which is probably washed from the

1. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 228; Merritt to Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, October 10, 1868. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Clary, "Role of the Army Surgeon," p. 58; Outline Description of the Posts and Stations of Troops in the Geographical Divisions and Departments of the United States (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), p. 179; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 29.

mountain at the foot of which it runs. Observation and experience show that it does not affect those using it in any manner, and no means of purification have been resorted to. There is also a large spring within the limits of the post, the water from which is harder than that from the Limpia. This water, it appears, was once, for some reasons unknown, condemned as unfit for potable purposes. It does not contain either organic or alkaline matter sufficient to render it unhealthy, and if it did, the cause was probably neglect during the long time the post was unoccupied.(2)

In 1871 two water wagons operated at Fort Davis. This was one too many, believed Colonel Carleton who inspected the post in January. Carleton directed that henceforth only one wagon was to haul water while the other "will be kept filled and under the charge of the guard near the guard house, with buckets hanging to it, that in case of fire it can be at once run to the point where needed."(3) Water hauled from either the spring or the creek was placed in barrels to use for purposes of drinking and cooking. A post circular in 1875 directed that the containers be thoroughly cleaned each Saturday: "the barrels pertaining to the company messes will be cleaned by the men of the company, and to officers by their private servants."(4)

By 1872 the post water supply was augmented by several wells situated "at the barracks," in all likelihood behind them. At least one other well was behind the row of officers' quarters. "The officers quarters," wrote an inspector the following year, "have barrels of water in rear of them for ordinary use, and ladders and extra barrels [for use in case of fire] will be supplied as soon as the Q.M. Dept. can furnish them."(5) Around the first part of 1875 use of the spring was renewed

2. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 228.

3. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

4. Circular No. 6, Fort Davis, Texas, May 12, 1875. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7676)4.

5. Shafter to AAG, Department of Texas, February 24, 1872. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1; Second Lieutenant William Gerhard (Continued)

after the troops cleaned it thoroughly. The command then stopped using the source of Limpia Creek except for watering stock.(6) A stone wall was raised around the spring, located behind the commissary storehouse (HB-32) in the southeast part of the garrison. A small pump promoted the water's flow. Three years later, however, Post Surgeon Ezra Woodruff discerned a problem:

There is a defect in the fact that the water passes through to the wall below the surface and rises directly into the [adjacent] drainage ditch. The ditch . . . is the resort of pigs and I have observed them wallowing in it within six feet of the spring, besides being the receptacle of other rubbish. I would . . . suggest that the wall inclosing the spring should be made water tight by hydraulic cement, so that the water once escaped from the spring cannot flow back. I would also suggest that the ditch should be graded steeper so that the water should flow rapidly away and not be able to stand near the spring. I would also suggest that the spring be covered with boards & that a stone wall be built around it at a proper distance to prevent persons and animals from directly approaching the edge of the spring and dipping dirty vessels of all kinds directly into it. The hose is long enough for all vessels to be filled from it, by means of the pump. The condition of the spring at present is bad and to say nothing of the discomfort of using impure water, the spring may at any time absorb sufficient poison from the back flow of the contents of the ditch to produce disease in the garrison.(7)

As of the autumn of 1879 an army inspector pronounced the water supply at Fort Davis to be "sufficient and excellent quality," suggesting that the problem cited by Surgeon Woodruff had indeed been remedied. In 1880 and 1881 the spring still constituted the principal water source for the garrison, although in 1880 the departmental medical

5. (Cont.) to Post Quartermaster, Fort Davis, Texas, January 12, 1871. *Ibid.*; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

6. "Medical History," pp. 147-48.

7. Woodruff to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, June 30, 1878. "Medical History," p. 221. The walled spring appears on "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

director recommended that a system be developed to distribute water throughout the garrison via pipes. According to a contemporary description, the walled spring measured "13 ft. x 10 ft. diameter, with 6 ft. of water." There a windmill had been erected to pump water, and in October of the latter year it was reported that water from the spring was distributed by wagon to points around the garrison. By 1882 supplemental water came from springs or wells located in the adjacent civilian community. One officer echoed earlier recommendations that "a well should be dug above the Post & the water delivered by a small engine through metallic [sic] pipes."(8)

But it was the visit of General Sheridan, divisional commander, to Fort Davis that made the long sought after piped water system a reality. In March, 1883, Sheridan noted that the post's water "is obtained from a well with a broken windmill." The post surgeon informed him, moreover, that the spring water was "not first-rate." As Sheridan reported, "I promised to help get the water from Limpia Creek to the post by means of a steam pump and tank."(9) Within a month, on April 14-17, 1883, Civil Engineer William H. Owen and Lieutenants Millard F. Eggleston and Charles H. Grierson, son of the post commander, completed a survey for a proposed piped water system. Cost of the project would be \$5000, a sum approved on June 23. On completion, a steam pump would force

8. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," October 31, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579; Medical Director, Department of Texas, January 22, 1880, endorsing Post Surgeon, Fort Davis, to AAG, Department of Texas, October 10, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2; "Inspection Report of Post of Fort Davis, Texas," October 29, 1881. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 9005; "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis," September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); William H. Owen to Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, May 2, 1883. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. The windmill at the spring was erected in 1878. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," November 2, 1878. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6.

9. Sheridan to AG, April 18, 1883. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

water from a well located 130 yards south of Limpia Creek up a rise to a tank nestled at the base of bluffs a like distance farther south. Gravity would allow the water to run via pipe to the garrison where service lines would carry it to the buildings.(10) Estimated daily production of the system was 43,000 gallons, reckoned to be sufficient to serve the needs of ten companies and a band. "Lympia Creek," reported the engineer,

is an insignificant stream at present, but is said to be never-failing, and the whole of its lower valley seems to be underlaid by water at a depth of about three feet below the surface. This we demonstrated by digging. It is also shown by the presence of many cottonwood trees of large size.(11)

By September, under Colonel Grierson's supervision, the project was well underway. "The water is supplied at present by water wagons," recorded an inspecting officer that month.

A new water works with pump and tanks with drains and pipes to buildings is being put up to supply the post with water from Limpia Creek. . . . The troops are busy building and laying pipes through the post . . . with the trenches open. . . .(12)

Later that fall 2000 feet of pipe along with twenty fire hydrants reached Fort Davis. The tank was established 58 feet above the highest point in the garrison planned to receive water. It took time to complete the pipe network in the fort, however, and until the system was finished the water wagons brought water from the well near the creek. Livestock still watered at the creek, but below the well. Meantime, the contaminated spring in the southeast part of the fort continued to provide water for

10. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

11. Owen to Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, May 2, 1883. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. Detailed cost estimated for the system appear in ibid.

12. Sweitzer to AAG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6409.

irrigating the garden and would remain useful for fire dowsing purposes.(13)

The water system was fully operational by April, 1884. The steam pump located near the well whose boiler was fueled by wood, forced water up into a 32,000-gallon cypress tank (HB-220), from which it flowed through an iron pipe downhill to the post. The first buildings to receive piped water were those located at the north end of the garrison, particularly the ordnance sergeant's quarters (HB-19) and the band quarters (HB-24). The main pipe drove southwest into the fort where 2-inch distributing pipes conveyed water to hydrants at the hospital, along officers' row, the enlisted barracks, the corrals, and the storehouses.(14) Wrote Engineer Owen:

For the sake of economy, service pipes are not run into quarters (the hospital and comdg officer's quarters excepted), but hydrants are placed outside, conveniently. A moderate amount of irrigation is provided for, by running a 1½ in. pipe along west side of parade ground, with a ¾ in. hydrant between each two sets of quarters. This, with about 50 ft. of ¾ in. hose for each hydrant, will suffice for sprinkling plants & roadway, and, to a certain extent, for irrigating the parade ground, which slopes quite uniformly to the east.(15)

Soon after the system was established new problems arose. At first the delivery mechanism proved faulty and a new Knowles No. 5 steam pump had to be requisitioned to replace a smaller, inefficient unit.

13. Williams, "Empire Building"; Maxon to AAG, Department of Texas, December 13, 1883. NA, RG 92. Entry 1053. Copies of Letters Received relating to Water Supply at Posts, Forts, and Arsenals, 1884-85, p. 203.

14. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas, Showing Water Supply System," ca. April, 1884. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; Report of the Secretary of War, 1890, p. 845.

15. Owen to Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, May 2, 1883. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

Then, in January, 1885, the post surgeon urged that the well and tank be "thoroughly cleaned." The tank contained "spears of grass, leaves and dead insects" and needed attention before warm weather caused the material to decay. That summer an epidemic of diarrhea and dysentery hit the garrison that was blamed on the Limpia Creek water. Nor was water as abundant as had been anticipated.(16) In 1886 department commander General Stanley reported that

of late years it is believed the water supply at Fort Davis is becoming meager, and the water is thought to be impure. Much sickness has prevailed at this post for the past two summers. . . . If further experience shows the water to be unwholesome, measures must be taken to vacate the post.(17)

So dry became Limpia Creek that a dam had to be erected so the horses could be watered. An inspector urged that two more tanks be placed on the hillside to accommodate "the demands of this large garrison." He also urged construction of a house or shed to protect the pump and steam engine. As of early 1886 a second tank (HB-221) of equal capacity to the first joined it on the hillside north of the post.(18)

Despite the convenience afforded by the piped water system, the potential dwindling supply threatened the existence of the fort. Compounding this reality was the fluctuating quality of the water itself. From June to November the water was "unwholesome" and seemingly induced dysentery. Wrote the department medical director:

16. "Special Requisition," March 24, 1884. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Medical History," no pagination; Army and Navy Journal, May 9, 1885; Army and Navy Journal, July 25, 1885.

17. "Report of Brigadier-General Stanley," September 4, 1886, in Report of the Secretary of War, 1886, p. 126.

18. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13-15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5-7, 1886. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397.

This apparently arises from the greater proportion of earthy salts found in the water during the summer season, which is very dry. The water during the warm season also becomes quite foul to both taste and smell, which quality no doubt may be attributed to tadpoles that develop in large numbers in the distributing tank.(19)

On the advice of the post surgeon, the command boiled and filtered all water used for drinking. Over the next few years until the fort was abandoned the quality of the water did not markedly improve. Post Surgeon John V. Lauderdale told of pollution in the well caused by dead insects, frogs, and filth from nearby cattle, sheep, and goats. He complained about a privy that stood on an upslope above the well, and he reported on several carcasses of oxen left to lie in Limpia Creek. Furthermore, Lauderdale found water beetles and bullfrogs living in the tanks on the hill along with "great greenish black scales of vegetable matter which had to be scraped off the sides. . . ." He recommended covering the well and tanks to keep out sunlight that promoted the presence of living organisms. An attempt to purify drinking water by distilling it from steam using the ice making machine obtained in 1888 was not notably successful largely on account of the bad taste the process caused. On the morning of September 29, 1888, sparks from the smokestack of the steam engine fell on the shingle roof of the pumphouse, causing a fire that destroyed the building but did not materially damage the pumping machinery. Nevertheless, by 1889 water pipes had been extended to reach additional buildings, such as the married soldiers' housing east of the garrison. In May the water was described as "plentiful and good," yet only condensed or boiled water, or that drawn from wells, was used for drinking purposes. Fire protection also depended on twenty fire plugs stationed along the water lines in front and rear of the officers' quarters and behind the barracks and on 1300 feet of hose wound on a hose cart. (There was also a hook and ladder at the post.) In the barracks hot water was supplied from boilers kept in

19. Colonel Edward P. Vollum to Surgeon General, April 22, 1886. NA, RG 112. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

the kitchens.(20) In the bathrooms of six officer's quarters hot water connections were installed in 1890. Between January, 1890, and March, 1891, a number of repairs were made to the system, including installation of a new steam pump (cost \$410.00) and hot water connections for boilers.(21)

20. Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, March 10, 1886. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)3; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," August 3, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3887; "Report of Brigadier-General Stanley," August 27, 1887, in Report of the Secretary of War, 1887, pp. 136-37; Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," pp. 18-19; "Medical History," pp. 77-78; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8, 9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," August 4, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4375; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 5. Item 3529; Cochran, "Memorandum of corrections and answers to questions in military sketch of Fort Davis," June 19, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); Post Adjutant to unidentified recipient, September 30, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3971; Report of the Secretary of War, 1889, p. 842; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2-3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); untitled inventory, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

21. "Special Requisition," June 26, 1890. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); NA, RG 92. Entry 1060. List of Authorizations for Construction and Repairs at Posts. . . , 1874-82, 1889-94. 2 vols., 1889-94 vol., p. 114; "Estimate of Quartermaster's Stores Required for the Service of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," March 30, 1890. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Estimate of Quartermaster's Stores Required for the Service of the Post of Fort Davis, Texas," December 31, 1890, with accompanying correspondence. Ibid.

E. Toilet Facilities

Matters of proper drainage and toilet facilities continuously concerned post authorities, especially the post surgeon, who oversaw all areas respecting sanitation at Fort Davis. The first toilets at the fort were sinks or earth closets, generally adobe outhouses or walled privies in which human waste deposits evaporated, were absorbed by the soil, or occasionally covered with dry dirt.

The simplest form of privy consisted of walled vaults wherein waste was placed in a pit several feet deep from which accumulations were later removed via an opening--often a flap door in the back or side of the building. It was recommended that such privies be floored with flagstone, concrete, or asphalt. Similarly, urinals were walled vaults containing earth into which quantities of fresh dry earth were occasionally thrown to insure proper absorption. Stout rails were raised above the vaults to permit users to lean forward. More refined waste receptacles were earth closets, said to have been of English invention, which operated on a principle of more regular and systematic absorption through use of mechanical contrivance to sift dry earth over waste materials. The earth closet in its most sophisticated form was operated by a pullup lever; in its simplest form, probably as used at Fort Davis, a tin scoop was employed to sprinkle the requisite amount of soil. Deposits may have later been removed and emptied by virtue of a pan situated at the bottom of the vault. Perhaps more refined earth closets with special dirt storage apparatus with measured drop capability were used behind the officers' quarters at the post.(1) In all likelihood the simple vault-style facility

1. "Earth-Closets, Privy & Urinal." Broadside of the Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Connecticut. NA, Cartographic Archives Division; George E. Waring, Jr., Earth-Closets: How to Make Them and How to Use Them (New York: The Tribune Association, 1869), pp. 1, 7, 12-13. In 1884 an army captain presented the following views on the practice of disposing of waste on army posts, as well as recommendations for improvements: "I have paid a good deal of attention to the sanitary condition of latrines for some years, and have made careful note of the results of the different systems pursued at different posts. One post will have earth closets; another will have pits or vaults in which dry earth is applied. The custom now prevailing is to use these pits until they fill (Continued)

prevailed behind the enlisted men's barracks. After 1883 water closets replaced earth closets at the officers' dwellings and were erected inside the quarters, affording the occupants greater convenience as well as privacy.

The first sinks or vaults at Fort Davis were erected some sixty-five yards behind the barracks. In 1869 one large sink served each barrack and measured 8 feet by 24 feet with a vault 12 feet deep. Use of these receptacles quickly caused problems regarding the offensive conditions into which they usually deteriorated, and the "Medical History" of Fort Davis is replete with complaints from the post surgeon over the state of the sinks. In 1872 Surgeon Weisel urged that lime be quarried nearby and burned to help promote the sanitation of the sinks, but this was not done. Weisel wrote that "the sinks are in a very bad condition" and lacked suitable disinfectants.(2)

1. (Cont.) up, and then dig a new pit and move the superstructure to it. The earth-closet system will answer very well at small posts where careful attention can be given to all the details of its management; but my observation leads me to conclude that this system does not work well in large garrisons. The pit system, as now employed, does not meet sanitary requirements, for in a few years the whole surface of the ground about the rear of the barracks becomes poisoned, and fevers and other diseases are generated. I respectfully submit that all large posts promising a reasonable longevity should have--as a sanitary measure, if not for convenience--a complete system of sewerage. At posts where this is impracticable, I submit for consideration that all pits or vaults of company latrines should be properly walled up; that the medical officers at posts should enforce a careful, dry-earth disinfectant system; and when these vaults require it, the Quartermaster's Department should grant the money to employ scavengers to empty and clean them." Report of the Secretary of War, 1884, p. 93.

2. "Medical History," p. 14; Clary, "Role of the Army Surgeon in the West," pp. 58-59. See also Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). Weisel informed derelict company commanders whose sinks were neglected that disinfectant could be obtained from the post hospital. "Should however at any time they be prevented from obtaining it from this source, a small quantity of fine and perfectly dry earth--clay soil the best--or ashes with charcoal mixed, should be thrown every day in each sink." Weisel to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, January 28, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

In 1871 there were reportedly four sinks behind the barracks, some of which were erected that year. In addition, six smaller adobe privies stood out back of the officers' quarters. Because there existed nine dwellings, apparently some doubling up occurred regarding use of the officers' privies. It is likely that the four enlisted men's sinks reported in 1871 in fact numbered only two; an 1871 plat indicated that sinks stood behind only the completed barracks (HB-20 and HB-21), although the others were doubtless projected at that time and were finished by 1873. By 1875 five "large and commodious sinks" supposedly stood behind the barracks, all built of adobe resting on stone foundations. This did not necessarily mean one closet to a barracks; a photograph taken in 1875 (Illustration No. 44) indicates that as many as three sinks stood behind HB-20 at one time. Another sink stood in the vicinity of the temporary hospital in the canyon; late in 1876 the commanding officer directed that this sink, beset with sanitation problems, be replaced by a new one at a spot to be selected by the post surgeon. Yet at that time all the sinks were "kept well disinfected," although it is clear that this status frequently changed for the worse.(3)

As of July, 1876, however, the barracks sinks were all "generally in good police," probably because they had recently been rebuilt. The new adobe structures, four in number and containing two rooms apiece, each measured 12 feet by 18 feet and had a tin roof. Two

3. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, accompanying *ibid.*; Post Quartermaster to Post Adjutant Fort Davis, Texas, March 2, 1871. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8. "Report on Hygiene of the United States Army," p. 199; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. See also "Plan of Fort Davis, Tex.," in *Outline Descriptions*, p. 196; and Plat, "Fort Davis, Texas," ca. 1873. NA, RG 92. Cartographic Archives Division. Map 275. Post Adjutant to Post Surgeon, Fort Davis, Texas, December 1, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1. In early 1875 Colonel Andrews, commanding, directed his company commanders to give the sinks behind the barracks "such personal attention . . . as may be necessary to place them in a satisfactory condition." Circular No. 1, Headquarters, Fort Davis, Texas, February 1, 1875. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4.

years later they were described as being "poor and foul." (4) During the early 1880s the sinks behind the officers' quarters began to require improvements. As Post Surgeon Gardner explained in November, 1881:

The officers privies are in bad condition, in part due to original faulty construction, and partly attributable to long use. Some of the vaults are nearly filled up, rendering the occupation of the privies exceedingly disagreeable and unhealthy. The floors of some of the privies were originally made out of green boards and the shrinkage resulting therefrom has made large gaps between the boards, which permits offensive and unhealthy gases to escape, and these unhealthy gases must necessarily be inhaled by the occupants of the privy. In addition these privies are nearly one hundred yards from the quarters to which they pertain, and the ladies of the garrison are compelled to run the gauntlet of the whole back part of the line of the officers quarters whenever they wish to go to them. (5)

The surgeon advised demolition of the privies and disinfection and filling of the vaults. New privies, he said, should be constructed adjoining the quarters. In 1882, to keep "the odor from becoming annoying in front of the officer quarters, especially when the wind was from the westward," he recommended "a more liberal use by the Police sergeant of dry earth, ashes and carbolic acid, in all the sinks in the rear of the Officers line." (6)

Another sink projected for behind enlisted men's barracks HB-25 may have been finished by April, 1883. An inventory of that year, however, accounted for only four such structures behind the

4. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 1, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1876. *Ibid.*; Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 381; "Report of Buildings at Fort Davis, Texas," May, 1882. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

5. "Medical History," p. 324.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 324; Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, September 8, 1882. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

barracks. Another, however, stood behind HB-24, the band barracks. All company sinks were in good condition. In addition to the enlisted men's and officers' quarter sinks, there was an adobe sink northwest of the hospital (HB-46), probably erected in June, 1880, as the most recent in a series of hospital sinks, besides a few others associated with later-built officers' quarters and staff non-commissioned officers' quarters. In August, 1884, Surgeon Gardner urged construction of privies "for the married soldiers on the hillside to the north of the Post." After 1883 and before 1887 a water closet was installed in the hospital and, most likely, in several of the officers' quarters. Furthermore, by 1883 the surgeon's advice had seemingly been acted upon: new privies were erected close to the rear of each of the quarters on officers' row. The structures they replaced were presumably razed.(7) Proper sanitation still remained a problem. Of the enlisted men's closets, Surgeon Gardner remarked in 1883 that "the ground and walls . . . are absorbing more and more urine and when warm weather approaches the stench I fear will render them a nuisance to everyone in the neighborhood."(8) In early 1884 they were in fair condition.(9)

Anticipating the hot season, the surgeon wrote in June that "the privies and urinals of the men and officers be cleaned out and disinfected with sulphate of Iron carbolic acid or lime at least once in twenty four hours." He further advised that the enlisted men's privies

7. "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August 1882. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Medical History," pp. 271, 315; "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Tex., on March 31st, 1883." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, August 31, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397.

8. Quoted in Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," p. 24.

9. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1884." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

be provided with "a box of ashes or dry earth" for the men to use in covering waste deposits. Later the surgeon complained because the vaults were going uncleaned for four or five days at a time.(10) It was further determined that the sinks were too small and were located too close to the company quarters to insure healthful conditions.(11) In January, 1885, the surgeon suggested that "the Privy used by Troops B and L and also the Privy used by Troops D & K be removed at as early a date as practicable to a site farther away from their respective barracks."(12) Partly in response to growing complaints relative to the condition of the privies, the commanding officer instructed the post quartermaster to prepare estimates "for the construction of two new double sinks in rear of the two new sets of Barracks and for the necessary sinks to replace the tumble down ones in rear of the Officers Quarters." Accordingly, estimates were submitted for two sinks measuring 28 feet by 13 feet behind the new cavalry barracks (HB-26, HB-27), and for seven sinks, each 9 feet square, behind the officers' quarters. Cost for the enlisted men's privies was to be \$666.60, while that anticipated for the officers totaled \$826.95.(13) It is not known exactly when these structures were erected, however.

In July, 1885, Surgeon Gardner reported that "the privies have been regularly emptied and properly disinfected." Yet within two years an inspection stated that "the system is a bad one. The boxes are too

10. "Medical History," no pagination; Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, June 30, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

11. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1885." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13-15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656.

12. "Medical History," p. 12.

13. Post Adjutant to Post Quartermaster, January 15, 1885. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor Required for Construction of Two (2) Sinks. . . ." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required for Construction of Seven (7) New Sinks. . . ." Ibid.

large and heavy, and are cumbersome to handle. Many of them are cracked and leak."(14)

Some improvements came the next year when urinals equipped with underground drain pipes were placed directly behind the enlisted mens' barracks. These linked into a central sewer behind the barracks that carried watery refuse from the post. To keep the pipes from becoming clogged with residue, the surgeon urged that they be flushed frequently with water from the hydrants behind each barrack. Water closets did not come to the enlisted men's quarters, and the dry earth system continued to be used. Again in 1888 requests were made to replace the faulty closet drawers with ones made of heavier lumber.(15) In 1889 the surgeon expressed his idea for repairing the closets:

In many privies the wooden drawers have become so much broken that they should be replaced by rods of galvanized iron. All permanent seats or fittings in dry earth closets should be removed and a box of suitable size with a removable cover pierced with the usual hole, and over this a suitable lid. The latter can be dispensed with if lumber is scarce. It need not have a bottom if well put together. It can be readily handled like a commode; is easily cleaned and disinfected. The only furniture required is a well constructed galvanized iron pail holding about five gallons, with iron handles at the sides. It is to be handled like an ordinary garbage can.(16)

In December, 1889, the surgeon advised closing "three or four privies in rear of the Officers line" that were filled and that possessed no means for cleaning. These pit privies, he said, should not be used further and "suitable buildings be erected if needed in new locations."(17) By 1890

14. Post Surgeon to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, July 4, 1885. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397.

15. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8-9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Medical History," p. 176.

16. "Medical History," p. 199; Report of the Secretary of War, 1890, p. 933.

17. Ibid., no pagination.

the water closets at the post were being cleaned by two civilian scavengers; earth closets were being cleaned by prisoners and by fatigue details organized for that purpose.(18)

Based on contemporary plats and photographs of the second Fort Davis, privies existed at the following locations:

1. Barrack HB-20. Approximately 50-100 feet behind the kitchen stood an adobe gable-roofed earth closet (HB-244), with doors in the north and south ends. This structure was apparently removed about 1885. A urinal was built near the northeast rear corner of the barrack in 1888.
2. Barrack HB-21. Approximately 50-100 feet behind the kitchen stood an earth closet (HB-243) similar to that described above. In 1888 a urinal was built near the northeast rear corner of the barrack.
3. Barrack HB-22. Approximately 50-100 feet behind the kitchen stood an earth closet (HB-242) similar in construction to those described above. In 1888 a urinal was built near the northeast rear corner of the barrack.
4. Barrack HB-23. Approximately 50-100 feet behind the kitchen stood an earth closet (HB-241) like the others, apparently removed about 1885-86. A urinal was built near the northeast rear corner of the barrack in 1888.
5. Band Barrack HB-24. An earth closet (HB-232) stood approximately 30 feet east of the south side of the barrack.
6. Barrack HB-25. An earth closet (HB-233) about midway between the wings of this structure and approximately 100 feet behind them. Two urinals were located near the inside corners of the wings in 1888.

18. Baldwin to AAG, Department of Texas, December 26, 1889. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

7. Barrack HB-26. An adobe gable-roofed earth closet with screened entrances on the east and west sides stood about 50 feet southwest of the east wing of the barrack. It likely also served the needs of Barrack HB-23 after 1885-86. A urinal was installed next to HB-26 in 1888 and was located at the inside angle of the main building and the east wing.

8. Barrack HB-27. An earth closet like that above stood 25 feet from the inside angle of the main building and its east wing. After 1885 this whitewashed closet apparently also served the needs of the men in Barrack HB-20. A urinal was installed in the rear of HB-27, near the angle formed by the wing.

9. Hip-roofed sinks (HB-235 thru HB-239, and HB-254 thru HB-266, HB-280) were erected and later relocated behind all of the officers' quarters on officers' row (HB-1 through HB-13). Later, water closets and bath tubs were installed in some of the quarters. The sink (HB-231) for HB-13 was at the base of the hill northwest of the dwelling and across the north drainage ditch (Illustration No. 59).

10. Hospital (HB-46). Several sinks stood in the area of the hospital over the years. In 1889 an earth closet (HB-52) was situated northwest of the hospital adjacent to the north drainage ditch.

11. Hospital Steward's Quarters, HB-48. A small gable-roofed adobe privy (HB-152) stood a short distance west of and behind the quarters.

12. Officer's Quarters HB-14. An earth closet (HB-230) was located approximately 20 feet west of the building.

13. Officer's Quarters HB-15. An earth closet (HB-229) stood near a road approximately 25 feet northwest of the quarters.

14. Officer's Quarters HB-16. An earth closet (HB-228) was about 30 feet behind and west of the quarters near the inside curve of the road.

15. Officer's Quarters HB-18. An earth closet stood adjacent and behind the quarters.

In addition, privies were likely associated with numerous other structures, including the married soldiers' quarters, the corrals (HB-40 and HB-41), and the post trader's complex (HB-42 thru 44).(19)

19. "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Illustrations Nos. 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 76, and 78.

F. Bathing Facilities

Fort Davis through most of its existence went without facilities for bathing except for those afforded by waters of Limpia Creek. In August, 1869, Post Surgeon Weisel addressed the post adjutant:

I have the honor to call your attention to a very important sanitary measure not practiced generally by the enlisted men of the command, viz, regular, and systematic bathing. As personal cleanliness is one of the chief essentials to health, particularly of the soldier whose physical condition it is desirable to make as perfect as possible, and it being a fact well known that many soldiers will of their own accord greatly neglect this requirement of health, I respectfully recommend as a sanitary consideration that some regular system of bathing be prescribed and enforced for the troops of this command whereby they will all bathe at least twice a week during the warm weather, and the prisoners if possible three times.(1)

Weisel evidently was unsuccessful in inaugurating a bathing policy for enlisted men. Although he mentioned the imminent construction of bathing houses along Limpia Creek, these structures were never built and regular bathing seems not to have been made mandatory at Fort Davis.(2)

Facilities for bathing at the post did exist in 1879. Responding to a claim that Fort Davis lacked such accommodations, Major Napoleon B. McLaughlen wrote in January, 1880, that each company had "an apartment 5 feet 10 inches by 9 feet separate and apart from their barracks, floored and supplied with both tubs . . . where any soldier can at any time withdraw to take a bath."(3) This voluntary arrangement for bathing evidently did not succeed; moreover, the bathing "apartments" mentioned by McLaughlen either were not regularly utilized as such or soon became used for other purposes. In any event, as of 1882 the issue of regular

1. Weisel to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, August 5, 1869. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)5.

2. Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 230; Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, p. 29.

3. McLanglen to Medical Director, Department of Texas, January 22, 1880. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

bathing still occupied the attention of Post Surgeon Gardner, who in October called for an alternative to the use of Limpia Creek. "As the winter approaches," he said, "it is manifestly improper for the men to expose themselves wet and naked to the cold north wind." Gardner asked that each troop receive a tent along with two bath tubs, a stove, and cauldron of twenty or thirty gallons capacity so that the men might bathe "at least one each week."(4)

Similar requests were made over the next several years. "No bathing facilities whatever," and "Bathing facilities needed," reported an inspector in 1883. The issue took an improvisational turn during spring of the following year when Captain John T. Morrison took it upon himself to provide the needed convenience. Morrison purchased a quantity of zinc and had his troop build two tubs which were lined with the metal. "With a similar small outlay of material and labor," suggested Surgeon Gardner," all the companies at the post could enjoy equal bathing privileges."(5) Soon after, he added, "The cost of two wooden boxes six feet long by two feet wide and deep and then lined with zinc and soldered as to be water tight is inconsiderable. . . ." He asked that the post quartermaster be directed to furnish such tubs as soon as possible.(6) By summer, 1885, the facilities consisted of wall tents pitched behind the barracks and each containing a tub. Water was transported to and from the tents in buckets, "Under these circumstances," reported on inspecting officer, "few men bathe."(7)

4. "Medical History," p. 12; Gardner to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, October 31, 1882. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

5. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; Gardner to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, Texas, May 31, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8.

6. "Medical History," p. 52. An inspection report noted: "Bathing facilities perfected in part of the companies. That for others to be completed at an early date." "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433.

7. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13-15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656. A post circular of June 5, 1885 directed (Continued)

More formal bathing accommodations were still being promoted, however. In 1885 an estimate for labor and materials was prepared for raising two "wash houses" at a projected cost of \$596.15, besides converting two of the barracks sinks into wash houses at a cost of \$289.84. A year later estimates were drawn for a bath house measuring 17 feet by 23 feet by 12 feet high with the notation that eight such units would be required at Fort Davis. Total cost was established at \$3306.72.(8) The latter estimates came after the department inspector general reported: "There is an ample water supply conducted through the post in pipes. Bath houses should be erected for the men, and bath tubs placed in officers' quarters. This is absolutely necessary for the good health and comfort of the command. . . ."(9)

Bath houses for the enlisted men were finally constructed in 1887 and 1888. Those finished during the former year were built on contract at a cost of \$700 each; those completed in 1888 were erected by the post quartermaster for \$235 apiece. The bath house being erected as an addition to the band barracks (HB-24) was left incomplete when the Eighth Cavalry transferred from the department. Instead, the ice machine was placed in the addition. Thereafter, until the abandonment of

7. (Cont.) that "The Commanding Officer of each troop except 'L' will send to the Post Quartermaster for a bath tub." NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9. See also "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 2, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6443; and Illustration No. 48.

8. "Estimate of Cost of Material and Labor required for construction of Two (2) Wash Houses. . . ." and "Estimate of Cost of Material and labor required to alter two Sinks . . . into Wash houses. . . ." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820); "Estimate of materials and labor required to construct one Bath House for Enlisted men. . . ." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

9. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5-7, 1886. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). Estimated cost for connecting both tubs with the water pipes in each of the officers' quarters was \$18.95. "Report of Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at the Post of Fort Davis, Texas, on March 31st, 1886." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082).

Fort Davis three years later, the enlisted men bathed in the facilities raised for that purpose.(10)

10. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8-9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, August 10, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3971; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

G. Drainage and Refuse Removal

As important as the water supply was, proper drainage also constituted a matter of great significance at Fort Davis. Because of the post's situation at the mouth of a gradually descending canyon, concerns over flooding and drainage drew inordinate attention from post officials. In fact, the gentle west-to-east decline of the site probably influenced its selection. In 1869 Post Surgeon Weisel wrote that

the conformation of the ground gradually sloping from the Post is such that not much artificial drainage is necessary, but there are also ditches dug in proper places which conduct water off some distance. Slops and refuse are all thrown first in barrels and these are taken off some distance and emptied.(1)

To combat refuse, Weisel caused several holes near the stables and commissary warehouse to be filled and limed, as they were becoming offensive from having kitchen slop tossed into them and "effluvia arising therefrom."(2)

The removal of congregated filth and garbage was always necessary to insure the garrison's health. In 1871 Colonel Carleton urged that all manure from the stables and corrals be collected at a point below the spring on the valley floor.(3) In fact, over the course of the post's existence several areas served as dumping grounds for trash and other refuse. In 1883 the post surgeon wrote:

The police party has been using the eastern approach to the Post and the low grounds in that vicinity [sic] as a dumping ground, and some of them have been partially filled with manure and offal of the Post. Other of these holes have been used by the hogs of the neighborhood as wallows, until the

1. "Medical History," p. 11; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," p. 229.

2. Ibid., p. 130.

3. Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

whole vicinity is a disgusting and pestilential collection of putrifying animal and vegetable matter. . . .(4)

Flooding and its related drainage problems were ever present because of the position of the fort in front of the canyon. Cascading waters rushed forth during flash floods, pounding structures in their way. Especially vulnerable proved the officers' quarters, whose back yards faced the canyon and its onrushing tides. As early as 1871 steps were underway to build a stone foundation for an adobe wall behind the quarters; without such a foundation it was feared the water coming down the canyon would destroy the wall. Colonel Carleton recommended additional walls of adobe be built for the quarters "so that each set would have an enclosed back yard."(5) Flooding continued, however, and each time officers' row suffered more or less. "The post being started as a small camp in a narrow space and being added to from time to time is crowded in a space entirely too small. . . ."(6)

To alleviate the flooding conditions, in the spring of 1883 Colonel Grierson directed Civil Engineer William H. Owens to try and devise a system for funneling off the excess water that always accumulated in the canyon after heavy rainstorms and threatened to engulf the fort. After examining the terrain, Owen recommended that

the present ditch, on the north side, be made wider through the post, shallow enough to be sightly and offer no obstruction to crossing with wagons, and paved with large flat stones, set on edge transversely to the axis of the ditch, and well buried in the earth. [Also,] . . . that two other smaller ditches be formed, one near the center, the other at the south side of canon. These ditches to commence a little west of rear of line of officers' quarters & extend a little east of line of Barracks,

4. Report of Post Surgeon William H. Gardner, September 30, 1883, quoted in Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," pp. 24-25.

5. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

6. Sweitzer to AAG, Department of Texas, October 5, 1883. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

. . . [to pass beneath the?] parade ground with an occasional iron grating to admit surface water . . . and be open and paved like ditch No. 1 at upper and lower ends. . . . Low banks of earth to be made at upper ends to form wings to these culverts, to direct the water into them.(7)

The work of completing the drainage came soon after the water system was finished. A sewer system complete with manholes (HB-130, HB-131) was installed connecting kitchens, bathrooms, and newly installed urinals at a cost of \$10,000. The sewer system carried liquid refuse from the urinals established in the rear of barracks HB-20, HB-21, HB-22, HB-23, HB-26, and HB-27, as well as from that at the guard house (HB-30) to a pipe running south and east between the cavalry corral (HB-41) and the old quartermaster storehouse (HB-32) where it apparently terminated. HB-25 was connected to a smaller separate sewer line that carried refuse a short distance east before apparently discharging it into the ground. Part of this expense perhaps went toward widening the ditches along the north canyon wall and behind the officers' quarters--a severe modification of the Owen plan that allowed the latter ditch to join one extending along the south wall of the canyon. In 1886 more than \$2200 was expended for more improvements related to water drainage and a sewer system. And in 1888 urinals were placed behind the barracks and underground drains connected to carry off the waste.(8)

But the main drainage problem remained the periodic flooding at the mouth of the canyon. On July 11, 1888, a cloudburst brought

7. Owen to Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, May 2, 1883. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. See also "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

8. Compare *ibid.* with Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. See also Report of the Secretary of War, 1886, p. 416; Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," p. 19; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8-9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Medical History," pp. 172, 176. For the sewer system and drainage ditches as of 1889, see Private Jordan's map (Illustration No. 30).

another watery onslaught that, said the surgeon, "overflowed the artificial barriers erected against it, flooded our back yards to the depth of two feet, and would have made a clean sweep through our quarters had we not torn down fences and allowed the water to rush by." Gone was the topsoil from the yards "and that of the whole entrance of the Canyon." (9) Colonel Cochran, post commander, recounted the flood as follows:

A torrent of water came rushing down the canyon in rear of the officers quarters, quickly overflowing the banks of the ditches made for the purpose of protecting the line of officers quarters. But for the fact that the torrent was spread out on reaching the fences and adobe walls in rear of these quarters and the fact that an officer (Lieut. [Captain Wyllys] Lyman of the 5th Infantry) came to the rescue in a rubber suit and opened fences in many places to give the water an outlet, many of the quarters would have been flooded. As it was the quarters of [First] Lieut. [Joseph M.T.] Partello were flooded. For half an hour a swift torrent from 18 inches to two feet deep and seventy-five or eighty feet wide ran through the yards and across the parade in front of the center of the line of officer's quarters. Much damage was done to fences, lawns and the parade ground. (10)

Obviously, the ditch system had failed.

Ditch A [north ditch] is situated so high that it does not receive any storm water from the grounds in front of the Hospital. . . . Ditch "B" [south ditch] is not wide or deep enough to receive all the water that flows down the southerly side of the Canyon during a heavy rain. Ditch . . . "C" [behind officers' quarters] does not have sufficient fall to empty itself into Ditch "B". . . . I would recommend that all the above ditches . . . be widened and deepened and that a new ditch be extended along the foot of the southerly cliff. . . . (11)

9. "Medical History," p. 180.

10. Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, July 19, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 181. See also Cochran to AAG, Department of Texas, July 19, 1888. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

Colonel Cochran suggested that Mexican laborers be hired to complete the work of broadening and deepening the ditches at a cost of \$500. This work was accomplished in October and November.(12)

Yet even this proved insufficient. In June and July, 1889, the raging storms struck once more, sending floodwaters down Hospital Canyon into the officers' quarters. Again boards were ripped from the fences to help minimalize the damage. "The stream in the rear of the officers' quarters presented a furious, roaring mass of billows, carrying everything before it, almost making away with the foot bridges."(13) Following this experience, Cochran directed additional efforts on the ditches until they were deemed capable of containing future deluges.(14) In the spring and summer of 1890, however, five rainfalls produced enough water to once again break over the ditch behind officers' row and rush through the yards. And a storm on July 4 disrupted a baseball game as the men raced to tear down the fences only recently put back up.(15) In August the post surgeon reported that "the ditch is now being and has been repeatedly repaired this summer, as well as the ordinary labor of troops can repair it." He proposed digging new ditches and cementing part of the critical existing ditch.(16) But by that time the days of the post were numbered.

12. Ibid.; "Medical History," p. 188.

13. Army and Navy Journal, July 6, 1889.

14. "Medical History," p. 199; Report of the Secretary of War, 1889, p. 846.

15. Army and Navy Journal, July 12, 1890. One observer commented on the summer rains: "Sheets of water fell as if let loose from a mill sluice, without cessation of an instant. The threatening floods swept . . . away all small buildings, chicken houses, poultry and even a young calf which bellowed and almost drowned. . . ." Alice Blackwood Baldwin, Memoirs of the Late Frank D. Baldwin, Major General, United States Army (Los Angeles: Wetzel Publishing Company, 1929), pp. 34-35.

16. "Medical History," August, 1890, no pagination.

Evidence of the many attempts, mostly fruitless, to control the passage of water down the canyon, is represented not only by the presence of vestiges of the large conveyance ditches but by the remnant of a rubble and earth dam near the north wall (HB-125).(17) Graphic depiction of the different components of the drainage system at Fort Davis between 1871 and 1906, particularly of the location and appearance of the diversion ditches, is in Illustrations Nos. 42, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 66, 68, 70, 73, 74, and 75.

17. See Voll, "Archeological Excavations," p. 41.

H. Military Reservation

Military occupation of the land encompassing Fort Davis was tenuous throughout much of the post's existence. Under an agreement with Texas leading to the republic's annexation by the United States in 1845, the state retained title to its public lands and they did not automatically pass into the jurisdiction of the federal government. The constitution of Texas provided that the legislature might enact laws authorizing the governor to lease or sell public lands to the United States "for the erection of forts, barracks, arsenals and military stations or camps, and for other needful military purposes." In 1849, 1854, and 1871 the Texas legislature passed acts consenting to the purchase or condemnation of state lands for federal military use.(1)

The first Fort Davis was established in 1854 ostensibly under provisions of the earliest legislation. Later it was discovered that the site lay on privately owned lands. By an agreement of October 18, 1856, two years after the post had been established but extending from October 7, 1854, the site was leased for an unspecified length of time not to exceed twenty years from John James of San Antonio. James, a well-known land surveyor and cattleman, had conducted cattle drives over the area around the fort site, and as recently as July, 1854, had passed through Wild Rose Pass with a herd enroute to California. James had acquired a warrant to the land on November 28, 1838, from Martin Hardin, who in turn had received it the preceeding March 12 from A.L. Lewis. Lewis had claimed the property in 1838 by virtue of a bounty warrant for military service. On May 19, 1854, the Texas Land Commission issued a filing certificate to James for the land on which the fort was later erected. When James leased it in 1856, Captain Abraham C. Myers acted for the government in negotiating the agreement. Rental

1. United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries and Military Parks. Title, Jurisdiction, Etc. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910), p. 370. In 1859 the leased reservation was surveyed by Anson Mills, at that time surveyor for the El Paso and Presidio Land District. Anson Mills, My Story. Ed. by C.H. Claudy (Washington: Published by the author, 1918), p. 53. For a summary of land transactions pertaining to Fort Davis, 1854-1887, see Appendix I.

was twenty-five dollars per month and included privileges of cutting fuel and timber. The government further retained an option to buy the land on which the fort stood. Within five years of the agreement the government could purchase the site for ten dollars per acre; thereafter for the remainder of the lease period the price would be twenty dollars per acre. With seizure of the post by Texas troops in 1861, the contract lapsed.(2)

After reoccupation of the site in 1867, another lease with John James was entered into on November 29 of that year. The reservation established comprised 640 acres--one square mile--consisting of Presidio County, Texas, surveys number 6, 8, 9, 27, and 28. The lease was to last for fifty years from July 1, 1867, when reoccupation began, in return for \$900 per annum. Privileges for using timber, stone, and other materials were once more provided. Significantly, the agreement included no provision for purchase by the government. Expansion of the Fort Davis tract was considered soon after the second post was established and was partly connected with the attempts to create a larger reservation. Late in 1869 Colonel Hatch recommended that an additional 640 acres north of the fort be acquired.(3) One reason given for enlarging the post area was that most of that obtained from James was "inaccessible mountain." Moreover, the situation of the fort in the southeast part of the tract put it "within a few yards of . . . small dwellings, Mexican shanties, trade stores, Restaurants &c. which shelter thieves and prostitutes. . . ."(4)

In January, 1871, a board of officers fixed the extent of the reservation at four miles square, with the center at the flagstaff on the

2. Untitled inventory, June, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); Bell, "Log of the Texas-California Cattle Trail," pp. 210, 227; Proposed Fort Davis National Historic Site: An Area Investigation Report (Santa Fe: National Park Service, 1960), p. 10; Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 12-13.

3. Hatch to AAG, Fifth Military District, December 21, 1869. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1. The lease agreement of 1867 appears in Appendix G.

4. Hatch to AAG, Fifth Military District, February 20, 1870. Ibid.

parade. The board recommended that lands be rented from Messrs. Daniel and Patrick Murphy, whose tracts adjoined that of James. Because James failed to provide a description of the tract and its boundaries, in early 1871 there was confusion over exactly what property had been leased. Numerous merchants were located on the fringe of the reservation who maintained that their establishments were not on the James property. If the army were to seek jurisdiction over all land on the reservation--beyond simply the James tract on which the fort proper stood--it would impinge on numerous private holdings. In 1871 Colonel Carleton opined that the reservation proposed beyond the fort tract was inexpedient and instead the limits should conform to the boundaries of the leased property once they were determined. On May 13, 1871, Special Orders No. 95, Headquarters, Department of Texas, established the boundaries of the post of Fort Davis as simultaneous with Survey No. 6 of the General Land Office of the State of Texas. No reservation was declared.⁽⁵⁾ Department Commander Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds decided against expanding the area of Fort Davis. Wrote Reynolds: "I was satisfied that to increase the limits of the post would be unnecessarily infringing upon the rights of citizens who had settled near the post, and would involve the Government in expensive claims."⁽⁶⁾

According to the 1867 contract of lease, the tract on which Fort Davis stood was as follows:

5. Ibid.; Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened at Fort Davis, Texas, January 27, 1871." NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; Outline Description, p. 197; Report of the Secretary of War, 1892, p. 468. Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs addressed a problem of lands in Texas selected for military use: "The moment the United States begins to build shelter for the Troops, the lands are, if the property of the State, entered by some citizen, or, if the property of an unlettered person, purchased by some man of business, who sees in them, occupied and improved by the United States, a prospect of great improvement in value and the foundations of a claim for rent or sale." Report of the Secretary of War, 1871, p. 141.

6. Reynolds to AG, June 5, 1871. NA, RG 153. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2.

Beginning at a cottonwood 12 inches diameter, from which a cottonwood 22 inches diameter bears south 35° west, 13½ varas. Another, 34 inches diameter, bears north 23° west 53 varas. Fort Davis bears south 42° west 1,753 varas, the latitude of Fort Davis being, as determined by Major Emory, of United States Topographical Engineers, 30°26'23", longitude 6°54'27", Washington; Greenwich, 103°36'45"; thence 6° west 1,700 varas to a stake and mound; thence north 84° west 1,900 varas, to a rockmound; thence south 84° east 1,900 varas to a stake and mound; thence south 6° west 200 varas to the place of beginning.(7)

In March, 1873, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to purchase sites in Texas for military posts, and in the following November a board of officers recommended the purchase of the Fort Davis tract for \$9000.(8) Should title to the property of the Texas forts not be obtained by the United States, not only would the government continue to pay rent (\$45,000 over fifty years in the case of Fort Davis), but be "liable to ejectment by civil suit" whereby all improvements would become the possession of the landowner. Thus, it became mandatory "that the United States be relieved from its present position of a trespasser on the private property of its citizens in Texas."(9) In 1875 Congress appropriated funds for the purchase of three posts in Texas but failed to provide the War Department with discretionary power in the acquisition; Fort Davis was not among them.(10)

Through the early years of the second Fort Davis the boundary issue remained. "All efforts to find any of the corner, boundary markers

7. U.S. Congress, House. Letter from the Secretary of War, Relative to the Purchase of Military Sites in Texas. Ex. Doc. 282. 43 Cong., 1 sess., 1874, pp. 12-13. A vara was a Spanish-derived Texas unit of measure equal to 33.33 inches.

8. Ibid.; Report of the Secretary of the War, 1873, p. 182.

9. Report of the Secretary of War, 1874, pp. ix, 119.

10. Ibid., pp. 118-19, 181; Report of the Secretary of War, 1875, p. 263. See also Report of the Secretary of War, 1878, p. xi; and Report of the Secretary of War, 1879, p. xi.

etc. have failed," stated Colonel Andrews. "It is generally understood that all such marks have been moved and removed to suit the convenience of any interested party."(11) Even an Engineer Corps survey attempted in 1870 by Captain Lewis C. Overman was frustrated. Overman reportedly concluded that "no satisfactory or accurate survey could be made . . . without beginning at Presidio del Norte. . . ."(12)

In 1882 the commanding officer of Fort Davis received information that the James heirs might be willing to sell their property to the government for \$20,000. Major Anson Mills, in Colonel Grierson's absence, urged the department to seek an option "for one year for the purchase of the 640 acres of land on which the post is situated." Mills anticipated that Fort Davis would become a permanent post, and that knowledge, if furnished to land speculators, could have disastrous results for the army's efforts to secure the tract and enlarge the fort. Higher authorities concurred in Mills's reasoning and in the following year Congress appropriated the money to effect the purchase. But the Jameses maintained that the \$20,000 figure was erroneous and that they wanted \$30,000 to part with their property. Congress appropriated only the former figure and the Jameses turned this down.

In April, 1883, in conjunction with the anticipated establishment of a piped water system at Fort Davis, Second Lieutenants Millard F. Eggleston and Charles H. Grierson, accompanied by William H. Owen, civil engineer, conducted a survey of the post and reservation. The resulting

11. Andrews to AAG, Department of Texas, December 24, 1875. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)1.

12. Mills to AAG, Department of Texas. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; Report of the Secretary of War, 1883, p. 409; Adjutant General to Commanding General, Division of the Missouri, January 6, 1883. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); J.H. James to Augur, January 24, 1883. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; Grierson to AAG, Department of Texas, January 30, 1883. Ibid.; Endorsement of July 10, 1884, to Adjutant General to Quartermaster General, April 22, 1884. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1.

plat accurately portrayed the arrangement of Fort Davis on the James tract and the boundaries of that tract. Meantime, the proposed enlargement of Fort Davis spurred land speculation on the part of Colonel Grierson and several other officers who purchased land adjacent to the post. First Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon and Chief Musician George Brenner together subdivided their property and sold the parcels. Rather than pursue title to the James tract, Grierson sought instead to retain the lease agreement while seeking to purchase a 300-acre tract adjoining Fort Davis on the south and east.(13)

Because of its mountainous nature, lack of expansion room, and susceptibility to flooding, the James property on which the post stood was not acceptable to Grierson. "I am thoroughly convinced," he wrote, ". . . that it would not prove advantageous for the government to purchase the [James] tract. . . ." In March, General Sheridan and Department Commander Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur toured Fort Davis and inspected the land available for purchase south and east of the post. Both officers approved acquisition of the property on which Fort Davis might expand.

On May 24, 1883, the government purchased for \$3,500 the land recommended by Grierson, consisting of 300 acres in Survey 261, Presidio County, from Daniel Murphy and his wife. The War Department did not pursue other extensions to the Fort Davis reservation proposed by Colonel Grierson. The Attorney General approved title to the property acquired from Murphy on August 4, 1883.(14) The boundaries of the deeded tract were as follows:

13. Williams, "Empire Building"; "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division.

14. Ibid.; Grierson to AAG, Department of Texas, March 16, 1883. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; Report of Secretary of War, 1884, pp. 422-23; untitled inventory, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821). Sheridan to AG, April 18, 1883. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)12. This tract had been purchased by Murphy and his wife in 1879 from Mary A. Maverick for the sum of \$427. See Maverick Deed. Ibid.

Beginning at a pile of rocks in the East line of survey No. 148 made for D. Murphy being the N.W. corner of Homestead Survey No. 1, in name of John B. Shields. Thence N. 6° E. at 503 varas joining S.E. corner of Survey No. 6, on which Fort Davis is situated 1230 varas in all to a stake set in the ground for the W.N.W. corner of this survey, said stake being known as the S.W. corner of Compromise Street in the town of Fort Davis and laid off by M.M. Maxon and George A. Brenner. Thence from said stake S. 84° E. along the south line of Compromise Street 368 3-10 varas to a stake set in the ground for a corner of this survey. Thence N. 6° E. 42 3-10 varas to a stake for a corner of this survey. Thence S. 84° E. 975 8-10 varas to a rock mound the S.E. corner of Survey No. 23, in Presidio County made by virtue of Land Scrip No. 644 issued to Vincente Roman. Thence S. 6° W. 1272 3-10 varas to a rock mound for the S.E. corner of this survey from which a cedar on top of a mountain bears N. 73° W. Thence N. 84°W. 1344 varas to the place of beginning.(15)

Grierson later attempted to win approval for buying the land he had earlier proposed for extending the reservation, but General Sheridan denied the purchase as being too expensive.(16) Later that year officers at Fort Davis prepared an estimate for fencing the reservation with barbed wire at a cost of \$2454.57. The project was disapproved in Washington.(17) Also turned down was a request to purchase still more land east of the recently acquired Murphy tract "needed for drilling, grazing and target practice," as well as "some stone quarries which are needed for building material."(18)

15. Ibid. See plat of survey made May 22, 1883. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2. The complete text of the deed is in Appendix H.

16. Williams, "Empire Building." Grierson became involved in various land transactions around the post, all seeming to his advantage should the government decide to expand Fort Davis again. See ibid.

17. Maxon to AAG, Department of Texas, October 10, 1883, with subsequent correspondence. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2.

18. Major Frederick Van Vliet to AAG, Department of Texas, October 20, 1883. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); "Case of proposed purchase of additional land at Fort Davis, Texas," November 6, 1883. Ibid.

Ultimately, plans to make the post into a twelve-company permanent station were dropped when the era of the Indian campaigns ended in the late 1880s. No buildings were erected on the 300-acre tract acquired from Daniel Murphy, and in 1889 the land was used as a dump.(19) With imminent abandonment of Fort Davis, the lease with the James family terminated. In April of that year the chief quartermaster of the Department of Texas notified the owners thusly:

In accordance with the terms of the lease to the United States by John James dated November 29, 1867, the tracts and parcels of land now occupied by the United States as the site of the military post of Fort Davis, Texas, will be relinquished and vacated by the United States within the time specified in the lease for notice of such relinquishment; that is to say, within six months from the date hereof [April 1, 1891].(20)

Little more than two months later the old post closed for good.

19. "Report of an Inspection by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2-3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798.

20. Lieutenant Colonel George H. Weeks to J.H. and Annie James, April 1, 1891. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2.

I. Cemeteries

The post quartermaster was responsible for the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries at army posts. At Fort Davis the first cemetery, that for the old post, lay up Hospital Canyon, behind the new fort's officers' quarters and beyond the temporary hospital. It contained "about a dozen graves" of soldiers and civilians, "but there is nothing to assist in learning who lies buried where." The second cemetery contained remains of soldiers and civilians interred since the establishment of the new post and was "off the reservation one half mile . . . and West of South of the Post." Most of these graves had headboards.(1) Neither of the cemeteries was enclosed nor graves "marked as required in General Orders No. 45, series for 1868, A.G.O." In 1871 Colonel Carleton recommended that

the cemetery [sic] be located at a point selected by myself north of the [first] chapel, and the walls be made of . . . stone foundations. . . . Then to have the remains of all the military dead, now so scattered in graves near Fort Davis, disinterred and deposited here in graves arranged and marked properly. The whole of this work can be done by the labor of prisoners under the personal supervision of the post commanders. It should be commenced at once.(2)

This cemetery was to be located within the reservation boundary north of the parade ground and beyond the stone foundation of the proposed hospital.

Little more than two years after Carleton urged the consolidation of cemeteries, the project had evidently only partly been accomplished. By April, 1873, the unenclosed site selected by Carleton was being referred

1. "Medical History," p. 13.

2. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). See Miscellaneous orders from the Department of Texas, February 2, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); and "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," January, 1871, *ibid.*, for approximate location of proposed cemetery based on hospital site and old chapel.

to as the "Old Grave Yard Northwest of the Post." It contained twenty-eight soldiers' graves placed in two rows in an east-to-west orientation. No trees or shrubbery garnished the site and no paths had been laid out. The headboards were painted and included each man's name, rank, and unit. The adjacent ground contained interments of civilians who had died at Fort Davis.(3) Seemingly, the "Old Cemetery" contained the remains of dead removed from the cemetery formerly southwest of the post, and from the graveyard in Hospital Canyon. In contrast to the "Old Cemetery," a "New Cemetery" had by 1873 been established northeast of the post. This tract at that time contained the remains of twelve enlisted men arranged in one row and without enclosure other than a boundary of stones. Painted headboards bore "Initials, Co. and Regiment of the Deceased," along with numbers corresponding to an interment record book maintained by the post quartermaster.(4) This latter site ultimately received the formal designation of "Post Cemetery."

The several cemeteries variously established at Fort Davis never received more than cursory maintenance. In 1876 Post Chaplain George G. Mullins observed that "the graves of the U.S. soldiers at this Post are in sad state of neglect."(5) Two years later he accounted for the status of the cemetery sites. Wrote Mullins:

There are three different sites where soldiers have been buried from time to time; the first, called the "old Cemetery," is about one hundred and fifty yards over North of the Flag Staff and in it I count thirty eight graves; the second is in the small canon back of Hospital and about five hundred yards over west of Flag Staff. In it are eight graves. The third, recently designated by order from Dept Hdqrs, as the "Post Cemetery," is a beautiful site at the base of the mountain, about one

3. "Statement showing Number, Names, &c. of Persons interred in Post Cemetery at Fort Davis, Texas, April 8, 1873. NA, RG 92.

4. Ibid.

5. Mullins to AG, May 2, 1876. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

quarter of a mile North of the Flag Staff. In it are twenty-nine graves.(6)

This description suggests that the cemetery earlier located to the southwest, "around the bluff as you go to Fort Quitman," quoting Carleton, had indeed been removed to the site above the hospital foundation north of the parade designated as the "Old Cemetery." That up Hospital Canyon had been reactivated.

The official post cemetery--that northeast of the post--had not been fenced as of December, 1879. In October, 1881, this burial ground was depicted as being "in poor condition," doubtless because of neglect.(7) During the following summer an inspecting officer reported that "there is no cemetery. Graves without enclosures are scattered in various parts of the reservation. They should be collected and enclosed with a wall."(8) And in 1883 the inspector simply noted, "no Regular Post Cemetery." Yet the designated tract continued to receive interments, and on the plat prepared in conjunction with the establishment of the post water system the cemetery site appeared approximately 260 yards north of the parade. Maintenance was performed on the tract, for in September, 1884, though still without fence, its condition was "good."(9)

6. "Record of Deceased Officers and Soldiers Buried by Post Quarter Master, U.S. Army in Post Cemetery at Fort Davis, Texas, up to June 8, 1879." NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 381.

7. Mason to AAG, Department of Texas, December 15, 1879. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579; "Inspection Report of Post of Fort Davis, Texas," October 29, 1881. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 9005.

8. Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019.

9. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433.

In 1885, however, the cemetery was again in a bad state, and the inspector remarked: "Many of the graves are not marked, and without headboards. Those that were marked have worn off. It would be difficult to identify any of the graves, as the records in the [post] quartermaster's office are very incomplete." (10) To remedy this problem the post quartermaster requisitioned 100 headboards and 100 footboards early in 1886 "for the graves of deceased soldiers." The request was deferred by the Quartermaster General who cited lack of money for that purpose, but in July he directed that permanent headstones be instead supplied once a list of names of the deceased should be prepared. The Fort Davis quartermaster officer complied and a list of inscriptions was forwarded. (11) Besides the placement of headstones, another improvement for the cemetery consisted of the installation of a wire fence around it. In 1889 the fence required replacement and the tract was "in bad condition generally." An inspector in March, 1890, noted that "the cemetery needs a fence, but there is no material in the post," and in July it was recorded that the unsaddled cemetery was not fenced because "no material will be forwarded." Such was the condition of the burial ground when Fort Davis closed in 1891. (12)

As of June, 1879, the remains of fifty-seven identified men lay in the cemeteries at Fort Davis. Those who died at the post since 1867

10. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis," July 13-15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 159. Item 4656.

11. Post Quartermaster to Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, February 5, 1876, and accompanying correspondence. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

12. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 14-17, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 397; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 19, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3529; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3971; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2, 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. Ibid.

occupied graves in the "Old Cemetery," and the old graveyard up "west canon." At the latter site seven men were buried between 1876 and 1878. In the "Old Cemetery," that north of the flagstaff and beyond the site of the proposed hospital, there were at least twenty-eight burials. Chaplain Mullins commented on the cemetery: "The spot now within garrison lines--abandoned and neglected. The graves only notable by the indentations and stone mounds--no head boards and the last trace will ere long be obliterated. No records of the numbers of the graves to be found here." Burials made in the "Old Cemetery" occurred between 1867 and 1870. Remains interred in the "Post Cemetery" totaled twenty-two, and their burials took place between 1871 and 1879. Later interments took place at this cemetery. Cause of death among the soldiers buried at the different sites ranged from dysentery to scurvy to consumption to accidental or intentional shooting.(13)

Some of the interments attracted more than passing notice. One burial was that of Ordnance Sergeant John G. Holcher, who died of rheumatism in 1873 and whose remains were placed in a tomb in the post cemetery.(14) In October, 1885, the infant son of First Lieutenant George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, was interred there.

His death was specially sad, the father being absent with his troop at Fort Sill, I.T., and the fatal termination of his illness being sudden and unexpected. The officers of the post and their families were quite generally present at the funeral, thus giving expression of the sympathy felt by all.(15)

Following the abandonment of Fort Davis the remains of the dead were exhumed and transported to the San Antonio National Cemetery.(16)

13. "Record of Deceased Officers and Soldiers." See Appendix F for listing of interments at Fort Davis.

14. Ibid.

15. Army and Navy Journal, November 7, 1885.

16. Report of the Secretary of War, 1892 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892), p. 360.

J. Firing Ranges

Firing ranges were established at army posts to maintain and improve the marksmanship proficiency of United States soldiers. Beginning in the 1870s and increasingly formalized through the 1880s, regular programs of marksmanship became common at garrisons in the east and west. At many posts firing ranges consisted of a simple tract located some distance from the garrison on which targets and target butts were erected. Target butts comprised earthen barriers raised before and behind the targets to guard the target operators as well as to stop flying bullets. Targets generally consisted of large paper bullseyes attached to wooden frames. In the 1880s soldiers exhibiting shooting proficiency were entitled to wear one of several qualification badges.

The development of a system of target practice at Fort Davis was sporadic, although as early as 1871 the men received certain instruction in the proper procedures for shooting. Colonel Carleton, inspecting the post, determined that the soldiers were "poor marksmen" and urged a regimen of five drills per week to improve their performance. "This is a matter of vital importance," said Carleton. "Unless soldiers are skilled in the use of their weapons they are as naught."⁽¹⁾ Thereafter, in compliance with departmental orders, the troops practiced regularly; in 1876 target practice took place once weekly, while drill in the manual of arms occurred daily except Sunday and, occasionally Saturday. The troops were armed with Model 1873 Springfield breechloading .45 calibre rifles and carbines. In addition, cavalry troopers practiced with .45 calibre revolvers of the Colt's or Smith and Wesson pattern. All weapons were secured when not in use for service or practice; rifles, carbines, and cavalry sabres were locked in arms racks in the barracks, while pistols were locked away in boxes. Daily

1. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). For background of the target practice movement in the army during the 1870s and 1880s, see Douglas C. McChristian, An Army of Marksmen: The Development of United States Army Marksmanship in the 19th Century (Fort Collins, Colo.: The Old Army Press, 1981).

drills fell off during the late 1870s so that the men were "drilled as often as circumstances will permit." Often, too, the requirements of detached service negated the daily training except for recruits.(2) In September, 1880, an inspecting officer reported:

All the Cos. stationed at this Post are in the Field except Cos. "A" & "B" 24th Inf., in which there are two drills of an hour each daily, also Target practice as required by Dept orders: The improvement in marksmanship has been noticeable and satisfactory.(3)

The soldiers' proficiency in drill and marksmanship was subject to fluctuation during the early 1880s, perhaps reflective of their alternating presence and absence from the post and the lack of practice on a regularly sustained basis. In August, 1882, it was observed that the many cavalry recruits needed drilling, especially "in the firings." Yet overall target practice among the Tenth cavalrymen was good. In 1883 Colonel Grierson purposefully restricted target practice in favor of having his men do the physical labor of improving Fort Davis. Late in 1883 Grierson defended the low firing scores of his men, blaming the poor showing on the hard work of his troops, on high winds, and on the worn state of the firing range. Occasionally manual drills were suspended or were combined with target practice. Such was the case in July, 1885, when oppressive heat forced suspension of the daily drill and its practice instead in conjunction with the less frequent rifle and carbine shooting. Conversely, during the winter months when target practice was usually infrequent, battalion and company drills for infantry and cavalry were held daily. In 1888 "target season" was determined to be the months of

2. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1876. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 5, 1876. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 6, 1878. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1878. Ibid.; "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," January 2, 1879. Ibid.

3. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579.

June and July, during which period the troops visited the firing range on a more regular basis. Generally, the commanding officer selected a period during which target practice would occur. Thus, in February, 1889, he recommended June and July as practice season, and in March, 1890, he recommended May and June. All designated seasons were in non-windy times of the year. Pistol practice was held at various times; in November, 1886, Troops C, F, L, and M of the Third Cavalry held theirs. Normally it took about two weeks of work to prepare the firing ranges for use.(4)

At Fort Davis target practice conformed to the procedures outlined in Colonel Theodore T.S. Laidly's A Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing (published in 1879), and, later, in Captain Stanhope E. Blunt's Instructions in Rifle and Carbine-Firing for the United States Army and the same author's Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army (published in 1885 and 1889, respectively). The principal firing area serving Fort Davis was located up Hospital Canyon "in rear of hospital." This area seems to have superseded a firing range formerly located south and east of the fort. In June, 1884, Grierson remarked that:

The range now used will only admit of three Troops firing at once, being in a small canyon, and is the only safe and available range, as the ground formerly used is no longer available, being overrun by people and stock; is the property of private parties who object to its being used for target firing, and the Government having refused to purchase it. . . .(5)

4. Report of Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas, August 5-10, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5019; Williams, "Empire Building"; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5-7, 1886. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8-9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; NA, RG 393. Entry 4949. Registers of LR, 1884-1904. Inspection of Small Arms Practices, pp. 125, 165, 166, 170, 212, 274.

5. Endorsement by Grierson, June 26, 1884. NA, RG 393. Entry 4949. Registers of LR, 1884-1904. Inspector of Small Arms Practice, p. 17.

As of 1884 there were several ranges present at the Hospital Canyon site. As enumerated by Grierson, "there are two ranges 1000 yards in extent, two 600 yards and two 300 yards." Laidley style targets were in use wherein the mountings presented revolving bullseyes to the shooters. The target frames, mounted on a six-by-six-foot axis, were fitted with type A, B, and C paper targets--denoting different sizes for different distances (A and B for 300 yards, C for 600 yards). In 1885 four targets called "Texas targets" were procured for the range. "Certain improvements" to the range were considered in 1884 and 1885, likely because the shooting area was too small. The demand for these "improvements" grew out of complaints of at least one officer who thought the range area possessed a host of problems. "In view of the present condition of the target ranges at this post," he wrote,

their inadequacy, the danger attending their use, the great loss of time and labor in conveying the necessary material to and from the target ground, the entire lack of conveniences, and for other reasons, I have the honor to recommend to the Post Commander the appointment of a board of three officers who shall carefully examine the ground and make a well digested report of the best system which can be devised, taking into consideration the wants of the Post, the capacity of the range, the situation of the targets and firing points, the system of marking and recording shots, keeping targets in repair, & at all times in readiness for use, and in short all matters pertaining to target practice at the Post.(6)

It is unclear what, if any, changes were indeed made. In 1888 the ranges were described as being in good condition. "Two Short-Range targets, two Mid-Range, and one Long-Range, and 48 Skirmish targets" stood on the various ranges, all of the Laidley pattern. In 1889 the ranges were still "up the canon" and in fair condition under the supervision of First Lieutenant William H.C. Bowen of the Fifth Infantry. This range area was described as being for "known distance shooting."

6. Captain William H. Clapp to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, July 17, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; AAG, Department of Texas, to CO, Fort Davis, June 25, 1885. Ibid.; Brackett to AAG, Department of Texas, August 2, 1885. Ibid.

Another range, designated for skirmish practice, was on land to the east of Fort Davis purchased from former post trader Daniel Murphy. An extreme range of 1000 yards for the rifle was established, probably on the latter site.(7) Improvements at either the canyon range or the skirmish range appear to have been slight, and minimal requests were submitted for funds to buy flour and to make repairs. A request in 1888 to build a range house to measure 14 feet by 18 feet, in which to store targets, frames, and posters against bad weather seemingly was not granted. In 1890 there was a request for two telephones and transformers, but it is not known if it were honored.(8)

7. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433; Grierson to AAG, Department of Texas, September 20, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 13-15, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4656; "Report of an Inspection made by Colonel E.M. Heyl, Inspector General, Division of the Missouri," December 2-3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1798; untitled inventory, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); untitled inventory, 1891. *Ibid.*; Bowen to Department Inspector of Rifle Practice, September 4, 1888. NA, RG 393. Entry 4944. Item 4768; Lieutenant Colonel Melville A. Cochran, "Memorandum of corrections and answers to questions in military sketch of Fort Davis, Texas," June 19, 1889. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

8. NA, RG 393. Entry 4949. Registers of LR, 1884-1904. Inspector of Small Arms Practice, p. 233; Post Quartermaster to AAG, Department of Texas, November 2, 1888. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821).

K. Post and Hospital Gardens

The post garden supplied the soldiers with supplemental nourishment to the standard army ration, providing vegetables with vitamins to help insure the healthy maintenance of the garrison. At Fort Davis a post garden existed in one place or another throughout most of its occupation. The first garden of the second fort came as a result of an outbreak of scurvy in 1868 as the new fort was under construction. To counter the disease and to promote proper nutrition at the isolated station, Post Surgeon Weisal directed establishment of a garden to produce fresh vegetables. The first garden was located north of the post along Limpia Creek near the mouth of Limpia Canyon. There a four-acre tract was fenced off. In 1868 there was little success because it was started late in the season and seeds proved difficult to obtain. In February, 1869, cultivation of the vegetable crop began under supervision of the post commissary officer, and a civilian, James Feuerty, was hired to care for this garden. (Feuerty was fired a few months later for stealing seeds and vegetables and selling them to people in town. By May, 1869, the ground was yielding substantial numbers of vegetables, including melons, for the command. This success did not satisfy Colonel Shafter, however, and on his direction the Limpia garden was abandoned for a new one six-to-eight miles distant at Musquiz's Ranch. But dry weather and poorly prepared soil ruined this effort. Meantime, a hospital garden, apparently started simultaneously with that at the Limpia, continued to provide fresh produce for the convalescents.(1)

In 1871 Colonel Carleton remarked of the gardens:

The old post garden on Limpia Creek is only a little over one mile from the post, is on land rented from Mr. James, is already nicely arranged for cultivation, having been cultivated last year by a citizen on shares. There is some ground immediately in front of the post that has been cultivated. It is called the "Hospital Garden." Here the ground is good and there is water enough to make a good sized garden. These two pieces of land are enough to raise all the vegetables required at

1. "Medical History," pp. 110, 112; Billings, "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," pp. 229-30; Ifera, "Crime and Punishment at Fort Davis," p. 16.

the post. So I gave orders not to have a post garden six miles off: twelve miles out and back over a rough road is a long ways to go for a head of lettuce or a bunch of radishes which could be raised by the labor of prisoners even, right at hand. Besides, the United States do not rent the distant garden ground.(2)

Instead of reoccupying the garden area on the Limpia, the post garden was removed to a site adjacent to a spring in the southeast part of the post and east of the Subsistence Storehouse (HB-32). In 1871-72 the approximately five-acre fenced garden produced large quantities of vegetables "including Irish and sweet potatoes and melons." In May, 1873, an inspector recorded that the garden "will yield a moderate supply of vegetables and an abundance of corn & beans for the entire garrison." But instead the crops fell victim to grasshoppers that destroyed everything but "field corn, beans and cabbages." Next year, however, efforts renewed toward cultivating a successful garden and many detail men and prisoners were so employed on it.(3)

Through the late seventies the post garden continued to deliver a variety of vegetables to the troop messes, thereby providing a vitamin-enriched diet to officers and men alike. In March, 1879, mules were used to plough the garden soil in preparation for planting. At that time the garden, now under the charge of the post chaplain, had been temporarily relocated back to Limpia Canyon away from the post. Details of men were assigned to work in the garden and detached service, usually under the command of a non-commissioned officer.(4) Soon after Mullins took over, the garden apparently was again removed back to its

2. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, March 6, 1871. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

3. "Medical History," pp. 13, 112; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 31, 1873. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 31, 1873. Ibid.

4. Mason to IG, January 6, 1879. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 381; Post Adjutant to Mullins, March 6, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2; General Orders No. 136 and No. 137, Fort Davis, Texas, September 22, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)4.

former location on the southeast edge of the garrison. Reasons for the shifting remain unclear, although it is likely that poor yield at the former place and proximity to the fort at the latter, as well as improved irrigation, were strong determinants for the move once again. An inspector noted in 1880 that: "The Post Garden, though small, has been well cared for and worked, but the supply of vegetables has not been much owing to the climate not being favorable, there either being no rain or its falling in too great quantity." (5) And in September, 1882, it was observed that the yield continued "fairly so far, notwithstanding two changes of Garrisons during the growing season." A year later the garden was depicted as "not too successful." A diagram of Fort Davis in 1883 showed two gardens, that along the Limpia and that southeast of the garrison. The latter was arranged along either side of a spring walled up and diverted by a ditch to flow toward the east to afford irrigation, perhaps a measure taken in hopes of improving the yield. Presumably, too, the location of the garden at the end of an eastward running drainage ditch affected the decision regarding its placement. So, too, perhaps, was its proximity to the corrals; manure taken from them was used to fertilize the garden soil. In May, 1884, a hailstorm injured the crops. Further compounding the problems of low yield were the citizen-owned cattle that got into the enclosure and ate or trampled the produce. In one instance in 1884 the post adjutant threatened legal action against a civilian neighbor for not controlling his livestock. Through the late summer of 1884 drought added to the deficient output of the garden. (6)

5. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 1, 1880. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 7579.

6. "Report of Inspection of the Post of Fort Davis," September 3, 1882. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 1060; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 25, 1883. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 5801; "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834). "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," April, 1883. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas, Showing Water Supply System," ca. April, 1884. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 63-172 (2082); Post Chaplain to Post Adjutant, Fort Davis, July 6, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9; Post Adjutant to Mr. (Continued)

In 1885 the Third Cavalry reached its new station at Fort Davis too late in the season to have a garden. Nor was one cultivated during the early part of 1886, and the inspecting officer explained that vegetables were purchased by the companies "from savings, or money contributed by the men for that purpose." By April, however, a company garden had been established, providing vegetable produce not only for the garrison but for the hospital, which now had no garden of its own. In June it was noted that: "Notwithstanding the drouth, by taking advantage of the chances for irrigation, the post has excellent gardens. These are divided and are under the charge of the adjutant and the troop commanders." Three months later the "Four Troop Garden" was described as being in good condition. Within a year, in August, 1887, heavy rains damaged the crops, perhaps to the point of their failing altogether. As of May, 1888, there were "several gardens at the post, but not very successful," and in August they were "only fair." By 1889, two years before Fort Davis closed, the post gardens were much improved, "very good" remarked an inspector in July of that year. "The gardens . . . were very productive, and the troops lived well." Estimated yield in 1890 was 1200 lbs. of beans, 6000 lbs. of beets, 60,000 lbs. of cabbage, 4,000 lbs. of carrots, 4000 lbs. of cucumbers, 500 lbs. of lettuce, 3000 lbs. of melons, 4000 lbs. of onions, 2000 lbs. of turnips, 500 lbs. of peas, 4000 lbs. of squash, 6000 lbs. of tomatoes, and 3100 lbs. of sweet potatoes. Implements to work the garden included four ploughs, ten hoes, six rakes, one wheelbarrow, two hand seeders, and two cultivators. In May, 1891, with closure of the fort imminent, the gardens were simply listed as "abandoned."(7)

6. (Cont.) Dutchover, July 6, 1884. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas, September 3, 1884. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6433.

7. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 2, 1885. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 6443; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," February 5-7, 1886. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); Vollmer to Surgeon General, April 22, 1886. NA, RG 112. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); Army and Navy Journal, June 5, 1886; "Inspection Report of Fort (Continued)

7. (Cont.) Davis, Texas," September 1, 1886. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 4228; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," August 4, 1887. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3887; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 8-9, 1888. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 2784; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," August 4, 1888. NA, RG 159. Item 4375; Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," July 3, 1889. NA, RG 159. Entry 15. Item 3971; "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," March 8, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 16, 1891. *Ibid.* In July, 1889, a large panther was killed near the gardens by a Mexican resident of the surrounding community. "The mamas of the small boys of the neighborhood are, of course, relieved, as the animal was not particular as to his food." Army and Navy Journal, August 10, 1889; "Report of Annual Inspection of Fort Davis, Texas," July 2, 1890. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

L. Roads and Trails

The second Fort Davis was erected immediately adjacent to the old El Paso Road (the Lower Road, or Overland Trail), the major artery connecting West Texas with San Antonio and points south and east. The site, below the entrance to Wild Rose Pass through the then-named Apache Mountains (now Davis), offered shelter, access, and a ready water source in Limpia Creek. West from Fort Davis the El Paso Road passed several more springs and Indian wells enroute to the town for which it was named. East of Fort Davis the road traveled northeast to the Pecos River before dropping gradually south toward Fredericksburg and San Antonio some 466 miles away.(1)

At Fort Davis the road effectively bisected the new post, running behind the enlisted men's barracks and along the west side of the quartermaster and cavalry corrals (HB-40 and HB-41) and passing in front of the old quartermaster storehouse (HB-34).(2) Troops from Forts Davis and Stockton were charged with maintaining the stretch of road between the two posts. As an example, in January, 1871, soldiers from

1. For the pre-1865 cartographic appearance of the area of the El Paso Road, see "Reconnaissance of Routes from San Antonio de Bexar to El Paso del Norte, etc.," 1849, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, et al. Map Division, Library of Congress; "Map of the Military Posts in the Department of Texas," 1854, by William A. Bartholomew. NA, RG 77. Drawer 148. Sheet 29; "Texas, Part of New Mexico &c." 1856. Map Division, Library of Congress; "Map of Texas and Part of New Mexico compiled in the Bureau of Topograph'l Engrs. chiefly for military purposes," 1857. Ibid.; "Map of the State of Texas from the Latest Authorities," 1857, by J.H. Young. Ibid.; "Map of the Military Dep't of Texas," 1859, by Lieutenant G.K. Warren. Ibid.; "Map of the Military Department of New Mexico," 1864, by Captain Allen Anderson. Ibid.

2. "Journal showing the Route taken by the Government Train accompanying the 15th Rgt: U.S. Infantry from Austin, Tex. to Ft. Craig, N.M. and returning to San Antonio, July-December 1869, Prepared under directions of Brvt Lt. Col. Thos. B. Hunt A.Q.M., U.S.A." NA, RG 77. Microfilm Roll 66-710 (7271). See also Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1. For details of the route through Limpia Canyon east of the fort, see "Topographical Sketch of the Road from Fort Stockton to Fort Davis," 1867. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Map Q135-3.

Fort Davis were directed to a point known as "Big Still" in Limpia Canyon where the road needed repair "to save wear and tear" on government and civilian transportation.(3) The troops also constructed new roads as required, such as those running to pineries. In 1879, for example, the men were building a new road through Musquez Canyon forcing travelers "to pass over our stone road straight up out of the canon while we were at work in the rock cut, through which the road now passes."(4) By the late 1870s there existed several secondary roads leading in and out of Fort Davis. One left the El Paso Road south of the post skirting the edge of the mountains as it traced north and west toward Tinaja Voluntaria about forty miles away. Likewise, another secondary road ran northwest out of the north side of the fort, crossing Limpia Creek enroute to Antelope Spring thirty miles distant. At least four other roads, too, branched from the El Paso Road near the fort to run south and east to various springs. Most such arteries represented the most direct course between springs and other water sources. Little more than one-quarter mile below Fort Davis the El Paso Road diverged, sending a principal branch directly southeast toward Landrum's Ranch, beyond which the road turned southwest toward the Rio Grande. This road paralleled the Chihuahua Trail south to the border. Later a more direct route was built straight south where twenty-two miles away the community of Marfa eventually evolved along the Southern Pacific Railroad; the wagon road, which extended to Presidio del Norte, became an important avenue for supplies reaching the fort.(5) In 1880 a new road opened

3. Carleton to AAG, Department of Texas, December 27, 1870. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)8; AAG, Department of Texas, to CO, Fort Davis, Texas, January 13, 1871. Ibid.

4. "Bi-Monthly Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," September 3, 1879. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)6; Telegram, Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry to AAAG, Fort Concho, January 19, 1880. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)2.

5. "Military Map of Western Texas," 1878, by Captain W.R. Livermore. NA, RG 393. Cartographic Archives Division. Department of Texas 4; Army and Navy Journal, December 5, 1885. See also "Western Texas; maps, plottings, note books, etc., relating to surveys by Major W.R. Livermore, 1878-1885." NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Civil Works Map File, Q 623-A2; Scobee, Old Fort Davis, p. 6.

which ran west through the subpost at Pena Colorado close to the Chinati Mountains and into Fort Davis from the southeast, cutting the distance between San Antonio and the post to 390 miles. When the railroad came through in 1882 it paralleled this route for part of its length.(6)

Several roads traversed the Fort Davis garrison proper and were used routinely in daily activity by the soldiers. In 1889 Private Harrie F. Jordan, Company K, Fifth Infantry, drew a diagram of the post that included these roads. Jordan's map constitutes perhaps the best available representation of intra-fort passages shortly before the post's abandonment. Besides the El Paso Road, which bordered the west side of the corrals as it passed south, other roads consisted as follows:

Road No. 1. This road diverged west from the El Paso Road at the west end of the granary (HB-39), passing in front of the commissary storehouse (HB-37) and skirting the guard house (HB-30) to border the north edge of the parade. At the northwest corner of the parade this road forked, with one route leading south along the west edge of the parade, graduating southeast past the post trader's complex (HB-42-44) and passing out of the post before joining the El Paso Road. The other route left the northwest corner of the parade to join a southwestwardly running road that went toward the hospital (HB-46). This route forked about 200 feet northeast of the hospital, with one portion continuing past the front of that building and the other veering west then south behind the structure.

Road No. 2. From the northwest corner of the parade this road ran north and generally east, passing near the fronts of HB-14, HB-15, and HB-16, and between HB-16 and HB-18 before turning east and south past the signal office (HB19). This road merged behind barracks HB-25 with a road from the north, then passed south

6. Report of the Secretary of War, 1880, p. 111; "Military Map of Western Texas," 1884. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division. Map Q 528.

between the bakery (HB-31) and the commissary storehouse (HB-37) to join Road No. 1.

Road No. 3. This road divided from Road No. 2 a short distance north of barracks HB-25 and headed due west, fronting HB-18 and running to the base of the bluffs before turning south along the bluffs. Near the entrance to Hospital Canyon the road began to angle west, finally crossing the north drainage ditch and forming a junction with Road No. 1 behind officers' quarters HB-13.

Road No. 4. This road left the El Paso Road between the new quartermaster storehouse (HB-38) and the quartermaster corral (HB-40) and traveled due east, passing south of the married soldiers' quarters. Near the northeast corner of the corral the road forked, with a southward extension passing along the east side of the quartermaster and cavalry corrals (HB-40, HB-41). The road approached the spring in the southeast part of the post then veered southeast and out of Fort Davis. A short connecting road ran from the El Paso Road between the corrals to meet Road No. 4. Near the southwest corner of the cavalry corral another short length ran from the El Paso Road southeast across the south drainage ditch and between the old quartermaster storehouse (HB-34) and the old bakery to a juncture with Road No. 4 where it passed beyond the garrison.

Road No. 5. This road diverged from the hospital road behind officers' quarters HB-12 and ran directly south behind officers' row, turning east around HB-1 and joining Road No. 1 near the southwest corner of the parade.

Besides the above, paths or trails at one time fronted both officers' row on the west side of the parade and the enlisted barracks east of the parade. In 1871 the road scheme was simpler with only a somewhat modified Road No. 1 and Road No. 5 present. At that time a short link connected Road No. 1 northeast of the fort with Road No. 4

near the corner of the quartermaster corral.(7) Doubtless ill-defined traces criss-crossed the garrison through the years.

7. Private Jordan's map, 1889. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)1; "Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871. NA, RG 77. Cartographic Archives Division; "Plan of Fort Davis, Tex.," ca. 1871, in Outline Descriptions, p. 196. For graphic appearance of roads and trails at Fort Davis, see Drawing, "Fort Davis, Texas," Octobre 1867," and Illustrations Nos. 40 (1871), 42 (1871), 43 (1871), 49 (ca. 1885), 51 (ca. 1885-88), 52 (ca. 1886), 53 (ca. 1886), 56 (1888), 58 (1889), and 63 (ca. 1889). For the location of bridges (HB-249 thru HB-253), see Private Jordan's map (Illustration No. 30) and Historical Base Maps.

M. Abandonment and After

The prospect of abandonment hung over Fort Davis for several years before it finally happened. By the late 1880s the Indian wars of West Texas were long past. The fort's distance from the Southern Pacific Railroad made supplying the garrison somewhat of an inconvenience, and the water source grew to be unreliable. By that time, too, the army had begun to abandon many of the smaller installations in favor of concentrating troops at posts raised nearer to the larger cities, such as Denver, from which military contingents might be sent rapidly by rail to counter emergencies. In early 1890 Fort Davis appeared on a list of posts scheduled for abandonment by the War Department. On May 28 the chief quartermaster of the Department of Texas told the quartermaster general that the post would be required "for government purposes" during the ensuing 1891 fiscal year.(1) Less than one year later, on April 1, 1891, the army notified the family of John James of its intended relinquishment of the leased property "within six months from the date hereof." On April 28 the Adjutant General informed the Chief Signal Officer "that no definite information can yet be given on this subject, but that the post will probably be abandoned in the course of the coming summer."(2) Actually, the decision to abandon the post was made by Secretary of War Redfield Proctor on the advice of General Stanley on March 24, 1891, during the former's visit to San Antonio.(3)

The citizens whose lands bordered Fort Davis opposed the imminent closure of the post. Some, like Daniel Murphy, protested the action vehemently to government officials. The community of Fort Davis, which had evolved from those of Chihuahua and Murphysville, had become

1. Statement on "Continued occupation of Fort Davis, Texas," May 28, 1890. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 (8820).

2. Weeks to J.H. and Annie James, April 1, 1891. NA, RG 183. Records of the General Land Office. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; Adjutant General to Chief Signal Officer, April 28, 1891. Ibid.

3. Stanley to AG, July 30, 1891. NA, RG 183. Item 6194.

dependent on the garrison for its economy, based largely on sales of goods and services to the military and on the freighting of supplies. "The town," wrote a army inspector, "will probably be abandoned."(4)

After April events leading to abandonment went quickly. Companies C and G, Twenty-third Infantry, were reassigned to Fort McIntosh, Texas. Troop F, Third Cavalry, transferred to Fort Hancock. By mid-May the garrison consisted of Company F, Fifth Infantry, under Captain George P. Barden; and Companies B and D, Twenty-third Infantry, under Captains Edward B. Pratt and Thomas M.K. Smith, respectively. Those two companies were packed, "ready to start for Marfa, when they were to take rail way transportation and proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas."(5) Quartermaster department goods likewise were in process of being packed and transferred from Fort Davis as follows:

All serviceable clothing was ordered shipped to the San Antonio Depot for over-hauling and re-issue.

Of the quartermaster stores the fuel and forage were ordered sold at Fort Davis, the cost of transportation too great to warrant shipment to other posts.

All articles of subsistence, quartermaster stores, and chapel furniture, which were found in good condition and fit for re-issue was ordered shipped to the San Antonio Depot.

Condemned stores have been sold at auction at Fort Davis.(6)

The commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Kellogg, prepared to proceed to New Orleans.(7) Finally, on June 1, 1891, Special Orders

4. Murphy to Secretary of State James G. Blaine, May 15, 1891. NA, RG 49. Microfilm Roll 66-786 (7833); "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 16, 1891. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

5. Ibid.; Stanley to AG, July 30, 1891. NA, RG 183. Item 6194.

6. Ibid.

7. "Inspection Report of Fort Davis, Texas," May 16, 1891. NA, RG 159. Microfilm Roll 66-790 (7834).

No. 59 from headquarters, Department of Texas, signalled the end of Fort Davis:

Commanding Officer,
Fort Davis, Texas.

Sir:

The Commanding General directs that you make the necessary preparations for the abandonment of your post on the 30th instant.

The property will be disposed of under the direction of the heads of the staff departments to which it pertains. The post quartermaster, [First] Lieutenant [Charles B.] Hardin, and the post quartermaster sergeant will remain until further orders. Company F, 5th Infantry, will repair to Fort Sam Houston and take station. Orders will issue later for the movement.

Very respectfully,
/s/J[ames] P. Martin
Assistant Adjutant General(8)

Delays evidently forced postponement of the departure of the troops until July 3, at which date Fort Davis was abandoned. The lease expired September 30, 1891, and during the interim the post was secured by a custodian, George M. Grierson, son of the former commanding officer.(9)

The property comprising the 300 acres of government-owned land east of Fort Davis proper attracted interest well before its abandonment. In July, 1889, one B.B. Richards of Abilene, Texas, inquired of Secretary of War Proctor regarding whether the post was soon to be vacated. But this tract was not immediately sold and was instead held for military purposes. On December 17, 1906, President Theodore

8. NA, RG 393. Microfilm Roll 66-783 (7675)9.

9. Adjutant General to Commanding Officer, Department of Texas, July 22, 1891. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; untitled inventory, 1891. NA, RG 94. Microfilm Roll 905 (8821); Stanley to AG, July 9, 1891. NA, RG 183. Item 3189; Stanley to AG, July 30, 1891. NA, RG 183. Item 6194.

Roosevelt signed an executive order turning the Fort Davis property over to the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with legislation of 1884 providing for disposal of abandoned reservations. Thereafter, the General Land Office administered the tract. For several years the property was leased as a pasture by a resident of the Fort Davis community, J.L. Jones, who in return served as custodian until his death. In 1907 Frank P. Sproul of Fort Davis succeeded to the custodian position "without pay." Under Sproul, four acres were leased for cultivation with rent equal to one-third the value of the realized crop.(10)

With transfer to the Interior Department, the Fort Davis tract became eligible for sale to the public by auction "at not less than the appraised price nor less than \$1.25 per acre."(11) In 1909 William B. Davis, Examiner of Surveys with the General Land Office, assisted by appraisers Jacob P. Weatherby and Charles Mulhern, divided the Fort Davis 300-acre tract into twenty-nine lots of 9.56 acres and one lot of 12.83 acres. As Davis reported:

To make these lots accessible it was necessary to extend Compromise Street 22.61 chs east from the present eastern end of it. The original street is 80 feet wide, while at the east end, it adjoins the tract at an offset of 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was deemed best to make the extension 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, making the south line of the street bordering lots 1 and 20 of block No. 1 straight. . . . From this street (Compromise) a new street, for convenience of reference called "Military Avenue," was extended south 51.77 chs with a width of 80 feet its entire length. By the extension of Compromise Street 4.03 acres were

10. Richards to Proctor, July 19, 1889. NA, RG 183. Item 2518; Executive Order, December 17, 1906. NA, RG 183; Commissioner of the General Land Office to Secretary of the Interior, January 12, 1907, and accompanying correspondence. NA, RG 183. Microfilm Roll 65-855 (10427)2; Commissioner to Secretary of the Interior, January, 1907. NA, RG 183. Item 10090; Sproul to Assistant Commissioner, March 14, 1907. Ibid. "Department of the Interior, General Land Office." Report of F.P. Sproul, April 1, 1907. Ibid.

11. Commissioner to Martha A. Burton, February 16, 1907. NA, RG 183.

lost, and in cresting Military Avenue 6.21 acres were lost, or rather dedicated to public use, and these areas are not included in our appraisements, but due consideration was given to the fact that with streets the lots become more valuable.

As to the character of the land we used the terms "Grazing" and "Agricultural" as used by local appraisers. All the land was, in our opinion, unsuited for agricultural purposes, owing to the lack of means of irrigation, and the presence of much volcanic gravel, under which, and near the surface in many places, is a soft limestone. The land is therefore all classed as grazing through some of it could be cultivated with medium success (perhaps all of it) by pumping water from wells, which water can be obtained at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet.(12)

On July 31, 1910, the sale of the abandoned military reservation was announced. The auction occurred November 21 with twenty-two of the thirty lots being sold to the highest bidders at an average price of \$103.30 each. Proceeds from the sale totaled \$2,272.50. Among the buyers were Grierson's two sons, Benjamin Jr., and George M. Grierson, each of whom purchased one lot each.(13) Superintendent of Sale James W. Witten recommended that the eight remaining lots not be sold "until such time as changed circumstances have created a demand sufficient to justify the expense of further sale."(14) Little was done in the way of selling these properties over the next twenty years. In 1923 the General Land Office denied a request to appoint a custodian to the property or to lease the land for grazing purposes.

Meantime, the property comprising the old fort that had been leased by the army was used by local ranchers. The buildings of the post deteriorated through the years with few efforts at restoration.

12. Davis to Commissioner, December 20, 1909. NA, RG 183. Item 116946.

13. Notice of Sale, July 31, 1910. NA, RG 183; "List of persons who purchased land out of the Abandoned Military Reservation at Fort Davis, Texas." Ibid; "Description and Valuation of Lands and Buildings in Fort Davis Abandoned Military Reservation, appraised under the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103). Ibid.

14. Commissioner to Secretary of the Interior, December 16, 1910. NA, RG 183. Item 91613.

Several local families leased buildings at the fort; some of them lived in the officers' quarters. Walter S. Miller and his family resided in HB-6, while Henry Clay Espy and his family lived in HB-8. Mexican families occasionally lived in other fort structures, and some of the smaller buildings were rented as cottages to tourists. In 1930 western movie star Jack Hoxie tried to renovate two of the structures (HB-1, HB-2) and made plans to restore the others in hopes of establishing a "Movie Colony and Dude Ranch" at Fort Davis where western dramas could be filmed. One of Hoxie's "improvements" was construction of a 50- by 80-foot swimming pool that enamored residents of the Big Bend country. The pool was scheduled to open about May 15, 1930. The entire Hoxie enterprise captivated the Fort Davis community, inspiring interest in the old post. On one Sunday as many as 450 automobiles drove through the grounds bearing throngs of spectators. The anticipated Fort Davis boom, however, collapsed as both Hoxie's further plans and improvements fell victim to the coming economic depression.(15)

The Hoxie episode nonetheless spurred interest in the unsold government lands adjoining the old post. The General Land Office demurred for several years until the citizens of Fort Davis petitioned for the sale of the eight lots. On April 10, 1937, by means of auction, the lots went to the highest bidders, realizing a total of \$785.00 and an average cost per lot of \$98.00 apiece.(16) Meanwhile, the old fort buildings continued to decay and collapse while others became targets for vandalism. The heirs of John James agreed to sell the tract for \$32,000, a figure considered unrealistic by concerned citizens who hoped the post might be made into a state or federal park. Prior to World War II the

15. Commissioner to R.S. Sproul, October 1, 1923. NA, RG 183. Item 10090; Big Bend Sentinel and Marfa New Era, March 6, 1930; Scobee, Old Fort Davis, p. 89.

16. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to Representative R.E. Thomason, July 8, 1933. NA, RG 183; The Fort Davis Dispatch, August 20, 1936; Acting Assistant Commission, General Land Office, to Secretary of the Interior, December 24, 1936. NA, RG 49. Microfilm Roll 66-876 (7833); A.B. Wilcox to Commissioner, April 27, 1937. NA, RG 183.

local Mile High Club of Fort Davis, acquired an option to buy the land for \$25,000 from the James estate, but the onset of the war stalled further efforts to obtain the land. Finally in 1945 Mack H. Sproul purchased the James tract, selling it the next year to attorney David A. Simmons of Houston. Simmons's objective in buying the property was to restore the post and open it to the public. Employing several workmen, Simmons, among other things, had the crumbling walls of enlisted men's barracks HB-23 removed and rebuilt of adobe. In the late 1940s the fort served as a historical focal point for both residents and visitors to west Texas.(17) After Simmons's death his widow granted a lease of the property to Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Tweedy, who helped establish the Fort Davis Historical Society. The society paid \$1200 plus a percentage of profits from souvenir sales each year to operate the site for public visitation during the early 1950s. Deterioration of the old buildings nevertheless continued until the National Park Service acquired the tract in 1962.

17. Scobee, Old Fort Davis, pp. 90-93.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

This Historic Resource Study seeks to identify and evaluate the cultural resources associated with Fort Davis National Historic Site. With this document as a basis, the following specific studies are recommended to further enhance the historical record and to aid in the interpretation of the site to the public. No priority order has been established.

1. A history of the civilian community at Fort Davis and its relationship with the military post.
2. A detailed study of the successive post trader operations at Fort Davis from the time of the earliest military presence until the evolvment of the canteen system.
3. Studies of the different units stationed at Fort Davis during 1884-85, the period of primary interpretation for the park. These should include background data on individual soldiers and officers of the command.
4. A history of the relationship between use of the Overland Trail and the military presence at Fort Davis.
5. A social history of the second Fort Davis, 1867-91, emphasizing the role of dependents in routine garrison life, and the function of the post chaplain and the chapel (HB-28) in everyday fort activity.
6. An administrative history of Fort Davis National Historic Site, 1961-1986.
7. A study of the role and function of the Army Medical Department at Fort Davis, highlighting the history of the post hospital and the various post surgeons, 1854-91.

8. A study of outlying sites associated with the construction and occupation of Fort Davis, 1854-91, such as subcamps, pineries, and campaign routes. This study should locate the sites and, through field investigation, report on their current conditions.

9. An investigative study to locate descendents of officers and enlisted personnel who served at Fort Davis, 1854-91, and who might provide new information about the post.

10. An archeological survey of the post trader's complex (HB-42 thru 44) and site privies.

In addition, a complete synthesis and narrative of the region's history is needed to examine the multiple themes associated with the park. This study would assist park management and interpretation of the resources.

APPENDICES

Scouts made from Fort Davis, 1878-1880. (From "Tabular Statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas during the year ending September 30, 1879," in Report of the Secretary of War, 1879, pp. 102-06; and "Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas during the year ending September 30, 1880," in Report of the Secretary of War, 1880, pp. 136-39.)

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command				Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted Men	Indians	Citizens				
Second Lieut. R.D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry.	K, 10th Cavalry.	1	10	-	1	July 7, 1878	July 15, 1878	196½	In pursuit of unknown parties (supposed hostile Indians) who had murdered a Mexican, July 4, 1878, near Mr. Keysey's charcoal pit, in the vicinity of Musque Canon, about four miles from Fort Davis. Trail was found to be very indistinct; they were on foot and shod with moccasins--only three persons in the party. Scouted thoroughly in every direction without success; they had taken flight through the Limpia Mountains, north of Fort Davis.
Capt. L.H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	H, 10th Cavalry.	2	32	-	-	May 20, 1878	Aug. 29, 1878	1,806	To camp at Eagle Springs, and scouted from there to Carissa Mountains. The sign observed seemed to show that the Indians belonged to the Fort Stanton Reservation, as direction of most of the trails either led to or came from the Guadalupe.
Capt. M.L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	H, 25th Infantry.	1	12	-	-	June 28, 1878	Sept. 25, 1878	984	To camp at Seven Springs, and scouted from there to Presidio Creek, Frazier's Creek, Point of Rocks, and Barrilla Mountains. No Indians or Indian sign, other than old camps, were seen, and no depredations committed.
Second Lieut. C.G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry.	H, 10th Cavalry.	1	10	-	-	Oct. 8, 1878	Oct. 15, 1878	133	To look for trail of Indians who depredated on Johnson's Creek, October 6; scouted the country thoroughly along Fort Stockton road, south of Barrilla, and the road from Del Norte to Stockton, thence to Piedras, Gossatiles, and Head's ranches, and Mitre Peak. No trails seen.
Capt. C.D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	2	40	-	-	Sept. 3, 1878	Sept. 11, 1878	284	From camp at Eagle Springs, in northerly direction to Fresna, Rattlesnake Springs, Double Mountains, La Pietra, Tenaja Pinta, Sulphur Water Holes, and Apache Springs. Found no signs of Indians.

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command				Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted men	Indians	Citizens				
Capt. C.D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	3	40	-	-	Sept. 17, 1878	Sept. 20, 1878	108	From camp at Eagle Springs, to scout along Rio Grande; took a westerly course, passing Eagle Range to Oja Caliente, thence up the river to Fort Quitman and La Blanco. The country traversed was very rough. Found no sign of Indians except very old trails along the river.
Capt. C.D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	3	40	-	-	Oct. 3, 1878	Oct. 21, 1878	305	To scout down the river in search of Indians or trails; took the east side of Eagle Range to Tinaja Viega--continued down the river, being obliged to cross owing to a range of cliffs which ran to the water's edge; recrossed again twenty-five miles below, and continued to Russell's ranch, Capota Canon, and Barrel Springs, on the El Paso road. Next crossed the mountains over a rough trail, and returned by way of Viega Pass, Tineja Borego, and Tinaja Viega. No recent sign of Indians in the vicinity was found.
Second Lieut. R.E. Safford, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	1	25	-	-	Nov. 13, 1878	Nov. 14, 1878	48	On scout over the Noriz Mountains to prove previous compass bearings.
Capt. C.D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	2	35	-	-	Nov. 5, 1878	Nov. 11, 1878	117	On scout on the Rio Grande; followed the old trail east of the Eagle Mountains, and then south-west on an old Indian trail, thence west to Rio Grande. Marching down river traversed a very rough country and poor grazing, necessitating the making of slow marches. Returned to Eagle Springs via Tinaja Viega. No Indians seen.
Capt. C.D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	3	30	-	-	Nov. 17, 1878	Nov. 26, 1878	346	To explore that part of the Rio Grande between Oja Caliente and the place camped at November 6, 1878; took a due westerly course through the Eagle Mountains, and after marching nine miles, struck an Indian trail going north, and about thirty-six hours old; forty or fifty head of stock on trail; sent a detachment back to camp for additional rations, and followed the trail. Further on found an abandoned Indian camp, continued on trail till dark, and resumed pursuit at daylight. Next morning, at

Strength of the command				Troops which composed the command	Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
Officers	Enlisted men	Indians	Citizens						
									<p>Taukee, Colo., found evidence of a recent camp, and the trail was there joined by another from the south, with some ten head of stock, and led north through the Sierra Diablo over too rough a country for the command to ride. After traveling thirty-seven miles, found the camp left by the Indians in the morning; there they had evidently been joined by a third party, coming from the southeast, with some fifteen head of stock. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the trail from this point, as the stock had been grazing over a large surface. Continued on until dark, sending out a guide to see if any Indians were camped ahead. During the night the party sent back for rations joined the command. No water at this camp. Followed trail again at daylight to La Pietra. After marching fourteen miles found where the Indians had camped the night before, and concluded they were making for Tinaja Pinta. In order to get water, the stock being weak for want of it, obliged to leave the trail and strike for the Sulphur Water Holes, where the animals were watered for the first time in fifty hours. Started for Tinaja Pinta, on reaching which found no water or sign of Indians. Sent Lieutenant Safford with a platoon to the east of the mountains, and took west side with the balance of command to look for trail, which was found about one mile from resting place. The Indians had camped there, and from sign had evidently fled at the approach of command. Followed at a brisk trot for twenty miles to San Antonio Springs, where the Indians had watered, and thence to Comidas, resting at dark, and unsaddling horses for the first time in twenty-four hours. Owing to condition of horses, obliged to abandon further pursuit.</p>

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command				Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted Men	Indians	Citizens				
Capt. T. C. Lebo, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	1	58	-	-	Sept. 4, 1878	Nov. 30, 1878	550	From Fort Davis, along the stage road through Limpia Canon to Big Hill; thence to Point of Rocks, and via Vitoria road, to a former camping place at Seven Springs, and thence to Vitoria, a small Mexican settlement at the head of the Tojan Creek, and by way of Saint Martin Springs to Gomez Peak. The progress of the wagons in this vicinity was impeded by the rough heavy roads. Next took a northerly direction, and toward Guadalupe Peaks, through the low hills of Pesino de Cavallo, to Salado; thence, via Leoncita, to Wild Horse Tanks, and head of Delaware Creek, Marr's ranch, and Bull Springs. At the latter place relieved calvary company stationed there. From that camp scouting parties were sent out from time to time, and the country adjacent thoroughly scouted. No recent trails or sign of Indians were found.
Second Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry.	H and K, 10th Cavalry.	1	11	-	-	May 5, 1879	May 9, 1879	150	On a scout in pursuit of hostile Indians; took a northeast course to Mable's Cow Camp, where Indians had been seen early in the morning; continued through a deep rough canon to a stream of water near which were moccasin tracks; followed trail over the mountains to Arroyo Las Vacas, passing a camp evidently occupied by the Indians the night before; farther on found a mare and colt, which they had abandoned; followed trail rapidly as possible to Tinaja Palo Blanco, where the sign was very fresh; moved out of the ravine over a rocky ridge, and found in a clump of trees remains of another Indian camp; concluded they had been there the evening before and saw the detachment on their trail on opposite side of ravine and hurried off. Continued to Heid's ranch, finding now and then dead or

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command				Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted men	Indians	Citizens				
Second Lieut. C.G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry.	Detachment H, 10th Cavalry.	1	-	-	-	April 2, 1879	July 24, 1879	981	abandoned horses along the road. From the moccasin tracks, judged the Indians to be from six to ten in number. Proceeded through Santiago Pass to head of Maravillas Creek, and here the party seemed to separate and scatter in different directions towards the hills; finding it impossible to keep the trail, abandoned further pursuit and returned to post. The Indians were probably Mescalero Apaches, from the San Carlos Reservation.
Capt. M.L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	Detachments H, 10th Cavalry, and H, 25th Infantry.	1	-	-	-	July 20, 1879	Aug. 2, 1879	356	To camp at Eagle Springs, and scouted from that point through adjacent country in search of Indians or trails. July 12, discovered a trail east of Bass Canon, but the roughness of the country rendered it impossible to follow it but a short distance. No other Indian signs discovered. Via Crow's Nest and El Muerto, to camp at Eagle Springs, at which point information was received that Indians with loose stock had been seen at a place about eight miles distant; started at once in pursuit, going first to Fresna Pass, but finding no sign at that point retraced course, and found trail on east side of Carizzo Mountains; followed it to Sulphur Springs, thence across the plains, and at the base of a small hill, in a mesquite copse, discovered Indians, with their herd, about to start. Every precaution taken to approach them without giving notice; the command was dismounted and crept along cautiously when the guide, who had gone ahead, made our presence known by firing upon them. The Indians at once made for their horses, but a few well-directed shots drove them back before they could mount; leaving their herd,

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command			Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted Men	Indians				
First Lieut. W. S. Scott, Twenty-fifty Infantry.	H, 25th Infantry; H, 10th Cavalry.	1	14	-	April 5, 1879	July 15, 1879	360	they retreated around the foot of the hill, occasionally stopping to take a shot; the firing was returned, and the fleeing Indians pursued, but the condition of animals after a long journey, with little water, rendered a long pursuit impracticable. Two of the command, Corporal Webb and Private Foster, Company H, Tenth Cavalry, wounded in the engagement; three Indians wounded, two mortally. The property captured consisted of nine horses and ponies, one mule, four blankets, one revolver, cartridge-belts, saddles, bridles &c. The men engaged are commended for their great coolness and courage.
Capt. C.D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry, and H, 25th Infantry.	2	47	-	Apr. 7, 1879	Aug. 2, 1879	2,443	Scouts made from the camp at Seven Springs through adjacent country in search of Indians or trails. None seen, and country generally in a quiet state. From camp at Pine or Bull Springs to explore country along the southern line of New Mexico, from the Coronadas, west of the mountains, as far as Dug Springs, east of the Pecos River; the main objective being to intercept any Indians raiding in that vicinity. First indications of Indians was found April 12th, when a party of two were discovered near Wild Horse Tanks, driving four animals to water. These were pursued by Lieutenant Safford, Tenth Cavalry, with a detachment, and the animals captured, the Indians escaping on foot, it being impossible to trail them over the rocky country. April 22 an old trail was found near Rattlesnake Springs, running up Rattlesnake Canon and over the mountains to the Guadalupe Canon, toward Fort Stanton reservation; trail being very old was not followed. Other scouting parties obtained no

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command			Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted men	Indians				
Second Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry.	H and K, 10th Cavalry.	1	12	-	July 14, 1879	July 19, 1879	139	additional results. All valuable information relating to the character of the country and location of water holes duly reported to the district commander.
								In pursuit of a party of Indians who killed a Mexican woman, and stole stock from near Deutchhauer's ranch, in Limpia Canon. Proceeded to the ranch, and finding trail, followed it out of the canon and northwest over the mountains. The country being rough, the trail was very indistinct and followed with great difficulty; concluded therefore to endeavor to pick it in the open country and proceeded to old Pinery Canon; failing to find trail again, abandoned further pursuit. Indians are believed to have been from the Fort Stanton reservation.
Sergt. H. Fields, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	I, 20th Infantry; C and H, 10th Cavalry.	-	13	-	July 30, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	665	From camp at Seven Springs, in search of Indians or raiders. No recent sign discovered; no information of any depredations.
Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	H, 10th Cavalry.	2	53	-	Oct. 23, 1879	Nov. 30, 1879	581	To camp at Eagle Springs, and scouts therefrom, in consequence of report that a large force of Mescalero-Apaches were thought to be moving down Rio Grande, on Mexican side. An Indian trail was struck October 27 and followed till satisfied that it was an old one, when it was abandoned. While at Eagle Springs received information that a band of two hundred Indians, after committing outrages and killing people near Mesilla, N. Mex., had crossed Rio Grande, and moved south into Chihuahua, Mexico, taking with them a large herd of animals stolen from New Mexico. A party of Mexicans, who had followed them, were ambuscaded and killed, and another party shared the same fate. A close

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command				Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted men	Indians	Citizens				
Capt. T. C. Lebo, Tenth Cavalry.	K, 10th Cavalry.	1	36	-	2	July 22, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	1,505	watch for any indications of Indians was kept, but no further sign was discovered. To camp at Manzanito Springs, at base of Guadalupe Mountains, scouting adjacent country. August 14, overseer of Marr's sheep ranch reported having been attacked by Indians near Guadalupe Springs; proceeded to investigate this case, but finding no trail or sign of Indians, concluded report was false. No further sign dis- covered. The adjacent country was thoroughly scouted, and the locations of water-holes, springs, &c., ascertained. Valuable services rendered by Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward, in obtaining data for map, duly acknowledged.
Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	C and H, 10th Cavalry.	4	95	-	1	Jan. 12, 1880	Mar. 26, 1880	1,860	While at Faver's ranch, consist- ing of scouts made by detach- ments through surrounding country; escorts to trains, &c. March 18, a detachment, under Lieutenant Beck, joined a number of Mexicans and Seminoles, under Lieutenant Bullis, who were following an Indian trail of a party who had killed one boy and carried off another from near Russell's ranch. Party consisted of three Indians, on foot, driving a horse; but finding they were pursued, they killed the horse, and it became impossible to follow the trail. No other events of interest.
Capt. C. D. Veile, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	2	47	-	1	Mar. 24, 1880	May 15, 1880	643	From camp at Faver's ranch, in the Chenati Mountains, consisting of scouting parties sent out to search for trails of Indians. No important results reported.
Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	H, 10th Cavalry.	-	-	-	-				From camp at Eagle Springs, in pursuit of Indians who killed several persons while traveling in Bass's Canon. Proceeded, via Barego and Viego Pass, to

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command				Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted men	Indians	Citizens				
Second Lieut. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	1	10	-	-	June 23, 1880	June 25, 1880	50	Rio Grande, and learned that Indians had crossed into Mexico. These Indians attacked a party of emigrants on May 12, killed one man and one woman, and wounded two men, also killed one and carried off eight horses. From indications, about eight Indians, supposed to have been some of those that escaped from Fort Stanton.
									To Barrel Springs, thence to a point three miles distant, the supposed Indian camp and scene of alleged shooting of Mr. Graham; camp was deserted, and foot-prints and horsetracks were barely discernible by reason of recent rains. What was left of trail seemed to lead to south but was soon lost on account of rocks. Believed that the men were not Indians but Americans.
Second Lieut. George Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	I, 25th Infantry.	1	40	-	-	Mar. 18, 1880	May 5, 1880	50	From camp at Seven Springs, Tex., consisting of scouts in adjacent mountains. No signs of Indians discovered, except, April 10, when a sergeant brought into camp an arrow which had been found in a dead ox about seven miles from camp.
Second Lieut. R.D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry.	K, 10th Cavalry.	1	20	2	-	June 12, 1880	June 20, 1880	210	Along El Paso stage road to El Nuebo. Proceeded due west to Barrel Springs, there met Lieutenant Mills, commanding Pueblo Indian scouts, and learned from him particulars of his encounter with Indians near Viegita. From information received, believed it might be possible to overtake Indians, and, taking two of the scouts as trailers, continued to the Viegita, and camped about three-fourths of a mile from the point where the scouts had been attacked. Heavy rain in the vicinity had partially obliterated the trail; found no new tracks made

Names of officers commanding forces sent out	Troops which composed the command	Strength of the command			Date of departure	Date of return	Distance traveled, miles	Remarks and results
		Officers	Enlisted men	Indians	Citizens			
Second Lieut. James Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	B, 24th Infantry.	1	10	-	-	Aug. 23, 1880	Aug. 24, 1880	40
								<p>since its fall. In neighborhood found remains of several tepees, and other signs indicating that Indians had probably camped here for some time. Continued up canon, and thence, by an old Indian trail, to the top of the "mesa"; thence followed the only well-defined trail which led from the Viegita to the Rio Grande, where it became indistinct in the heavy sands. Near a tank, known as the Tineja Sabina, discovered remains of an Indian camp about ten days old.</p> <p>In search of Indians reported in Limpia Canon; scouted through canon, and made inquiries of parties along road. No sign discovered.</p>

APPENDIX B

Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson's Report of His Campaign Against Victorio.
(From Report of the Secretary of War, 1880, pp. 158-63).

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PECOS,
Fort Concho, Tex., September 20, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the latter part of May, soon after my return from the expedition to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, Generals Hatch and Pope reported that Victorio's band, largely re-enforced by Mescaleros and other Indians, was moving toward the Mescalero Agency, and thus caused troops to be again ordered into New Mexico from this district.

Between May 21 and June 23 numerous telegrams were received, giving rather indefinite or complicated instructions for my guidance, occasioned, no doubt, by the difficulty in determining the question as to whose command the troops of this department would be under after entering the Department of the Missouri.

From what I knew of the hostile Indians and their whereabouts, I felt confident that they would not go to the agency, as indicated, and telegraphed you June 4 to that effect. Soon after Colonel Hatch reported that they had crossed into Mexico, south of Fort Cummings. As my orders still required me to proceed to New Mexico, and believing that it would be a great mistake, under the circumstances, to move the troops northward out of my district, and thus leave the country unguarded, I telegraphed you June 24 that it would be more judicious to increase the force in the western part of the district of the Pecos, toward the Rio Grande and the Guadalupe Mountains, and thus have troops in position to be promptly concentrated to intercept and punish the marauders in case they attempted to cross into Texas, than to wear out the troops in scouting northward into New Mexico at that time with a hope that the Indians would come to the troops to surrender.

On the 28th of June I was informed, by telegraph from department headquarters, that my views, contained in telegram of June 24, had been approved by the Lieutenant-General, and that I could make my arrangements and dispose my troops accordingly.

Therefore, I at once moved Companies A, G, and I, Tenth Cavalry, from Concho, west, and made such further disposition of troops available for the field as would be best to meet the emergency. I arranged with Lieutenant Tingle, superintendent Texas division military telegraph, to take an operator with me and have another sent to Fort Quitman; and leaving First Lieut. Robert G. Smither, adjutant Tenth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge of records and office--detailing First Lieut. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, then at Fort Davis, as A.D.C., and A.A.A.G. in the field--I left Fort Concho July 10 to join the troops already en route to the West.

Under date of July 13, Colonel Valle, Mexican army, reported from Carrizal, Mexico, that his command, consisting of four hundred and twenty men, would take the field on the 14th against Victorio and his band of hostile Indians, and that a force of one hundred and twenty cavalry was at that time following the trail toward Eagle Springs, Tex. This information I received at Fort Davis on the 18th, and at once ordered Lieutenant Mills, Twenty fourth Infantry, then at Eagle Springs, in command of Pueblos, to throw his scouts out along the Rio Grande to closely watch and report the approach of the Indians; and I took the necessary measures to increase the force at Viejo Pass, Eagle Springs, Quitman, and the Guadalupe, giving such instructions to the officers in command as would insure concert of action, and prompt concentration of troops at any threatened point.

These arrangements completed, I left Fort Davis on the 20th, and arrived at Viejo Pass on the 21st. On the 22d I received your telegram of that date, informing me of the construction of the district of the Bravo, mainly taken from the southern part of my district. I arrived at Eagle Springs on the 23d of July, where I learned that the Indians were then in the vicinity of Ojo del Pino, Mexico, about fifty miles to the southwest, near which point an engagement occurred a few days before between the Mexican advanced force and Victorio's band; the main force of the Mexican troops then being near Fort Quitman. I at once communicated by couriers with the officer in command of the Mexican forces, who had been previously informed of the disposition of my troops. In answer, from the Barracho Mountains, Mexico, Colonel Valle confirmed the report of the engagement referred to, in which four Indians and three horses were killed, and the troops lost one man killed, three wounded, and from ten to twenty horses driven off by the Indians.

On the 25th I received a telegram from department headquarters, informing me that the commanding general desired me to retain command of the region embraced in the district of the Bravo until the arrival of Colonel Shafter, then at San Antonio.

On the 27th I proceeded to Quitman; and on the 28th, to my surprise, the Mexican troops returned opposite that point entirely out of provisions, having exhausted whatever supplies they may have had not captured by the Indians.

On account of their destitute condition, having had no food for three days, I furnished Colonel Vaille, subject to the approval of higher authority, one thousand pounds of flour, and eleven hundred and thirty pounds of grain. This issue was promptly reported, and my action has since been approved by the honorable Secretary of War. Colonel Valle informed me that he was authorized to cross into the United States, and had orders to pursue the hostiles until destroyed or captured, and that so soon as he obtained additional supplies, expected daily, he would again move against the Indians.

As the Mexican troops were thus withdrawn from the front of the Indians, and believing that the latter would at once attempt to cross northward, I left Quitman, on the 29th, for Eagle Springs, determined to intercept them. While en route, and near the east end of the Quitman Canon, an Indian was observed on top of a ridge near the road, who, upon being fired at, quickly fled. Soon after, I was met by couriers from Captain Gilmore, commanding officer at Eagle Springs, bringing the information that the Indians had crossed the river, and that the patrols had been twice fired upon by them. Deeming it my duty, I camped directly in their line of march, and at the only water for a long distance north. I then had with me only First Lieutenant William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, one non-commissioned officer, and five privates--two of whom were teamsters--and my son, Robert K. Grierson, who, just through school, was out in search of adventure and suddenly found it.

I sent orders, by stages passing during the night, for the cavalry at Eagle Springs and Quitman to proceed immediately to my camp at Tenaja de los Palmos. At 1 a.m., July 30th, couriers brought report that the patrols had again been fired at, one scout killed; and that the main body of the Indians were encamped the evening before, south of us, only ten miles distant. Having a thorough knowledge of my position and surroundings, I strengthened my camp with such means as were available, and sent the couriers on to Quitman, to hasten forward Company A, Tenth Cavalry.

On account of the hazardous position I was thought to be in by the officers at Eagle Springs, instead of all the cavalry

coming, as ordered, a detachment of fifteen men, of Company G, Tenth Cavalry, under Lieutenant Finley, reported at 4 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of escorting me to that point. As I had no thought of being escorted there, or anywhere else, I immediately sent two of these men back with peremptory orders that all available cavalry be at once sent to my support. Being well supplied with ammunition, water, and provisions, I was confident of my ability to hold the position until their arrival, or so long as necessary.

About 9 o'clock a.m., the Indians were observed approaching in force, but seeing our strong position, they flanked off to the east, endeavoring to cross the road at a safe distance. With a view of preventing them, and to make known their position to Captain Viele, then approaching from Eagle Springs, and believed to be near, I ordered Lieutenant Finley, with ten men of his detachment, to charge and engage the Indians--the object being to unite our whole force against the enemy.

Lieutenant Finley carried out his instructions handsomely, briskly engaged the Indians, and, although they were in more favorable positions, and vastly superior in numbers, held them in check until the arrival of Captain Viele, about 10 a.m, when, unfortunately, the advance of the latter mistook Finley's party for Indians, and fired upon them, causing them to withdraw to our position, pursued by a large force of the enemy, who, when they approached sufficiently near, were again vigorously repulsed and driven back in great confusion. At the same time Captain Viele's command was having a hot fight with the Indians, who were endeavoring to prevent his further advance. Soon Captain Nolan was seen advancing with his company from the west. A portion of the Indians, observing this, withdrew southward, and Captain Viele, forcing his way through, drove the Indians from a ridge south of our camp and joined us soon after. The Indians then made another attempt to cross north, but were again driven back by the cavalry. Captain Nolan advanced very rapidly for the last six or eight miles, and, upon his near approach, the Indians scattered and fled in great haste and confusion toward the Rio Grande, none having succeeded in going north.

We, undoubtedly, fought Victorio's whole effective force, and in entire engagement, which lasted four hours, seven Indians were killed and a large number wounded. In the fight Lieut. S.R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry, was wounded, and Private Davis, Company C, Tenth Cavalry, killed. Ten horses were killed and three horses and two mules wounded.

Scouting parties were promptly sent to follow the trail and watch the movements of the Indians, whose camp was soon found near Bosque Bonito, Mexico, opposite Ojo del Alamo, and

about thirty miles below Ojo Caliente. This information was at once forwarded to Colonel Valle, who was marching down the river from Quitman. He, for some reason unknown to me, moved immediately in the opposite direction, and soon after passed Quitman en route to El Paso.

Being convinced that the Indians would next attempt to pass north near Bass's Canon, I increased the force at Eagle Springs; ordered Company E, Tenth Cavalry, from Stockton; Company K, Eighth Cavalry, from Davis, west; Company K, Tenth Cavalry, to scout through the Carriso Mountains and Sierra Diablo, and advised the commanding officer at the Guadalupe Mountains of the probable approach of Victorio's band.

On the morning of August 3d, a detachment of cavalry and scouts had a fight near the Alamo with the Indians, who had again crossed into Texas the day before; one soldier was wounded and one still missing. Several Indians and ponies were shot. The force was estimated at one hundred and fifty. I at once moved out my entire force from Eagle Springs, and headed them off at Bass's Canon, and finding that they had gone eastward between the Van Horn Mountains and the river, I marched that night, and camped near Van Horn's Mountains, and early next day moved my command in front of the only pass where they could go through west of Capote.

While guarding these passes, southeast of Van Horn's and scouting toward the Rio Grande, to prevent the Indians passing southward or eastward to the settlements, they slipped through west of Van Horn's the evening of August 4th. This information was received from my patrols a few hours after and I at once got my command in readiness and moved northwest, keeping a range of mountains between my command and the Indians, which effectually prevented their observing the movement. I left camp, ten miles nearly south of Van Horn's Station, at 3 o'clock a.m., the 5th, and reached Rattlesnake Springs at 11:45 p.m., making a march of sixty-five miles in less than twenty one hours, without the loss of an animal, and found myself, as I intended, in advance of the Indians.

During the night I ascertained the location of the enemy, and early on the morning of the 6th placed Companies C and G, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Viele commanding, in Rattlesnake Canon to await their arrival. At 2 p.m. the Indians were seen moving toward the troops, who held their fire until it was judged they would approach no nearer, when the troops opened upon them by volley, creating great confusion, and causing them to scatter in every direction.

The Indians seeing the smallness of the force opposed to them, moved out in strong numbers to the attack, endeavoring

to work their way to water. At this time, Companies H and B, under Captain Carpenter, made their appearance, and after a few well-directed volleys, caused the disconcerted Indians to flee and again scatter in the hills and ravines.

At 4 p.m., Crevenstine's train, guarded by Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and detachments of cavalry, approached about eight miles southeast, rounding a point of the mountains. The Indians seeing this, immediately sent a party to attack. Again they were astonished at the warm reception they met. Captain Gilmore vigorously repulsed them, and compelled their rapid retreat, with a loss of one Indian killed and several wounded.

The bewildered Indians then hastily fled toward the Carriso Mountains, pursued by the troops under Captain Carpenter.

Soon after, parties of Indians were seen coming from a canon between the troops and the camp, evidently with the intention of attacking the pack trains and getting to the water. They were, however, soon obliged to retire.

It is impossible to tell the entire loss of the Indians, owing to the broken character of the country. Four are known to have been killed, and it is certain that many were wounded. A few ponies were captured. I am happy to state that in this engagement the troops suffered no loss.

During the day information was received from Captain Kennedy that, on the 4th of August, a detachment of his company, while following a trail into a canon north of Bowen Spring, Guadalupe Mountains, was suddenly attacked by Indians. The soldiers held their position for two hours, losing one man killed and several horses shot; loss of Indians unknown. Subsequently, Captain Kennedy attacked and pursued these Indians toward the Sacramento Mountains. In the several skirmishes one Indian and one squaw were killed and a few ponies shot and captured.

On the 7th Captain Carpenter was sent with three companies to Sulphur Springs, near the Salt Plains, to hold the water, scout the country as far as practicable, and to prevent the Indians passing north; and Captain Nolan was sent southward into Rattlesnake Canon to scout toward the Carriso Mountains.

Captain Lebo, with Company K, Tenth Cavalry, arrived at 2 p.m., having carried out his instructions in a highly satisfactory manner. He thoroughly scouted through the mountains to Sulphur Springs, and struck a trail and followed it to the tops of the Sierra Diablo, where, on August 3d, he

captured Victorio's supply camp, which consisted of about twenty-five head of cattle, a substitute for bread, made of the Maguay and other plants, berries, &c., and a large supply of beef on pack animals. He pursued the Indians, about fifteen in number, toward the Guadalupe, as far as Escondido. This was undoubtedly the same party struck by the detachment of Kennedy's company on the 4th. Captain Lebo, in returning, scouted around the west side of the mountains, and arrived at the Fresno Carriso Mountains on the morning of the 7th, where he struck the trail of Victorio's whole force, considering it fortunate that the Indians who made the trail had not struck his company. He, however, followed the trail north, through Rattlesnake Canon, until he came upon Captain Nolan's company, and soon after reported to me at Rattlesnake Springs.

Toward evening Captain Livermore arrived with Company K, Eighth Cavalry, and a few Lipan scouts.

On the 8th, Lieutenant Pullman, with a detachment of the Eighth Cavalry, scouted through Rattlesnake Canon, and followed the Indian trail some distance west into the mountains. In the afternoon Captain Baylor arrived with fifteen Texas rangers. The same evening, Lieutenant Finley was sent with a detachment of Company C, Tenth Cavalry, to guard Apache Spring, twelve miles northwest, on the side of the mountains, where he picked up a horse and a few ponies, evidently strayed from the Indians.

On the 9th, with Captain Gilmore, Lieutenant Dodge, and Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Read, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Livermore and his scouts, and the Pueblos. I climbed the rough and precipitous cliffs of the Sierra Diablo, two thousand feet high, and scouted over the mountains on foot as far as practicable. On the 10th, Company A, Tenth Cavalry, Company K, Eighth Cavalry, the Lipan scouts, and Texas rangers, Captain Nolan commanding, were ordered to scout south, through Rattlesnake Canon, to the Fresno, and thence westward through the mountains, while, with Company C, Tenth Cavalry, I proceeded to Sulphur Springs, leaving Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Company K, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Gilmore commanding, at Rattlesnake Springs. Immediately upon arrival at Sulphur Springs, Companies H and B, Tenth Cavalry, under Captain Carpenter, were sent to scout around the west side of the mountains, while I remained with Companies C and G, Tenth Cavalry, at Sulphur Springs; Companies F and L, Tenth Cavalry, at the Guadalupe, Captain Kennedy commanding, were directed to get in front of, and attack the Indians in case they succeeded in forcing their way northward.

The object of this disposition and movement of troops was to attack the Indians, from all sides, if found in the mountains,

or if they were forced out, to find the trail and pursue them. This caused Victorio and his band to move rapidly southward; the trail was found by Captains Nolan and Carpenter on the 11th, fifteen miles west of the Fresno. Captain Carpenter's horses being exhausted for want of water, he was obliged to leave the trail and proceed to Eagle Springs. Captain Nolan, however, with his command, followed the trail and pursued the Indians to the Rio Grande, twelve miles below Quitman, reaching there early on the 13th--Victorio, with the last of his band, having again re-crossed into Mexico the evening before.

On the 13th, Company K, Tenth Cavalry, was ordered to Eagle Springs from Rattlesnake Canon, and Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, joined me at Sulphur Springs, when, after arranging for supplies for the troops left at that point, I proceeded with that company and Shannon's train, via Prieto, thence opening a new road west of the Diablo and Carriso Mountains to Eagle Springs.

On the 18th, I sent Charles Berger, interpreter and scout, with the Lipans and Pueblos, on the trail of the Indians, into Mexico, to gain definite knowledge in regard to their whereabouts.

Company E, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Kelly commanding, was ordered to Fort Quitman to report to Captain Nolan, and Companies B, H, and K, Tenth Cavalry, under Captain Carpenter, to Ojo Caliente; Captain Livermore, with Company K, Eighth Cavalry, was ordered to Viejo Pass, and relieved from further duty in this district, to enable him to comply with his orders from department headquarters; Company I, Tenth Cavalry, was brought west from Viejo Pass to Eagle Springs.

Charles Berger and scouts returned from Mexico, after following the trail to the Candelaria Mountains. They found that the Indians were in a badly crippled condition, having their wounded with them, and their stock worn out, as an indication of which they were mostly on foot, driving their animals, avoiding their usual trails, passing over and skirting the roughest broken country. The Mexican troops had neither attacked them nor gotten in their way, but had given them an open passage westward, via Santa Maria River, to Lake Guzman. This report has since been confirmed by General Buell, who states that his scouts report the Indians near that point with a camp of wounded.

If the Mexican troops had been ready and in condition to attack the Indians when they were forced across the Rio Grande, or if I had had authority to pursue them into Mexico, thus giving them no time to rest, there is little doubt that Victorio and his band would have been captured or destroyed.

I left Eagle Springs on the 23d of August for Fort Bliss, and arrived at that post on the 1st instant. The Mexican Government has certainly failed to take any decisive measures to expel Victorio and his band of marauders. The regular troops, who were moving from the south towards the Indians, were hastily withdrawn to Chihuahua on account of threatened revolution. There seems to be a tacit understanding between Victorio and many of the Mexicans, that so long as he does not make war upon them in earnest, he can take whatever food and other supplies he may need for his warriors. They know that he and his marauders belong to the United States, and think that our government should keep them at home and prevent them from raiding and invading their territory. It is probable that many claims for damages will be brought against the United States Government on account of depredations committed by Victorio and his band in Mexico. A large majority of the Mexicans oppose having our troops cross into their territory, and I do not think that the authority will be granted by the Mexican Government, as it would be very unpopular and might cause serious trouble. In any event, no effective co-operation need be expected, on account of the defective material and organization of the Mexican troops.

A force of Chihuahua State troops, under command of Joaquin Terrassas, is being organized to move against the hostile Indians, but, to the present time, the Indian camp remains undisturbed in the vicinity of Lake Guzman.

I left Fort Bliss on the 4th instant, and arrived at Fort Concho on the 16th. While en route to this post, I arranged for the supply of all troops in the field up to October 31, and giving all necessary instructions, placed Major N.B. McLaughlen, Tenth Cavalry, in command of the troops during my absence.

During late operations, my command covered a belt of country fully fifty miles wide, from the Rio Grande to New Mexico, west of and beyond the limits of my district.

By the disposition made of my small force, and the genuine pluck and earnest activity of the troops, Victorio and his bold marauders were three times headed off; twice whipped; driven from their stronghold in the Sierra Diablo; and twice forced back into Mexico. The hurried manner in which they cut and tore the flesh from the dead and wounded animals, found in their camps and on their trails, indicates the food they were compelled to subsist on after their supplies were captured. The remains of several Indians lately killed, and fresh Indian graves, were found in the vicinity of their trails and late camps; and from unmistakable evidence, I am now confident that the Indians were much more severely handled during their short stay in Texas than I at first reported.

From the 28th of July, when they first crossed into Texas, until August 12, when Victorio and the last of his badly demoralized band were the second time driven across the Rio Grande, their loss in the fights at Tenaja de los Palmos and Rattlesnake Canon, and in the several skirmishes, was certainly thirty killed and wounded, very probably fifty, besides the loss of all their supplies, and from seventy-five to one hundred animals.

I am indebted to Capt. John C. Gilmore, Twenty-fourth Infantry, for the earnest and faultless manner in which he performed all his duties.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, A.D.C. and A.A.A.G., and Second Lieutenant Charles Dodge, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, A.A.Q.M. and A.C.S., discharged the important duties assigned them with promptitude and efficiency.

I am also pleased to acknowledge my indebtedness to Lieut. Col. J.E. Yard, Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas, and to Lieut. S.L. Woodward, Tenth Cavalry, the energetic and efficient A.A.Q.M. and A.C.S. of that post, for their valuable aid in keeping transportation in good order, and forwarding supplies for the troops in the field.

Attention is invited to the inclosed tabular statement, showing movements made, and giving the names of all officers, companies, and detachments engaged, distances marched, &c.; and also to inclosed map, prepared by Sergt. Robert F. Joyce, under my direct supervision, which shows the routes taken, country scouted over, and embraces Western Texas and adjoining territory.

The great difficulties to be encountered in operating against Indians in Western Texas, throughout which there is great scarcity of water, cannot be conceived by any one unacquainted with the nature and extent of the country. Numerous rugged and precipitous mountain ranges, broken by canons, rise from the plains, while the foothills, bordering the mountains, are cut into deep ravines and gullies, and the surface of the whole country is covered to a great extent, by immense Spanish bayonets, many varieties of cacti, and other thorny plants and entangling shrubs, affording hiding places every way suitable to aid the roaming savages in their predatory incursions.

Without the accurate knowledge of the country, which myself and troops have gained during three years' hard work, scouting and exploring, we could not have been successful.

I trust that the services rendered by my command, during the late campaign, will meet with that recognition which earnest effort in the line of duty deserves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B.H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Tenth Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas, October 1, 1880.

Official copy:

THOMAS M VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX C

Commanding Officers of Fort Davis, 1854-1891
(From Robert M. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Period served</u>
Washington Seawell	Lt. col.	8th Infantry	Oct. 7, 1854- Aug. 30, 1856
Arthur T. Lee	Capt.	8th Infantry	Aug. 30, 1856- Mar. 31, 1857
Washington Seawell	Lt. col.	8th Infantry	Mar. 31, 1857- Nov. 17, 1859
Theodore Fink	1st lt.	8th Infantry	Nov. 17, 1859- Apr. 26, 1860
William McE. Dye	1st lt.	8th Infantry	Apr. 26, 1860- May 17, 1860
Washington Seawell	Lt. col.	8th Infantry	May 17, 1860- July 10, 1860
James V. Bomford	Capt. and bvt. lt. col.	8th Infantry	July 10, 1860- Sept. 18, 1860
James J. Van Horn	2d lt.	8th Infantry	Sept. 18, 1860- Nov. 10, 1860
John G. Taylor	2d lt.	8th Infantry	Nov. 10, 1860- Jan. 23, 1861
Edward D. Blake	Capt.	8th Infantry	Jan. 23, 1861- Apr. 13, 1861
Reuben E. Mays	Lt.	2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.	June 1861- August 1861
W.P. White	Lt.	2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.	August 1861- August 1862
Wesley Merritt	Lt. col. and bvt. maj. gen.	9th Cavalry	July 1, 1867- Nov. 29, 1867

James F. Wade	Maj. and bvt. col.	9th Cavalry	Nov. 29, 1867- March 1868
George A. Purington	Capt. and bvt. col.	9th Cavalry	March 1868- May 1868
James G. Birney	1st lt. and bvt. capt.	9th Cavalry	May 1868- June 1, 1868
Wesley Merritt	Lt. col. and bvt. maj. gen.	9th Cavalry	June 1, 1868- Sept. 3, 1869
William Bayard	Capt. and bvt. maj.	9th Cavalry	Sept. 3, 1869- Oct. 10, 1869
James F. Wade	Maj. and bvt. col.	9th Cavalry	Oct. 10, 1869- Nov. 26, 1869
Edward Hatch	Col. and bvt. maj. gen.	9th Cavalry	Nov. 26, 1890- Dec. 15, 1870
John W. French	Capt.	25th Infantry	Dec. 15, 1870- Feb. 12, 1871
Andrew Sheridan	Capt. and bvt. maj.	24th Infantry	Feb. 12, 1871- May 18, 1871
William R. Shafter	Lt. col.	24th Infantry	May 18, 1871- June 18, 1871
John W. French	Capt.	25th Infantry	June 18, 1871- July 9, 1871
William R. Shafter	Lt. col.	24th Infantry	July 9, 1871- Oct. 5, 1871
Charles C. Hood	Capt.	24th Infantry	Oct. 5, 1871- Nov. 1, 1871
William R. Shafter	Lt. col.	24th Infantry	Nov. 1, 1871- Nov. 12, 1871
Charles C. Hood	Capt.	24th Infantry	Nov. 12, 1871- Jan. 1, 1872
William R. Shafter	Lt. col.	24th Infantry	Jan. 1, 1872- May 26, 1872

George L. Andrews	Col.	25th Infantry	May 26, 1872- July 31, 1872
Frank T. Bennett	Capt.	9th Cavalry	July 31, 1872- Aug. 8, 1872
George L. Andrews	Col.	25th Infantry	Aug. 8, 1872- Mar. 4, 1873
Zenas R. Bliss	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	25th Infantry	Mar. 4, 1873- Aug. 23, 1873
David D. Van Valzah	Capt.	25th Infantry	Aug. 23, 1873- Sept. 1873
Zenas R. Bliss	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	25th Infantry	Sept. 1873 Apr. 14, 1874
David D. Van Valzah	Capt.	25th Infantry	Apr. 14, 1874- Sept. 8, 1874
George L. Andrews	Col.	25th Infantry	Sept. 8, 1874- Apr. 25, 1876
Zenas R. Bliss	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	25th Infantry	Apr. 25, 1876- Oct. 29, 1876
John W. French	Capt.	25th Infantry	Oct. 29, 1876- Nov. 26, 1876
George L. Andrews	Col.	25th Infantry	Nov. 26, 1876 Aug. 30, 1878
Louis H. Carpenter	Capt. and bvt. col.	10th Cavalry	Aug. 30, 1878- May 29, 1879
Michael S. Courtney	Capt. and bvt. maj.	25th Infantry	May 29, 1879 June 13, 1879
Louis H. Carpenter	Capt. and bvt. col.	10th Cavalry	June 13, 1879- July 27, 1879
David B. Wilson	1st lt.	25th Infantry	July 27, 1879- Aug. 7, 1879
Charles D. Viele	Capt.	10th Cavalry	Aug. 7, 1879- Sept. 14, 1879

Louis H. Carpenter	Capt. and bvt. col.	10th Cavalry	Sept. 14, 1879 Oct. 20, 1879
Napoleon B. McLaughlen	Maj. and bvt. brig. gen.	10th Cavalry	Oct. 20, 1879- June 18, 1880
John E. Yard	Lt. col.	24th Infantry	June 18, 1880- Oct. 15, 1880
Napoleon B. McLaughlen	Maj. and bvt. brig. gen.	10th Cavalry	Oct. 15, 1880- Mar. 12, 1881
William R. Shafter	Col.	1st Infantry	Mar. 12, 1881- May 13, 1882
Alfred L. Hough	Lt. col. and bvt. col.	16th Infantry	May 13, 1882- Aug. 5, 1882
Anson Mills	Maj. and bvt. col.	10th Cavalry	Aug. 5, 1882- Nov. 20, 1882
Benjamin H. Grierson	Col. and bvt. maj. gen.	10th Cavalry	Nov. 20, 1882- Sept. 20, 1883
Frederick Van Vliet	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	10th Cavalry	Sept. 20, 1883- Nov. 3, 1883
Benjamin H. Grierson	Col. and bvt. maj. gen.	10th Cavalry	Nov. 3, 1883- Oct. 30, 1884
Anson Mills	Maj. and bvt. col.	10th Cavalry	Oct. 30, 1884- Nov. 3, 1884
Frederick Van Vliet	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	10th Cavalry	Nov. 3, 1884- Dec. 21, 1884
Benjamin H. Grierson	Col. and bvt. maj. gen.	10th Cavalry	Dec. 21, 1884- Apr. 2, 1885
William H. Clapp	Capt.	16th Infantry	Apr. 2, 1885- May 12, 1885
Albert G. Brackett	Col.	3d Cavalry	May 12, 1885- Oct. 9, 1885

David R. Clendenin	Lt. col.	3d Cavalry	Oct. 9, 1885- Nov. 2, 1885
Albert G. Brackett	Col.	3d Cavalry	Nov. 2, 1885- Jan. 28, 1886
Caleb H. Carlton	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	3d Cavalry	Jan. 28, 1886- Feb. 2, 1886
Albert G. Brackett	Col.	3d Cavalry	Feb. 2, 1886- July 22, 1886
Caleb H. Carlton	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	3d Cavalry	July 22, 1886- Aug. 2, 1886
David R. Clendenin	Lt. col.	3d Cavalry	Aug. 2, 1886- Oct. 18, 1886
Albert G. Brackett	Col.	3d Cavalry	Oct. 18, 1886- Mar. 22, 1887
David R. Clendenin	Lt. col.	3d Cavalry	Mar. 22, 1887- Oct. 20, 1887
Elmer Otis	Col.	8th Cavalry	Oct. 20, 1887 May 9, 1888
William N. Williams	1st lt.	19th Infantry	May 9, 1888- June 28, 1888
Melville A. Cochran	Lt. col.	5th Infantry	June 28, 1888- Nov. 13, 1889
Philip H. Remington	Capt.	19th Infantry	Nov. 13, 1889- Dec. 15, 1889
Frank D. Baldwin	Capt.	5th Infantry	Dec. 15, 1889- Feb. 25, 1890
Melville A. Cochran	Lt. col.	5th Infantry	Feb. 25, 1890- Aug. 10, 1890
Samuel Ovenshine	Maj.	23d Infantry	Aug. 10, 1890- Oct. 14, 1890
William R. Kellogg	Lt. col.	5th Infantry	Oct. 14, 1890 Nov. 28, 1890

Samuel Ovenshine	Maj.	23d Infantry	Nov. 28, 1890- Dec. 25, 1890
William R. Kellogg	Lt. col.	5th Infantry	Dec. 25, 1890- May 18, 1891
George P. Borden	Capt.	5th Infantry	May 18, 1891- June 30, 1891

APPENDIX D

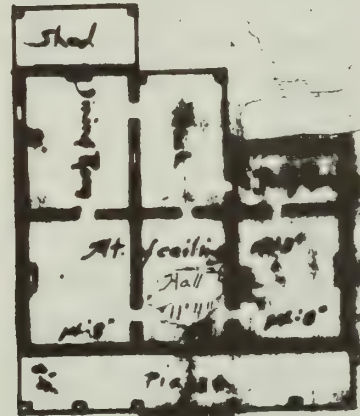
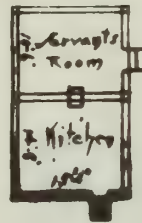
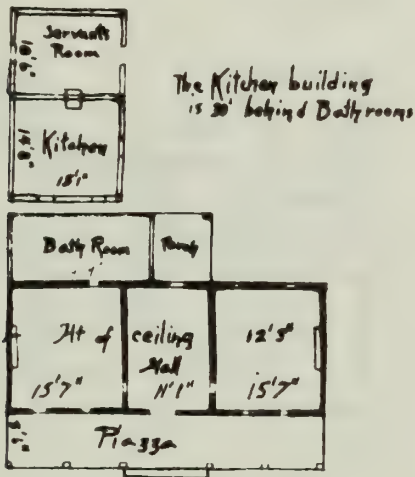
Regiments Serving at Fort Davis, 1854-1891
(From Robert M. Utley, Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas)

1st U.S. Infantry (1881-82)
5th U.S. Infantry (1888-91)
8th U.S. Infantry (1854-61)
16th U.S. Infantry (1881, 1882-85, 1886-88)
19th U.S. Infantry (1889)
23d U.S. Infantry (1890-91)
24th U.S. Infantry (1869-72, 1880)
25th U.S. Infantry (1870-80)
41st U.S. Infantry (1868-69)
3d U.S. Cavalry (1885-87, 1890-91)
8th U.S. Cavalry (1887-88)
9th U.S. Cavalry (1867-75)
10th U.S. Cavalry (1875-85)
2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A. (1861-62)

APPENDIX E

Floor Plans of Fort Davis Structures, ca. 1890 (National Archives)

The following diagrams denote the floor plans of Fort Davis structures, along with their then-assigned building numbers, ca. 1890, when abandonment of the post appeared imminent. Presumably the diagrams were prepared as part of a final inventory of government property, although documents confirming this have not yet surfaced.



— Area No. 1 —

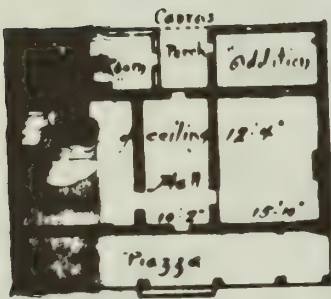
Stage Bldg. with large
'lean-to' for Bath Room
and an Adobe Kitchen Bldg.

HB-1

Applying to all Buildings

Adobe
Frame work
Stone
4 : 1 : 10 ft

HB-2



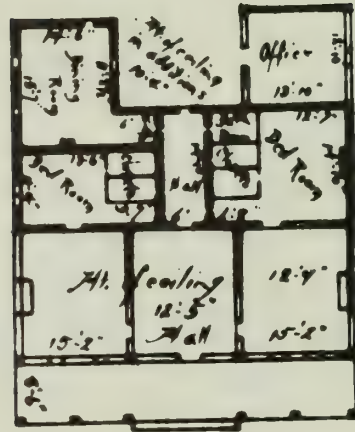
No. 3.

Bldg with an
Addition for a
Room a frame
and an Adobe
Kitchen Bldg.

The Servants Room

B. Room

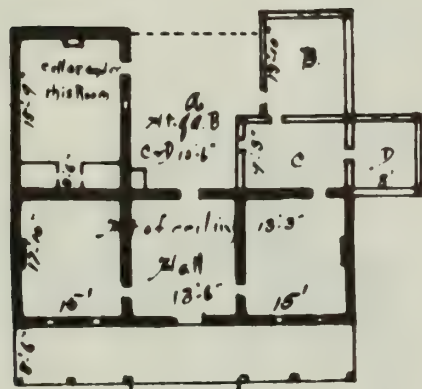
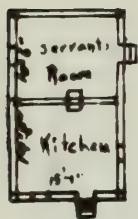
Kitchen



— Qrs No. 4 —

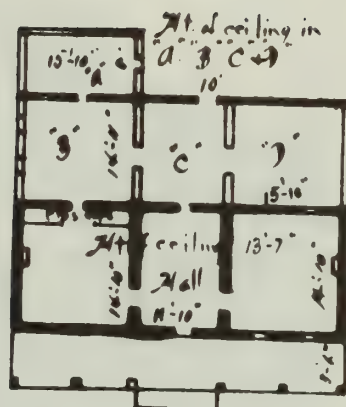
Three front Rooms Office
and Kitchen Bldg Adobe
Bedrooms Dining room
Closets and back Hall
are Frame.

352



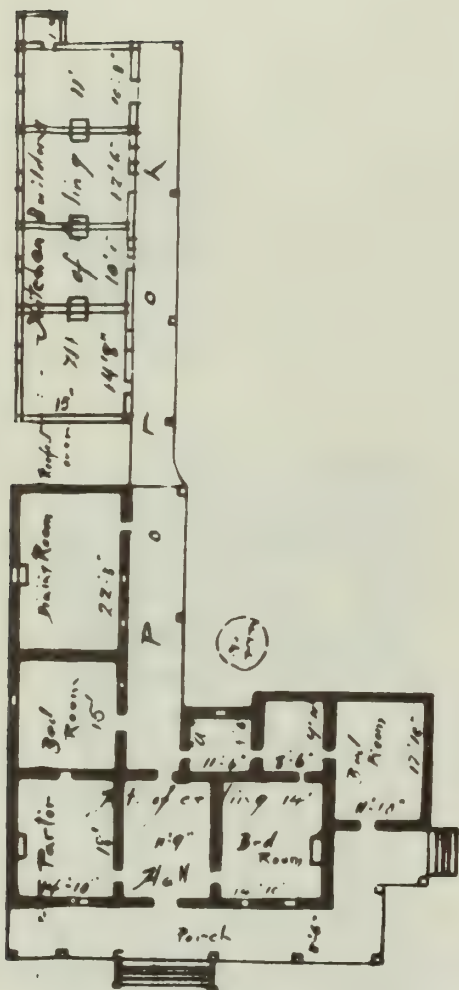
— Qrs. No. 5. —
 Fore Bldg. with
 Additions B C & D of
 Adobe A is a covered
 porch, closed in at dotted
 line with canvas Adobe Kitchen

HB-5



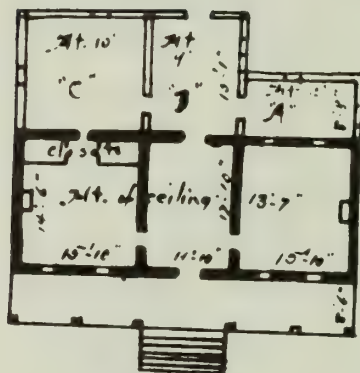
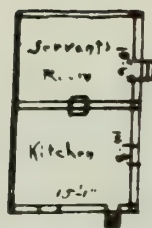
— Qrs. No. 6. —
 Fore with Adobe Additions
 A B C & D and Adobe
 Kitchen Bldg.

HB-6



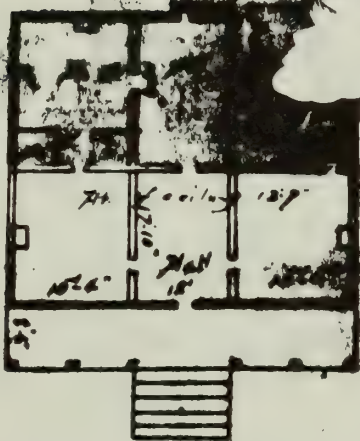
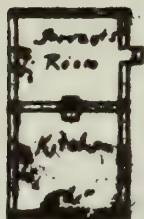
— Qrs. No. 7 Commanding Officer
 Frame Bldg. with Frame
 Addition 'A' At ceiling 'A'
 Kitchen Bldg. Adobe

HB-7



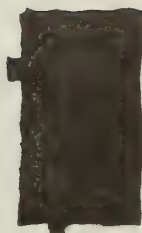
— Qrs. No. 8 —
 Frame with Adobe
 Additions 'A' 'B' + 'C'
 Kitchen Bldg. Adobe

HB-8

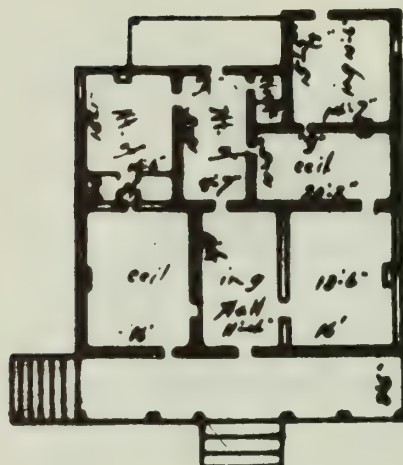
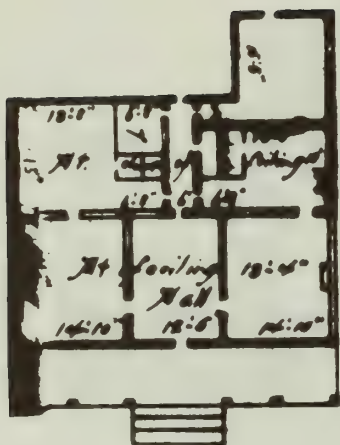
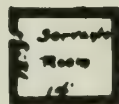
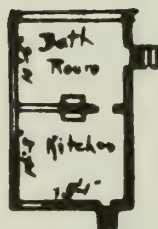


— Qrs No. 9 —
Adobe Bldgs

HB-9



HB-10



Qrs. No. 11. —
Adobe Front rooms and
Kitchen Bldg. the rest Frame

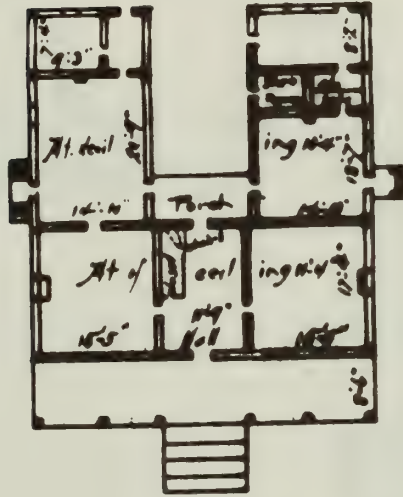
Qrs. No. 12 + 13 —
Adobe with Frame
Additions R. J. C. S. K.
Adobe Kitchen Bldg.

HB-11

HB-12

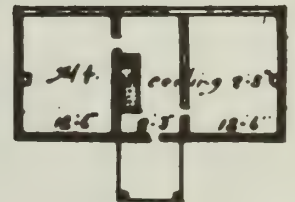


HB-13



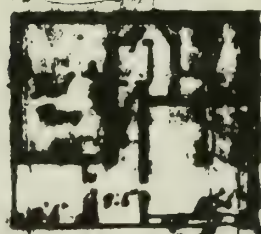
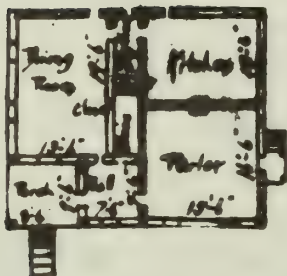
Qrs. No. 14. 1 1/2 stories. Adobe style
Quarters from No. 1 inc. 14. are on a straight line
facing the Parade Ground. Nos. 15 to 19 are
outside the Garrison Proper.

HB-14

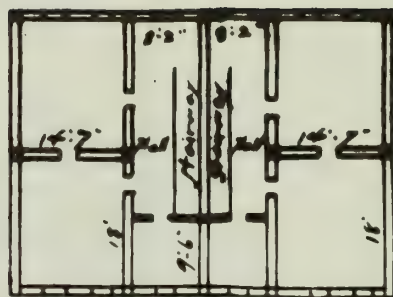
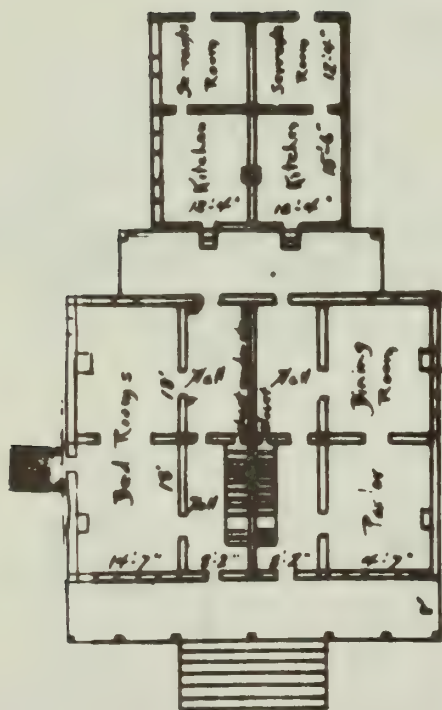


Qrs. No. 15. 1 1/2 stories. Adobe

HB-15

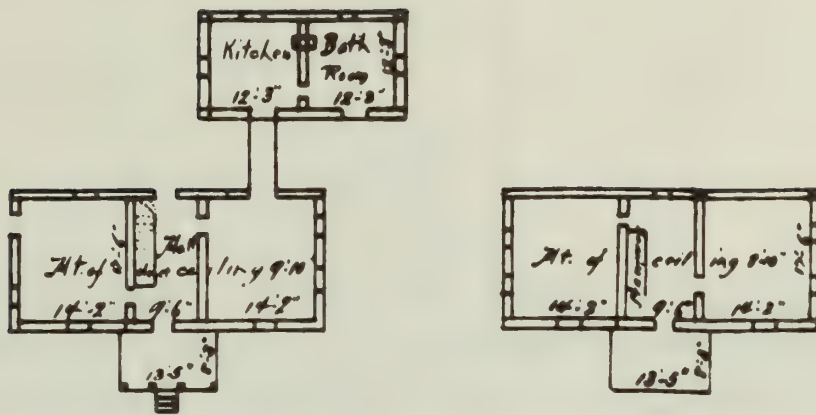


Qrs. No. 16 - Adobe - 1 1/2 Stories
Hgt. of Ceiling down stairs 9'9" up stairs 8'6"



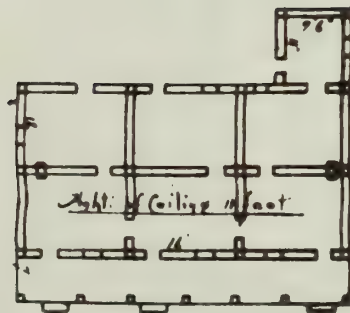
Qrs No. 17 and 18, Double set. 1 1/2 Stories
Adobe throughout. All windows up stairs Dormer
Hgt. of ceiling down stairs 11' up stairs 8'6"

HB-16



Qrs. No. 19 1 1/2 stories Adobe throughout.

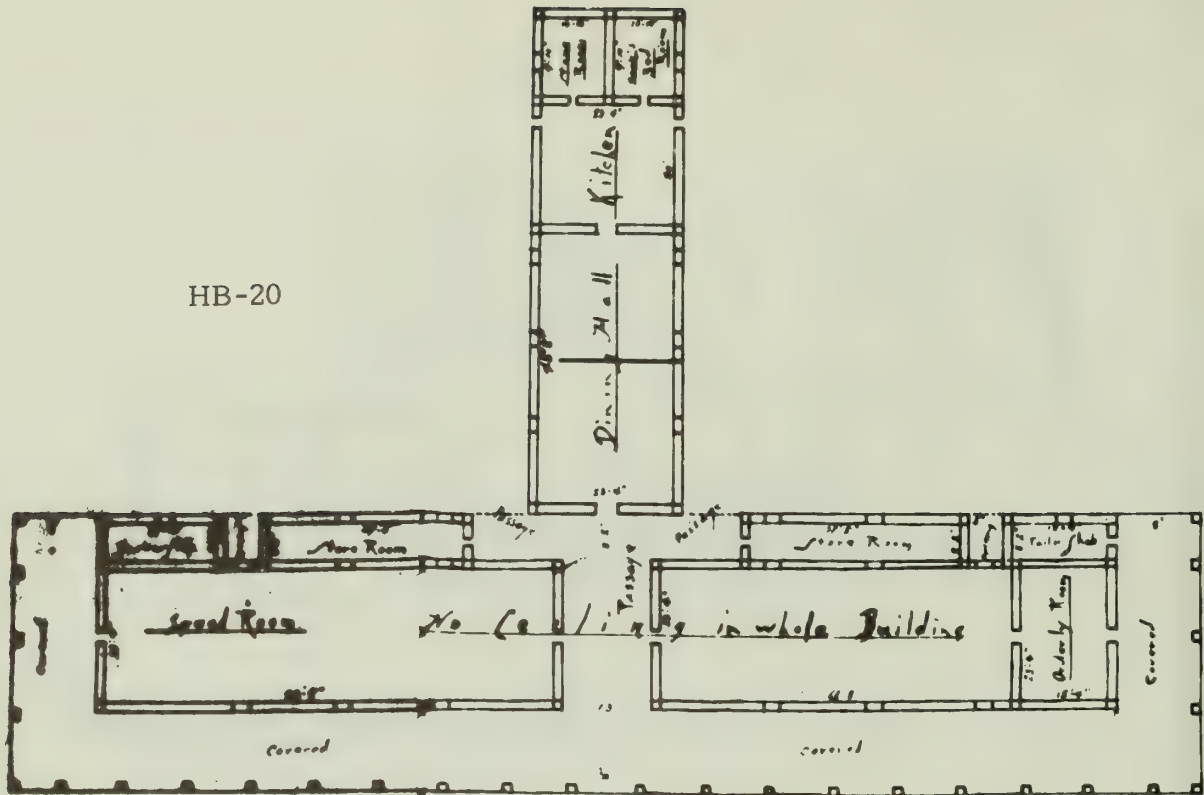
HB-18



Building No 21 Adobe.

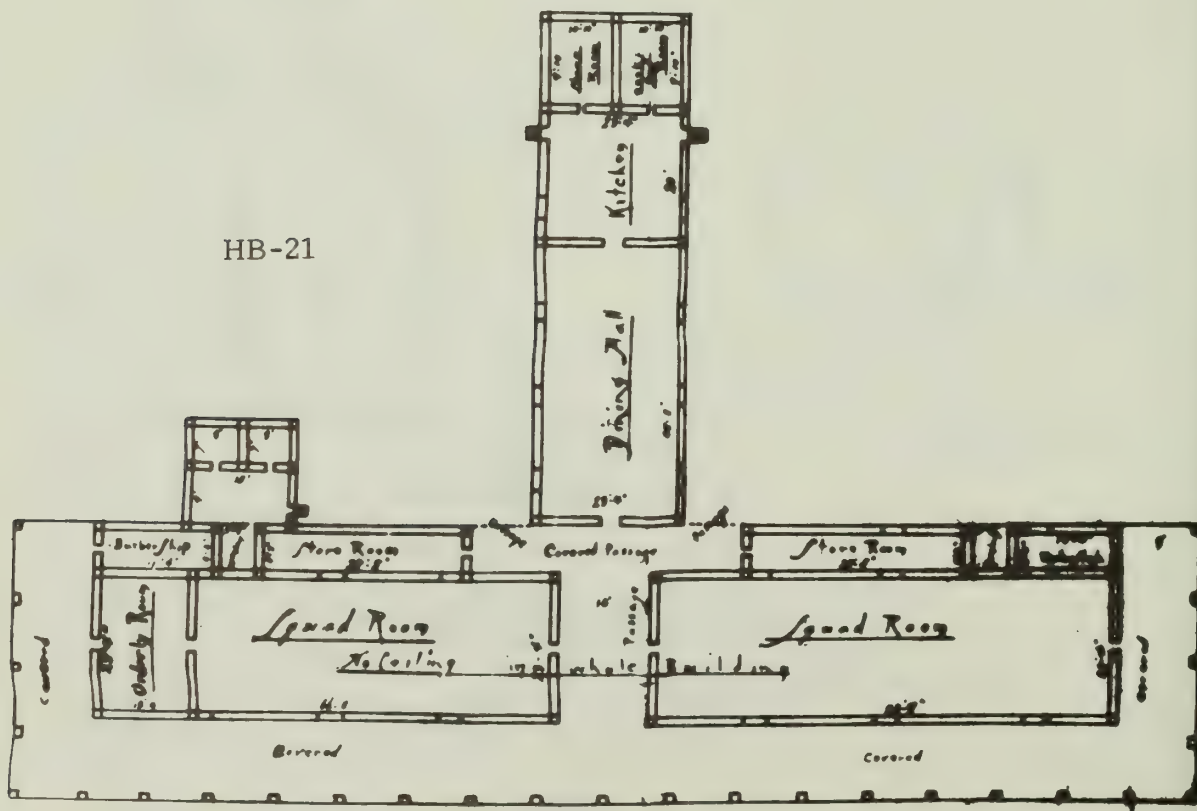
HB-19

HB-20



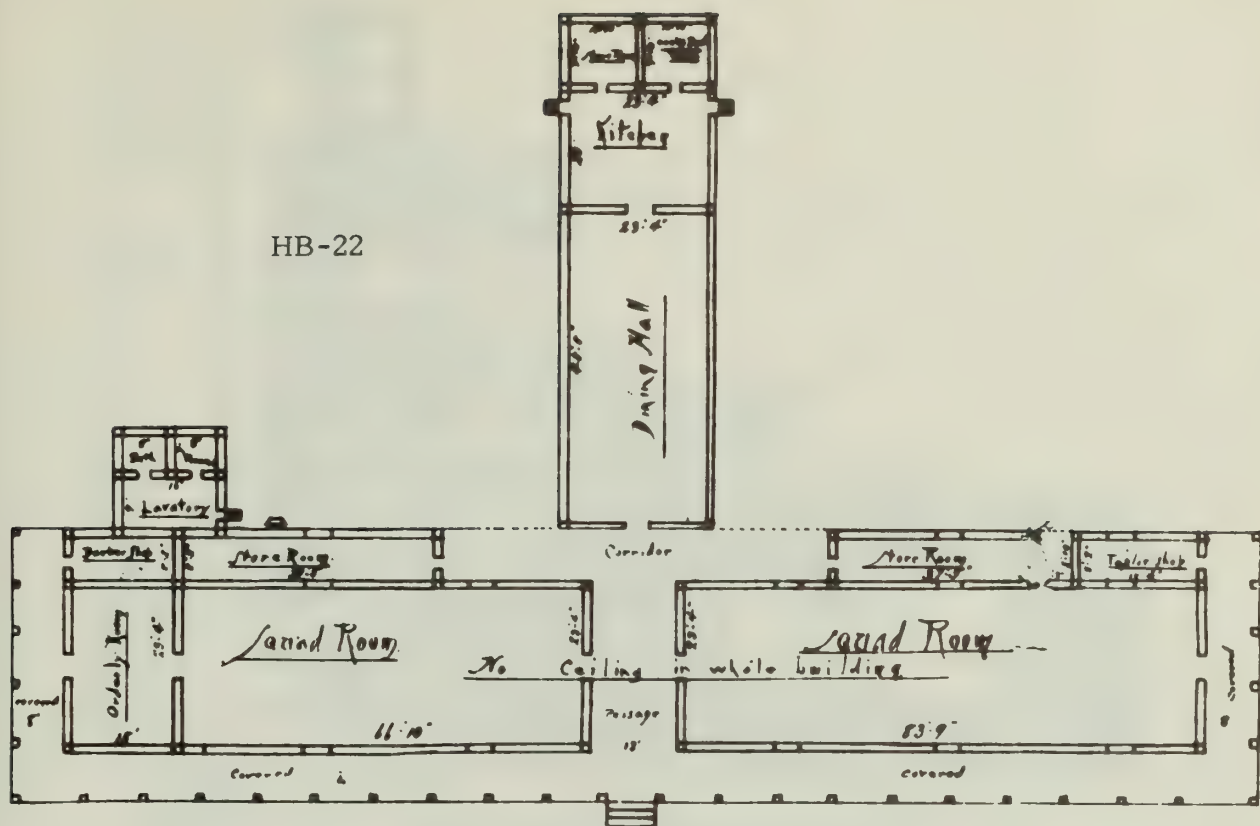
— Building No 36 Adobe Barracks —

HB-21



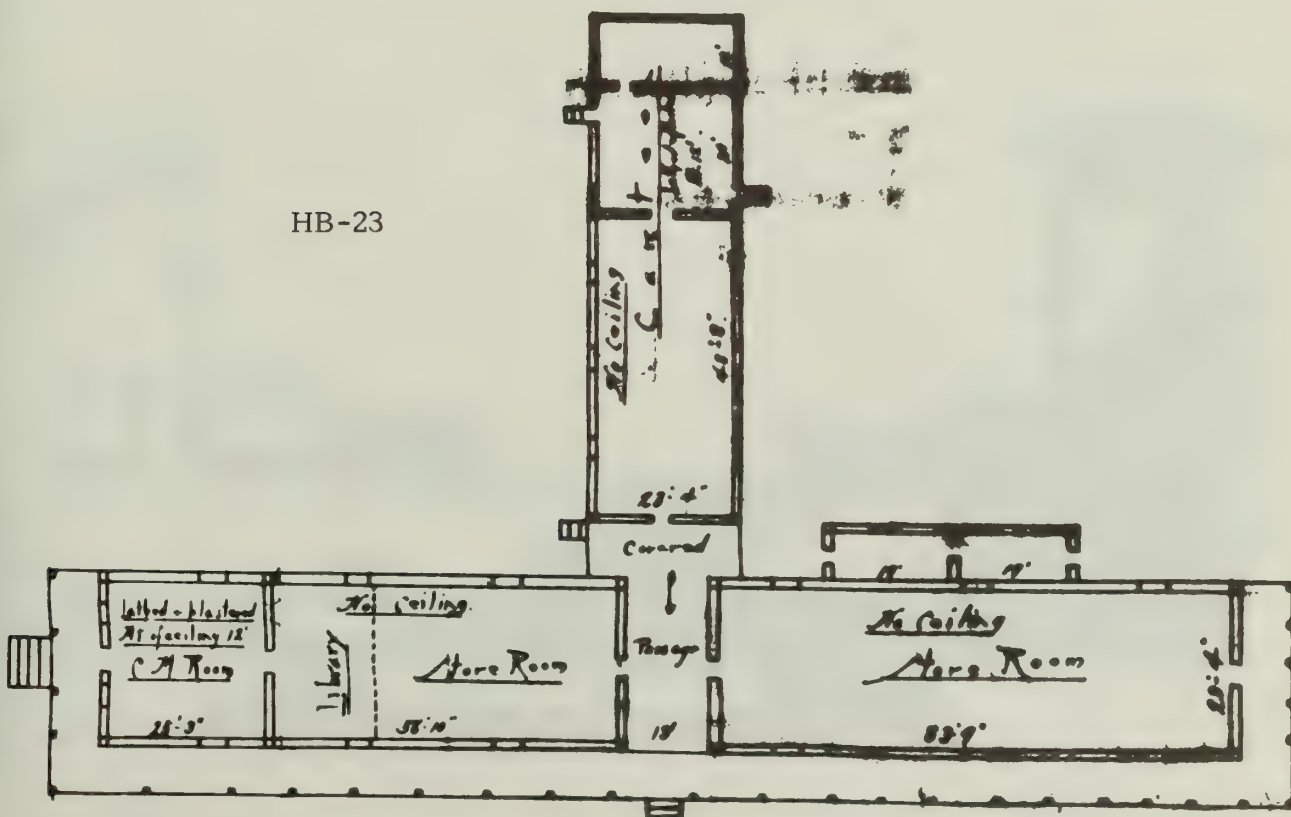
— Building No 38 Adobe Barracks —

HB-22

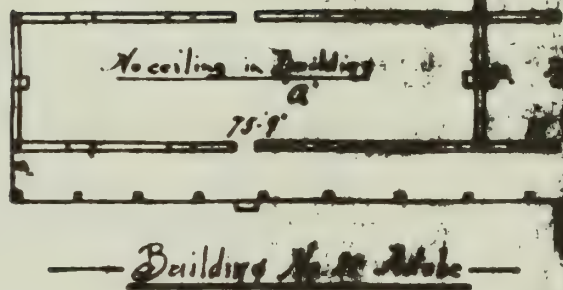


— Building No. 22 Adobe Barracks —

HB-23



— Building No. 23 Adobe Barracks —

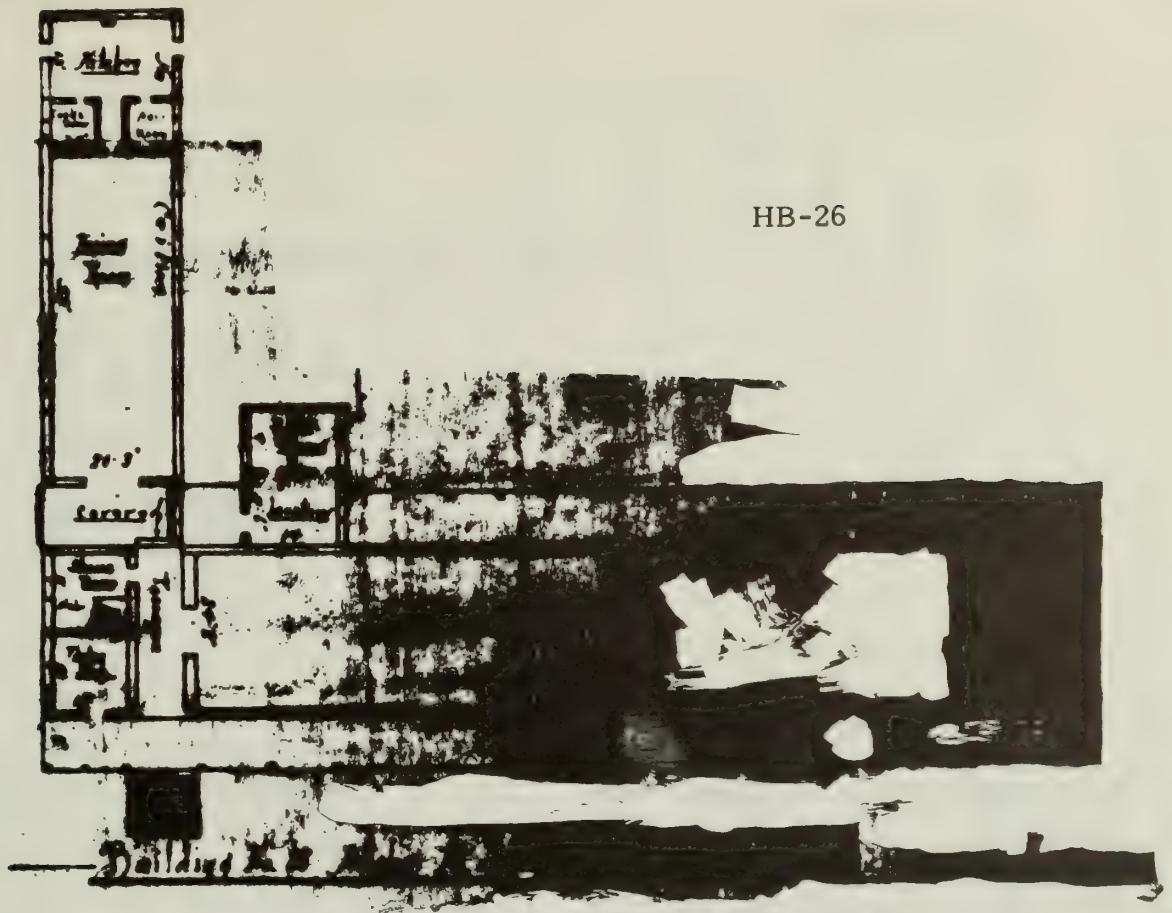


HB-24

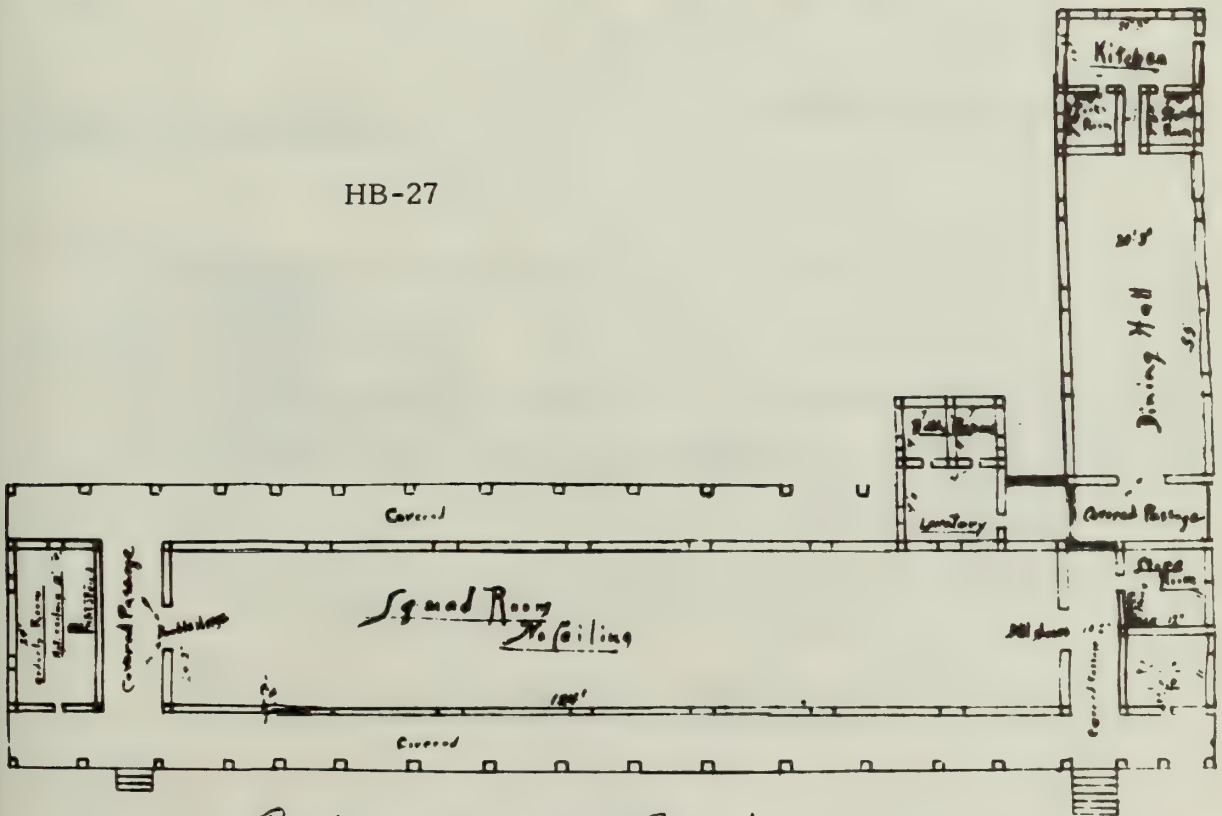


HB-25

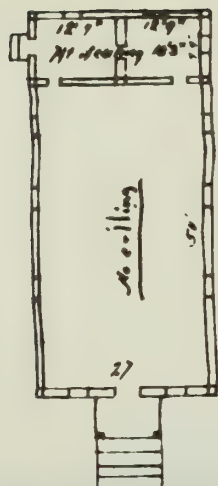
HB-26



HB-27

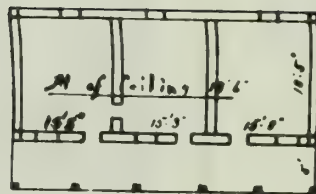


— Building No 37 Adobe Barracks —



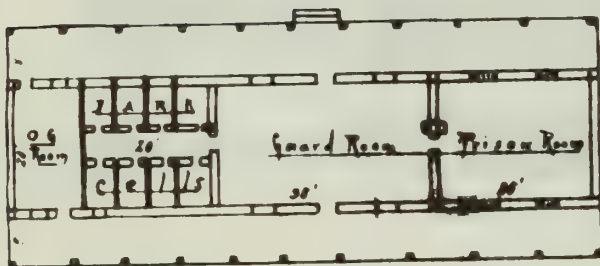
Building No. 21. Chapel.

HB-28



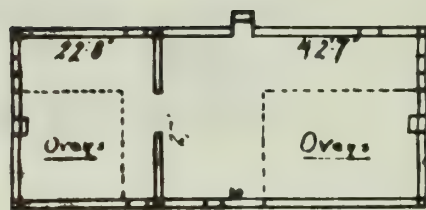
Building No. 32
Post Headquarters Adobe

HB-29



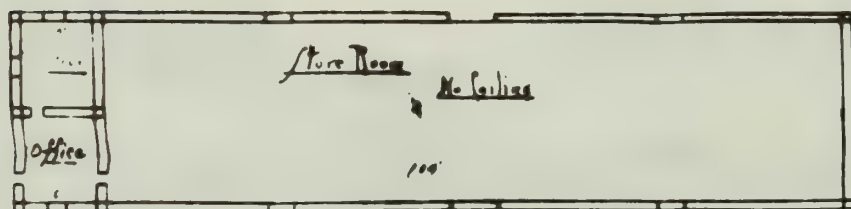
Building No. 24. Adobe

HB-30



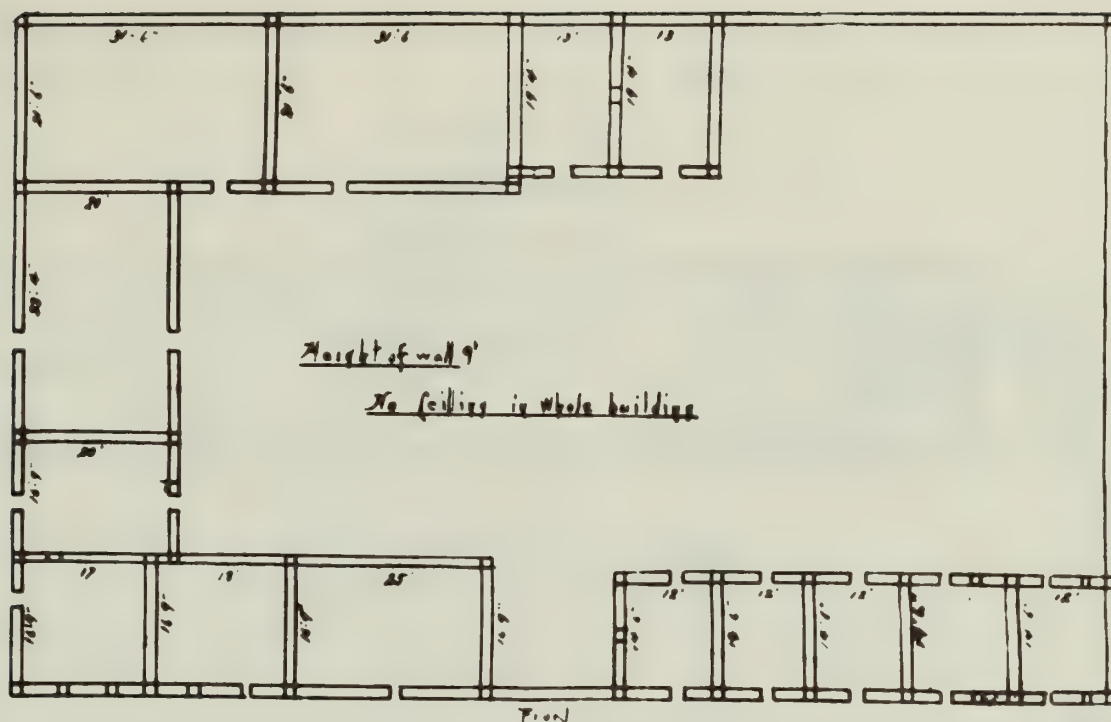
Building No. 28 Adobe

HB-31



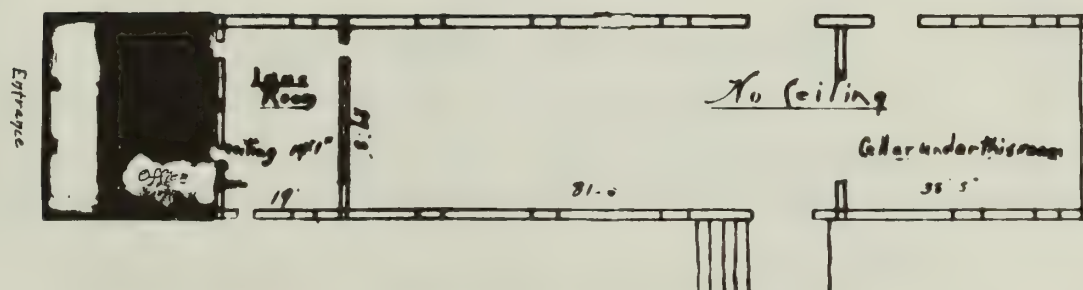
Old Ordnance Storehouse No. 38 Adobe ³²

HB-32



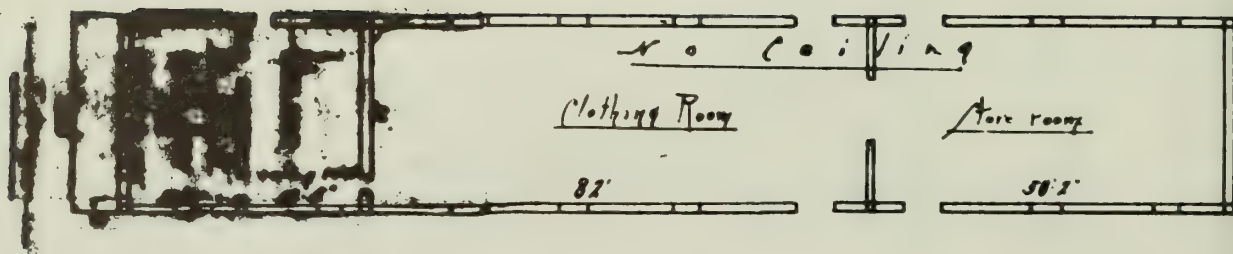
Old Q.M. store house No. 51. Adobe. 34

HB-34



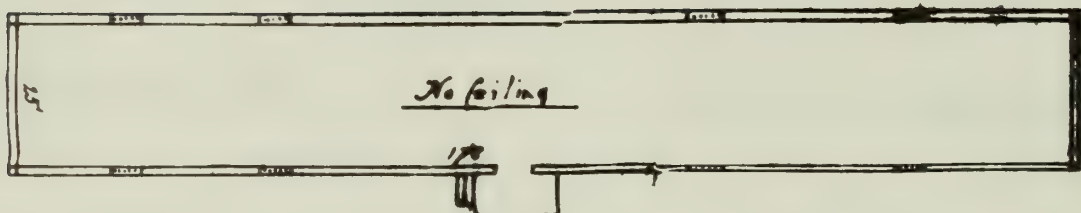
Building No 26 Adobe Engrissary

HB-37



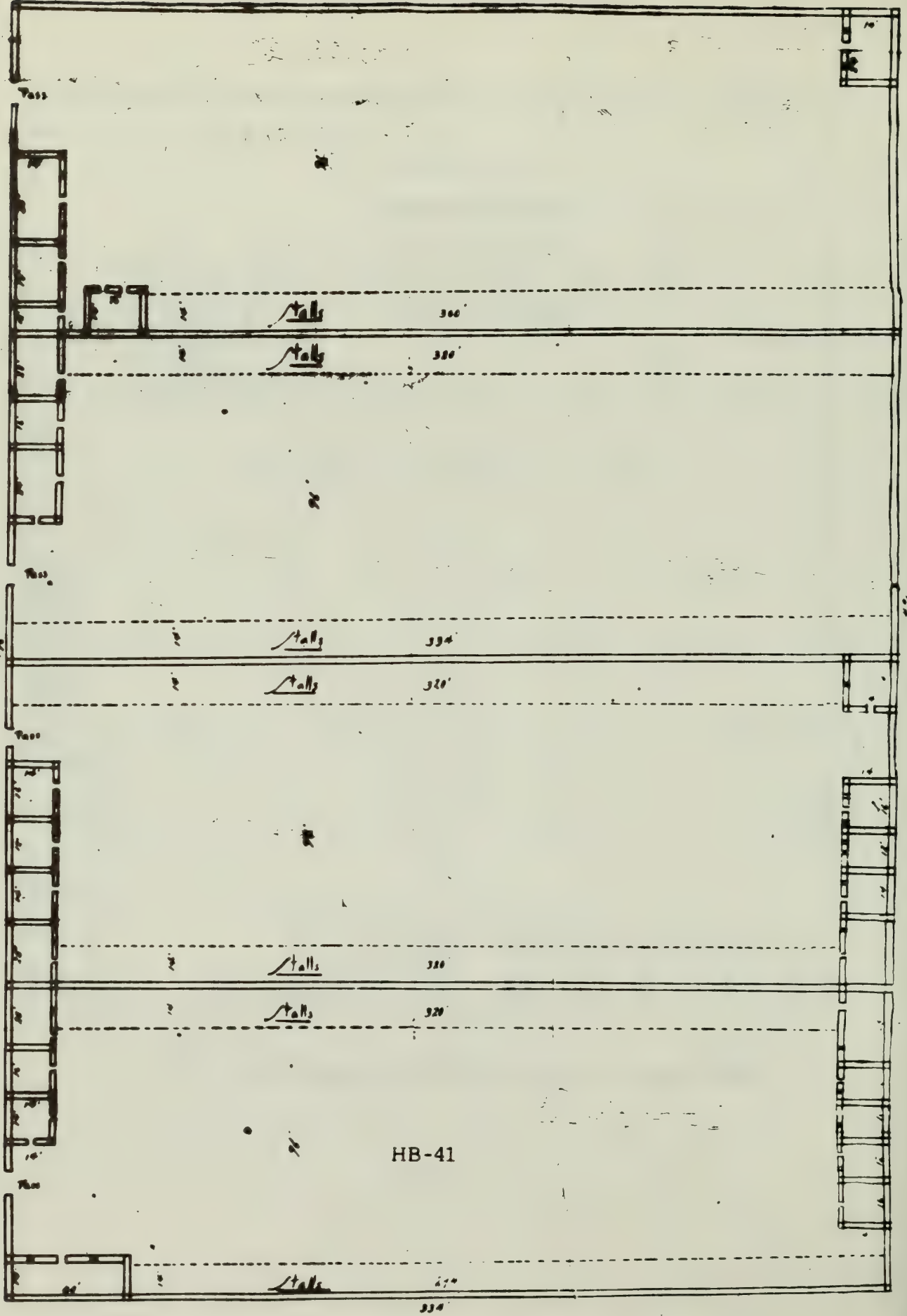
— Building No. 26 QM Store House Adobe —

HB-38



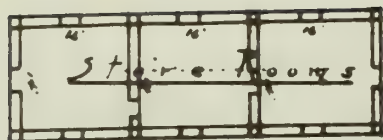
— Building No. 27 Grayary Adobe —

HB-39



HB-41

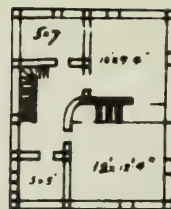
— Old Cavalry Corral Nos. 41 to 44 Adobe 41



HB-47



1st story

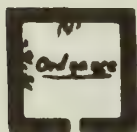


2nd story

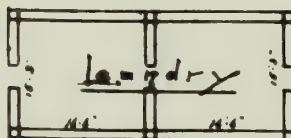
— Hospital Stewards Qtrs No 46. Adobe 1 1/2 story

HB-48

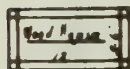
Ordways No. 50



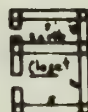
HB-49



HB-50



HB-51



HB-52



— Pump House No. 45 —

HB-53



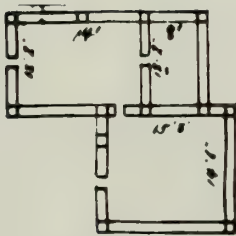
— Bldg No. 21 —
— Oil House Adobe —



— Bldg No. 30 —
— Saw Mill And Forge —



— Mr. Louis' Dwelling House No. 52 —



— Ross House No. 53 —



— Chinese Laundry No. 54 —

APPENDIX F

Interments at Fort Davis Cemeteries, 1867-1879, 1883 (NA, RG 92 Microfilm Roll 63-172 [2082], and Microfilm Roll 906 [8820]
Adapted from Record of Deceased Officers and Soldiers Buried by Post QuarterMaster U.S. Army in Post Cemetery at Fort Davis Texas up to June 8, 1879

Number and Name of the Person Interred		Number and Locality of the Grave		Rank	Letter of Company	Regiment			Residence before Enlistment			Conjugal Condition Married or Single	Residence of Widow			Cause of Death	Deceased	Place of Nativity	Date of Death and Burial		Locality of Death
Number	Name	Number	Locality			Number	State in U.S.	Arm	Town	County	State		Town	County	State				Died	Buried	
1	Rubin Coleman		Old Cemetery	Sergeant	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			July 14, 1867	July 15, 1867	Post hospital
2	Solomon Starks		Old Cemetery	Private	F	■	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Aug. 2, 1867	Aug. 2, 1867	Post hospital
3	Daniel Washington		Old Cemetery	Private	H	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Sept. 8, 1867	Sept. 9, 1867	Post hospital
4	Andrew P. Buchanan		Old Cemetery	Corporal	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Oct. 6, 1867	Oct. 6, 1867	Post hospital
5	Freeman Green		Old Cemetery	Sergeant	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Oct. 13, 1867	Oct. 13, 1867	Post hospital
6	Henry Soloman		Old Cemetery	Private	H	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Dec. 3, 1867	Dec. 3, 1867	Post hospital
7	Henry Taylor		Old Cemetery	Private	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Jan. 22, 1868	Jan. 23, 1868	Post hospital
8	Jeremiah Daniels		Old Cemetery	Private	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Jan. 30, 1868	Jan. 30, 1868	Post hospital
9	Shadrach Martin		Old Cemetery	Private	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Mar. 19, 1868	Mar. 20, 1868	Post hospital
10	Richard Loomis		Old Cemetery	Private	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Mar. 23, 1868	Mar. 24, 1868	Post hospital
11	Isaac Brady		Old Cemetery	Private	C	■	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Mar. 30, 1868	Mar. 30, 1868	Post hospital
12	John Martin		Old Cemetery	Private	H	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Apr. 15, 1868	Apr. 16, 1868	Post hospital
13	Frank Roach		Old Cemetery	Private	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Apr. 28, 1868	Apr. 29, 1868	Post hospital
14	David Johnson		Old Cemetery	Private	C	■	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			May 10, 1868	May 15, 1868	Post hospital
15	William Asberry		Old Cemetery	Private	K	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Louisville	Jefferson	Kentucky					No record			June 1, 1868	June 1, 1868	Post hospital
16	Joseph Taylor		Old Cemetery	Private	F	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			June 19, 1868	June 20, 1868	Post hospital
17	Charles Workman		Old Cemetery	Private	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Marysville		Kentucky					No record			June 27, 1868	June 28, 1868	Post hospital
18	George Haggans		Old Cemetery	Private	B	41	U.S.	Infantry	Lexington	Fayette	Kentucky					No record			June 28, 1868	June 29, 1868	Post hospital
19	Oliver Johnson		Old Cemetery	Private	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry	St. Louis	St. Louis	Missouri					No record			July 1, 1868	July 1, 1868	Post hospital
20	Austin Cass		Old Cemetery	Private	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Carrolton		Louisiana					No record			July 4, 1868	July 5, 1868	Post hospital
21	Amos Johnson		Old Cemetery	Private	B	41	U.S.	Infantry	Shreveport		Louisiana					No record			July 21, 1868	July 21, 1868	Post hospital
22	Nathan Marshall		Old Cemetery	1st Sergt	B	41	U.S.	Infantry	Lexington	Fayette	Kentucky					No record			Aug. 4, 1868	Aug. 5, 1868	Post hospital
23	Henry Williams		Old Cemetery	Private	■	41	U.S.	Infantry	Bayou Sara		Louisiana					No record			Aug. 6, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	Post hospital
24	Sanford Porter		Old Cemetery	Private	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Marysville		Kentucky					No record			Aug. 6, 1868	Aug. 7, 1868	Post hospital
25	Edward Butler		Old Cemetery	Corporal	C	9	U.S.	Cavalry								No record			Feb'y. 19, 1869	Feb'y. 20, 1869	Post hospital
26	Henry Butler		Old Cemetery	Private	G	41	U.S.	Infantry	Camilton		George	Married	Camilton		Georgia	Heart disease	35 yrs	Georgia	July 7, 1869	July 8, 1869	Post hospital
27	Daniel Boyd		Old Cemetery	Private	K	9	U.S.	Cavalry				(Elizabeth Butler)				Accidentally shot	20 yrs	Rome Ga	Mar. 16, 1870	Mar. 17, 1870	Shot at Fort Davis
28	Anderson Merriweather		Old Cemetery	Band		9	U.S.	Cavalry	Louisville	Jefferson	Kentucky	Single				Shot by unknown	24 yrs	Unknown	Oct. 14, 1870	Oct. 16, 1870	Shot at Fort Davis
29	John Williams	29	Post Cemetery	Private	K	■	U.S.	Cavalry	New York City		New York					Homicide	24 yrs	Unknown	March 20, 1871	March 21, 1871	Killed at Fort Davis
30	Frank Glen	30	Post Cemetery	Private	F	24	U.S.	Infantry		Yadkin	North Carolina	Married (Mary Glen)		Yadkin?	N Carolina	Infl lungs	26 yrs	Unknown	May 15, 1871	May 15, 1871	Post hospital
31	Smith Jackson	31	Post Cemetery	Sergeant	I	9	U.S.	Cavalry		Adams	Mississippi					Gunshot wound	26 yrs	Unknown	Oct. 26, 1871	Oct. 27, 1871	Post hospital
32	John Davis	32	Post Cemetery	Corporal	F	211	U.S.	Infantry	Lexington	Fayette	Kentucky					Consumption	28 yrs	Unknown	Jan'y. 13, 1872	Jan'y. 14, 1872	Post hospital
33	George W. Dallas	33	Post Cemetery	Private	G	25	U.S.	Infantry	Paducah		Kentucky					Gunshot wound	20 yrs	Unknown	May 5, 1872	May 5, 1872	Post hospital
34	Henry Butcher	34	Post Cemetery	Private	C	25	U.S.	Infantry	Columbia	Franklin	Ohio	Single				Dysentery	48 yrs	Columbus O	July 15, 1872	July 16, 1872	Post hospital
35	Edward Smith	35	Post Cemetery	Recruit		25	U.S.	Infantry	Louisville	Jefferson	Kentucky	Single				Dysentery	21 yrs	Kentucky	Aug. 3, 1872	Aug. 4, 1872	Post hospital
36	George M. Harris	36	Post Cemetery	Sergeant	G	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Lexington	Fayette	Kentucky	Single				Dysentery	25 yrs	Lexington Ky	Aug. 30, 1872	Aug. 31, 1872	Post hospital
37	Sanford Kinney	37	Post Cemetery	Private	G	25	U.S.	Infantry		Bourbon	Kentucky	Single				Dysentery	22 yrs	Kentucky			Post hospital
38	George A. Brown	38	Post Cemetery	Private	Band	25	U.S.	Infantry	New York		New York	Married	New York		New York	Dysentery	23 yrs	New York	Sept. 18, 1872	Sept. 18, 1872	Post hospital
39	Eli Smilgood	39	Post Cemetery	Private	G	25	U.S.	Infantry	Baltimore		Maryland	Single				Consumption	28 yrs	Baltimore	Nov. 2, 1872	Nov. 3, 1872	Post hospital
40	Daniel Tallifera	40	Post Cemetery	Corporal	I	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Washington		D C	Single				Gunshot	25 yrs	Fairfax Va	Nov. 20, 1872	Nov. 21, 1872	Post hospital
41	John G. Holcher	41+42	P Cem in tomb	Ordn. Sgt			U.S.	Cavalry	Baltimore		Maryland	Single				Rheumatism	35 yrs	Ohio	Sept. 17, 1873	Sept. 19, 1873	Post hospital
42	George Patrick	43	Post Cemetery	Private	I	9	U.S.	Cavalry	Gettysburg		Pennsylvania	Single				Consumption	20 yrs	Maryland	July 5, 1874	July 5, 1874	Post hospital
43	Anthony Jackson	44	Post Cemetery	Sergeant	I	25	U.S.	Infantry	Alexandria		Virginia	Single				Consumption		Not known	May 30, 1875	May 30, 1875	Post hospital
44	William Riley		Post Cemetery	Private	I	25	U.S.	Infantry	Norfolk		Virginia	Single				Consumption		Not known	Aug. 5, 1875	Aug. 5, 1875	Post hospital
45	J F Boughter		Post Cemetery	A.A.			U.S.	Infantry	Philadelphia		Pennsylvania	Single				Consumption		Not known	Jan'y. 16, 1876	Jan. 18, 1876	Del Muerto
46	Patrick Kelliher		West Canon	2 Lieut	I	25	U.S.	Infantry	Keating		Pennsylvania	Single				Consumption	28 yrs	Ireland	Feb'y. 12, 1876	Feb'y. 13, 1876	Quarters Fort Davis
47	Charles Hill		Post Cemetery			25	U.S.	Infantry	Baltimore		Maryland	Single				Homicide	26 yrs	Maryland	July 5, 1876	July 5, 1876	at Fort Davis
48	George Wilson		Post Cemetery	Private	K	25	U.S.	Infantry	Bedford	Bedford	Tennessee	Single				Shot himself	22 yrs	Tennessee	July 19, 1876	July 20, 1876	Parade, Fort Davis
49	Abraham Jackson		Post Cemetery	Colonel	A	25	U.S.	Infantry	Albany		New York	Single				Murdered	26 yrs	New York	Nov. 11, 1876	Nov. 12, 1876	Found murdered 3 miles from Fort Davis
50	James Luck		Post Cemetery	Private	K	25	U.S.	Infantry	Lancaster	Garrard	Kentucky	Single				Infl lungs	24 yrs	Co. Ky.	Jan'y. 30, 1877	Jan'y. 31, 1877	Post hospital
51	Toby Pinsill		West Canon	Private	E	25	U.S.	Infantry	Spartenburg		South Carolina	Single				Dropsy	28 yrs	So Carolina	May 10, 1877	May 10, 1877	Post hospital
52	John Lisly		West Canon	Private	H	10	U.S.	Cavalry	Harper City		Maryland	Single				Typ. Fever	Unknown	Hartford Co. Md.	June 29, 1877	June 30, 1877	Post hospital
53	John M. Morgan		West Canon	Private	H	10	U.S.	Cavalry	Newbern		North Carolina	Single				Gun shot wound	Unknown	Newbern N.C	Nov. 27, 1877	Nov. 28, 1877	Post hospital
54	John Moore		West Canon	Corporal	E	25	U.S.	Infantry	New York		New York	Single				Consumption	Unknown	New York City	May 29, 1878	May 30, 1878	Post hospital
55	Richard Robinson		West Canon	Corporal	H	25	U.S.	Infantry				Single				Homicide	31 yrs	Hanover Va	June 13, 1878	June 14, 1878	Shot while asleep in his bed in barracks
56	William F. Grant		West Canon	Private	H	10	U.S.	Cavalry		Hanover	Virginia	Not known				Homicide	Unknown	Virginia	Sept. 25, 1878	Sept. 25, 1878	Killed in guard house
57	David Green		Post Cemetery	Private	C	11	U.S.	Cavalry	Indianapolis		Indiana	Married	Indianapolis		Indiana	Heart disease		Not known	April 23, 1879	April 26, 1879	Post hospital

Record of deceased soldiers buried by 1st Lieut. M.M. Maxon, R.G.M. Cavalry A.A.Q.M. U.S. Army at Fort Davis, Texas, in the year 1883.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	Letter of <u>Company</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Died 1883</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
71	Dorsey Johnson	Private	H	10	Cavalry	March 5th	African Descent
74	James Johnson	Private	H	10	Cavalry	March 17th	African Descent
73	James Stewart	Private	B	10	Cavalry	April 9	African Descent
74	George Foster	Private	M	10	Cavalry	May 3	African Descent
75	John Musho	Private	H	10	Cavalry	August 7	African Descent
76	Charles Robinson	Private	H	10	Cavalry	Septbr 20	African Descent
77	Lane Wesley	Private	B	10	Cavalry	October 7	African Descent

I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the records of Post Quartermaster office

Fort Davis Texas
December 31st 1883

M.M. Maxon
1st Lieut. and R.Q.M. 10 Cavly.
A.A.Q.M.

APPENDIX G

Lease Agreement of November 29, 1867
(From NA, RG 153. Microfilm Roll 65-855 [10427]2)

This agreement made and entered into this twenty ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty seven, (Anno Domini 1867) By and between John James of the city of San Antonio in the county of Bexar in the State of Texas, of the first part and Bt. Lieut. Col. J.G.C. Lee, Assistant Quarter Master of the United States Army for and on behalf of the United States of America of the second part, Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the rent and covenant hereinafter mentioned and contained, Hath and by the presents doth grant demise and to farm let unto the said party of the second part the following named and described tracts or pieces of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Presidio, in the State of Texas aforesaid, viz Survey No. 6 bounded and described as follows. Beginning at a Cottonwood 12 in dia from which a cotton wood 22 in dia brs S 35° W 13½ vrs. Another 34 in dia brs No 23°W 53 varas. Fort Davis brs S42°W1753 varas, the latitude of Fort Davis being as determined by Major Emory of the U.S. Top Engineers 30° 26'23" Longitude 6°54'27" Washington Greenwich 103.36.45 thence South 6°W1700 varas to a stake and mound thence N84°W1900 varas to a Rock mound, thence North 6°E1900 vrs to a Rock mound, thence S 84°E1900 vrs to a stake and mound, thence South 6°W2000 varas to the place of beginning--Bearings marked X Being the same tract of Land named in patent No. 170 issued by the State of Texas on the twenty third day of August 1856. Also survey Nos. 8 bounded as follows: Beginning at a double Live Oak one 12 the other 11 in diameter the north bank of the Limpia W 83½ W 26080 vs from the beginning point of No 6 from which a Spring brs W 50 vs a L.O. 13 in dia brs N. 83° W 14 vs thence N. 60° W 1344 vrs a three pronged Black Jack from which a bunch of 4 Live Oaks brs N 60° W 24 vs a Post Oak 6 in dia brs S 10° E28½ vs. Thence S 30° W 1344 vrs a Rock mound Thence S 60° E 1344 vrs a rock mound. Thence N 30° E 1344 vrs to the place of beginning. Bearings marked X being the same tract of Land named in Patent No. 545 issued by the State of Texas on the fourteenth day of October 1857.

Also Survey No. 9 bounded as follows. Beginning at the N.W. corner of Survey N. 8 a three pronged Black Jack from which a bunch of 4 Live Oaks brs N. 60° W24 vrs a Post Oak 6 in dia bears S 10° E 24 vrs. Thence N. 60° W 1344 vrs a Stake and Rock Mound. Thence S 30° W 1344 vrs a Rock mound. Thence S 60° E 1344 vs a Rock Mound. Thence North 30° E 1344 vrs to the place of beginning. Bearings marked X.

Being the same tract of land named in Patent No. 546 issued by the State of Texas on the 14th day of October 1857. Also Survey No. 27 bounded as follows. Beginning at a Rock mound north 700 varas from the N corner of Pablo Cassilas Survey No. 26. Thence N 15° W 1344 vrs to a

Pinson Tree 6 in dia from which another 10 in dia bears N. 21° E 12 vrs another 13 in dia bears N 20° W 16 vrs Thence South 75° West 1344 vrs to a Stake and mound. Thence South 15° East 1344 vrs to a Rock mound. Thence N 75° E 1344 vrs to the place of beginning. Being the same tract of Land named in Patent No. 50 issued by the State Texas on the 21st of May 1858. And Also Survey No. 28 bounded as follows. Beginning at a Stake W. corner of Survey No. 27, Thence south 75° West 1344 vrs to a Rock Mound. Thence South 15° East, 1344 vrs to a Stake and mound. Thence North 75° East 1344 vrs to a Stake and Mound. Thence North 15° west 1344 vrs to the place of beginning. Being the same tract of land named in Patent No. 51 issued by the State of Texas on the 21st of May 1858.

Together with all and singuler the appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto. And together with the full privilege of cutting and using any timber stones or other material that may be found thereon with out charge to the United States.

To have and to hold the said five tracts of land above respectfully described and the appurtenances unto the United States of America for fifty years from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven (1867). Yielding and paying therefor and thereout unto the said John James his heirs and assigns the yearly rent or sum of nine hundred dollars payable monthly whenever the Quarter Master's Dept. is in funds. And it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that the said United States can vacate any or all of the said tracts or pieces of land above described at any time after first giving the said John James six months notice thereof, through the proper officer of the Quarter Masters Department. And further that the said United States during the occupancy of the said tracts or pieces of land shall peaceably [*sic*] and quietly have hold anjoy the same without any manner of let suit, trouble, or hindrance whatever from any person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming the same. No member of Congress, Officer, Agent or employe of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract or agreement, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom.

This agreement is subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

In Witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands and seals at San Antonio the day and date first above written.

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of U.S.
E.J. Miller
J. Hoyer

(Signed) J.G.C. Lee
(Signed) Bvt. Lt. Col. A.Q.M.
(Signed) John James

In faith of which I do grant the presents, in the presence of the witness, undersigned and in witness of the same do hereunto set my hand and seal at San Antonio, Texas, this twenty ninth day of November, A.D. 1867.

(Signed) Julius Hoyer
(Signed) Notary Public

The State of Texas

County of Presidio I, John B. Shields, County Clerk, in and for said County, to hereby certify that the foregoing Instrument dated the 29th day of November, 1867, with its certificates of authentication, was filed for Record in my office the day 5th of September A.D. 1883, at 9 oclock A.M. and duly recorded the 7th day of September A.D. 1883 at 10 oclock A.M. in the Records of said County, in Vol. No. 2, on pages 3163317.

Witness my and the seal of
the County Court of said
County at office in Fort
Davis, Texas, the day and
year last above written.

(Signed) John B. Shields
Clerk County Ct. Presidio County

The United States of America
The State of Texas
County of Bexar

I do solemnly swear that the copy of the foregoing Contract is an exact copy of a contract made by me personally with John James, that I made the same fairly without any benefit or advantage corruptly to the said John James or any other person, and that the papers accompanying include all those to the said Contract, as required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

(Signed) J.G.C. Lee
Bvt. Lt. Col. A.Q.M.

Sworn and subscribed to before ? this twenty ninth day of November
A.D. 1867

(Signed) Julius Hooyer
Notary Public Bexar Co.

Approved
J.G.C. Lee
Bt. Lt. Col. Chf Qr. Mr.
District of Texas

(Signed) Approved
A.J. McGonnigle
Bt. Lt. Col. A.Q.M. U.S.A.
In charge o.c.2. on 5th Mil. Dist.

Headqrs 5th Military District
New Orleans, La. Dec. 11 1867

Approved
By command of
Maj. General Hancock
(Signed) Geo. L. Hartsauff
Asst. Adj. General

APPENDIX H

Deed of Title, May 24, 1883
(From National Archives, Record Group 183)

THE STATE OF TEXAS

County of Presidio

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, Daniel Murphy, and Susan Murphy, his wife of the County of Presidio and State aforesaid in consideration of the sum of thirty Five Hundred Dollars, to us in hand paid by the United States of America, have GRANTED, SOLD and CONVEYED, and by these presents do GRANT, SELL and CONVEY, unto the said United States of America, all that certain tract of land situated in the state of Texas, and County of Presidio out of Survey number 261, originally patented by the State of Texas to Samuel A. Maverick, assignee of the B. B. B. & C. R. R. Co., recorded in Volume 15, No. 39- of the records of the General Land Office State of Texas- adjacent to Fort Davis, Texas; the part of said survey herein conveyed containing - 300 - acres, more or less, is more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:- Beginning at a pile of rocks in the East line of Survey No. 148 made for D. Murphy being the NW corner of Homestead survey No. 1, in name of John B. Shields, Thence N 6° E, at 503 vrs. joining SE corner of Survey No. 6, on which Fort Davis is situated 1230 vrs. in all to a stake set in the ground for the W.N.W. cor. of this survey, said stake being known as the SW corner of Compromise Street in the town of Fort Davis and laid off by M.M. Maxon and George A. Brenner, Thence from said stake S 84° E. along the south line of Compromise Street 368 3/10 varas to a stake set in the ground for a corner of this survey. Thence N 6° E., 42 3/10 varas to a stake for a corner of this survey, Thence S 84 E, 975 8/10 varas to a rock mound the SE corner of Survey No. 23 in Presidio County made by virtue of Land Scrip No. 644 issued to Vicente Roman,- Thence S 6° W 1272 3/10 vrs. to a rock mound for the SE Corner of this survey from which a Cedar on top of a mountain bears N 73° W., Thence N 84° W, 1344 vrs. to the place of beginning.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described Premises, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto belong, unto the said United States of America and its assigns, forever. And we do hereby bind ourselves and heirs, executors, and administrators, to WARRANT and FOREVER DEFEND, all and singular, the said premises unto the said United States of America, and its assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof.

WITNESS, our hands at Fort Davis this 24th day of May, A.D. 1883.

Daniel Murphy
Susan Murphy

Signed and delivered in presence of

John B. Shields
Jno. W. Hays.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Presidio

BEFORE ME, John B. Shields, Clerk of the Dist. & County Courts in and for Presidio County, Texas, on this day personally appeared Daniel Murphy and Susan Murphy wife of said Daniel Murphy, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed. And the same Susan Murphy wife of the said Daniel Murphy, having been examined by me privily and apart from her husband, and having the same by me fully explained to her, she, the said Susan Murphy acknowledged such instrument to me to be her act and deed, and she declared that she had willingly signed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that she did not wish to retract it.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of office, this 24th day of May, A.D. 1883.

John B. Shields,
Dis. & County Clerk Presidio Co. Texas.
By Jno. W. Hays Dep.

APPENDIX I

Summary of Land Transactions at Fort Davis, 1854-1887
(From Quartermaster General to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, February 29, 1888. NA, RG 92. Microfilm Roll 906 8820.)

The reservation contains 640 acres. On October 7, 1854, it was leased of John James, by Lieut. A.C. Myers, for the U.S. for 20 years (while required for occupancy as a military post) at \$300.00 per annum, payable monthly. By the terms of the lease the Government was given the right to purchase the reservation at any time within 5 years at \$10.00 per acre, or for \$20.00 per acre at any time prior to the expiration of the lease.

The site appears to have been occupied for a short time only under this lease (part of the years 1854 and 1855).

On February 14, 1859, the Quartermaster General in report to the Secretary of War states that the sum of \$358.08 had been paid for rent. From this time until July 1, 1867, the post was not occupied by the Government.

On November 29, 1867, a new lease was executed by John James and Major J.G.C. Lee for the U.S. for 50 years, commencing July 1, 1867 at \$900 per annum, payable monthly. The Government reserving the right to vacate at any time on 6 months notice, but no right to purchase.

The amount paid for rent under this lease to December 31, 1887, (20½ years at \$900.00 per annum) is \$18,450. Amount paid for rent prior to July 1, 1807 368.08
Total amount paid for sent to December 31, 1887 \$18,818.08

On January 6, 1887, the Secretary of War directed the purchase of the site, 640 acres, at \$20,000.

On July 10, 1884, the Lieut. General reported that the site had not been purchased by the Government, the owners having refused the offer of \$20,000.00, and that the post would be retained under the lease which has yet some 33 years to run at \$900.00 per annum.

On April 27, 1883, the Secretary of War authorized the purchase of 300 acres additional to the reservation at \$3,500.00, and on May 24, 1883, the purchase was made of Daniel Murphy, from funds appropriated by Act of April 16, 1880.

July 1, 1867 to Dec. 31, 1887, 20 yrs. 6 months, at \$900 per year--\$18,450. . . .

APPENDIX J

Authorization Act Establishing Fort Davis National Historic Site, September 8, 1961. (From Hillary A. Tolson (comp.), Laws Relating to the National Park Service. Supplement II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963, p. 346.)

An Act Authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas, approved September 8, 1961 (75 Stat. 488)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, all right, title, and interest in and to such lands, not to exceed four hundred and sixty acres in all, together with any improvements thereon, as the Secretary may deem necessary for the purpose of establishing a national historic site at the site of Fort Davis, near the town of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

SEC. 2. (a) The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be designated as the Fort Davis National Historic Site and shall be set aside as a public national memorial to commemorate the historic role played by such fort in the opening of the West. The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop such monument, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935, as amended.

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of such national historic site, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct and maintain therein such markers, buildings, and other improvements and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$115,000 for land acquisition, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 461 note.)

APPENDIX K

The Archeological Survey of Fort Davis and The Historical Base Map

by
James E. Ivey

The Survey

As part of the Historic Resource Study, the National Park Service conducted an archeological survey of Fort Davis National Historic Site (hereafter referred to as "the park"). The survey had two goals: 1) to locate all previously unrecorded historic and prehistoric sites within the park boundary, and 2) to include these sites on a Historical Base Map (HBM) showing all known sites and structures in the park.

Because of the limitations of time and expense, neither of these goals was completely achieved. The extreme roughness of some areas of the park prevented their survey within any reasonable length of time. Approximately 85% of the 460 acres of the park were surveyed. The remainder, consisting largely of irregular and vertical cliff faces, may be examined by park staff over the next few years as time permits.

The survey plotted all located buildings on the HBM, but several structures were left off. The water supply and sewage system built by the U.S. Army and the roads and bridges built after 1890 are some of these structures. Both are illustrated in this study by historic maps, but both need more work in the field and in the documentary records.

The survey succeeded, however, in locating most of the sites and buildings within the park. The information presented in the body of the report and in the maps and tables of this appendix represent a far more complete documentation of the history and location of the structures of Fort Davis than anything previously available. Further work on specific questions (such as a complete mapping of the water and sewage systems) should be conducted in the future.

Methodology

The Park Service carried out the archeological survey in 14 days, using two crews of two persons each. The crews walked the accessible ground of the park in transects at approximately 20-foot intervals. During the survey they encountered both prehistoric and historic sites.

The crews recorded prehistoric sites in four separate steps:

- 1) The crew plotted the location of the site on aerial photographs of the park.

- 2) They plotted each site on a detailed contour map of the park.
- 3) The crew photographed the site and described the photograph in a photolog.
- 4) They wrote a detailed description of the site, its artifacts, and its principal attributes on the standard "Archeological Site Data Form" supplied by the State of Texas.

Isolated occurrences, such as a single ground-stone or flaked tool, were plotted on the aerals and the contour map, but no site form was filled out. The crew collected artifacts only in cases where they were considered to require further study.

At the end of the fieldwork, the crew marked all sites. They stamped metal stakes with temporary field numbers and drove a stake into each site. Isolated objects were not marked.

Historic buildings received somewhat different treatment. Because the buildings located by the survey were all components of Fort Davis National Historic Site, the crew did not assign individual site numbers to them. The survey crew plotted each building on the contour map by triangulating from known structures, using a theodolite. Where appropriate, they measured the structure. The general date range of occupation for each structure was determined by examining artifacts associated with it.

The crew then recorded the appearance of each newly found historic structure by photograph and marked its location with a metal stake. The individual structures received Historic Building numbers as their permanent identification number.

Results

The survey located a number of prehistoric and historic sites. Listed in the following table are seven archeological sites and thirty-four isolated occurrences. The archeological sites predate the occupation of the site of Fort Davis by the U.S. Army, although several have some historic material scattered across their areas. Most of the isolated occurrences other than stone tools are indeterminate in age and could have been made at any time up to the recent past.

The survey found ninety historical buildings, worked out the outlines of five others, and observed new details concerning the structural histories of three others. These structures are described in some detail in the table.

Recommendations

Fort Davis is a large and complex place. There are many things still to be learned about it, such as the locations of a number of structures. For example, there are perhaps ten or twelve First Fort buildings yet unlocated. These include a theater, a paymaster's office, a saddler's shop, the billiard hall, the wood yard, the Surgeon's Quarters, and several married soldiers' quarters. In addition, the building sites now located are poorly defined. Many sites are undoubtedly the locale of several structures, such as quarters, kitchens and outhouses, rather than single buildings.

The Second Fort also has a number of buildings still missing. These include the Sergeant Major's and Principal Musician's quarters, a large laundresses' quarters, and several civilian buildings that were usually omitted from the army maps. Several of these structures have most probable locations, but the survey was unable to locate any physical remains to confirm the location. These could be found at any time by excavation associated with improvements to the park. The possibility of such discoveries should always be kept in mind by park staff.

Two major "structures" have been left off the base maps. These are the U.S. Army water and sewage system and most of the changes to Fort Davis after the closing of the post in 1891. The army water and sewage system was both complex and largely buried. The survey crew noted some traces of the buried pipe lines while in the field. Because so little of the system could be detected on the ground and because the complexity of the system would have necessitated an entire map of its own, no map of the water and sewer lines was included as part of the survey results. Jerome A. Greene has included the best available map of the system, one made by Private Harrie F. Jordan in 1889, in the historic maps section. The survey crew compared this map to the ground and found it reasonably accurate.

The post-1891 changes were relatively simple, and most would be better discussed by an Administrative History. Only the construction of an improved roadbed for Texas Highway 17 between 1910 and 1915 and other road building and landscaping construction by the Park Service after 1961 have significantly altered the land's surface.

Future work should attempt to fill the gaps in the present study. An administrative history that examines the uses of and changes to the building and grounds of Fort Davis should be prepared. A detailed study of the army water and sewage system would be both interesting and useful for future planning: hundreds of feet of piping are still in place in the ground, waiting to catch the blades of a ditching machine.

Further archeological information should be collected. The cracks and crevices of the cliffs of Fort Davis should be examined as thoroughly as possible. There are undoubtedly more pictographs in shelters and overhangs still to be found. The flat northeast quadrant of the park probably contains one or several extensive occupation sites beneath more

recent silt depositions. Any ground disturbing projects in this area should be conducted cautiously and with careful monitoring, so as to not overlook such sites.

Introduction to the Tables

The following tables summarize the available information about all historic buildings, archeological sites, and isolated occurrences. If Greene discussed the historic building in the body of this report, only the name and Historic Building (HB) number is given in the table. Where other numbers have been used for the structure in the past, these numbers are listed. A complete discussion of the historic structures, archeological sites, and isolated occurrences located by the survey will be found in the full report, "An Archeological Survey of Fort Davis National Historic Site," to be available in 1987.

Archeological sites have been assigned a temporary number. The State of Texas will give these sites a permanent number after a review of the documentation.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
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Second Fort Structures, HB #s 1-299

1	1	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-265, 266, 267).
2	2	Captain's Quarters (see also HB-264, 268).
3	3	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-263, 269).
4	4	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-262, 270).
5	5	Captain's Quarters (see also HB-239, 261, 271).
6	6	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-238, 260, 272, 288, 290).
7	7	Commanding Officer's Quarters (see also HB-217, 236, 237, 259, 286, 287).
8	8	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-235, 258, 273, 285).
9	9	Captain's Quarters (see also HB-257, 274, 284)
10	10	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-256, 275, 283).
11	11	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-255, 276).

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
12	12	Captain's Quarters (see also HB-254, 277, 278, 282).
13	13	Lieutenant's Quarters (see also HB-231, 274, 280, 281).
14	14	Officers' or Noncommissioned Officer's Quarters (see also HB-230).
15	15	Officers' or NCOs' Quarters (see also HB-229).
16	16	NCOs' Quarters (see also HB-228).
17	17	Married Men's Quarters (see also HB-226, 227).
18	18	Officers' or NCOs' Quarters (see also HB-150, 151).
19	19	Quarters and Office.
20	20	Barracks (see also HB-219, 244).
21	21	Barracks (see also HB-243).
22	22	Barracks (see also HB-242).
23	23	Barracks (see also HB-241, 218).
24	24	Band Barracks (see also HB-232).
25	25	Infantry Barracks (see also HB-233).
26	26	Barracks.
27	27	Barracks.
28	28	Chapel.
29	29	Post Headquarters.
30	30-2	Guardhouse 2.
31	31	Bakery. In 1876 the south section of the building was constructed, replacing HB-33 as the post bakery. The building was 30 feet 8 inches wide and 46 feet 4 inches long and contained a single oven in the southwest corner. The building was enlarged before 1884, adding a second oven in a separate room on the north end, 24 feet long and 30 feet 8 inches wide. By 1885 the partition wall between the two rooms was removed.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
32	32	Old Commissary Storehouse; Ordnance Storehouse.
33	33	Commissary Office. This structure was built as the bakery in 1870, replacing the repaired first fort bakery, HB-357, 358. In 1876 it was remodeled to become the commissary office and storeroom. In 1886 the building was removed from the list of army-maintained buildings. It continued in use, probably in civilian hands, and by the closing of Fort Davis in 1891 several rooms had been added on the south side of the building.
34	34	Quartermaster's Office and Storehouse.
35	35S,	[Quartermaster's Storehouse].
	55	Quartermaster Sergeant's Residence. This building began as a saddler's shop before 1873. By 1882 the Quartermaster Sergeant's quarters had been added. At the same time it housed the post printing office. Presently it is a mound of melted adobe bisected by the south fence line of the park.
36	36S,	[Ordnance Shed].
	56,	Commissary Sergeant's Quarters;
	59?	Possibly the "Ross House" in 1890 (see HB-214, 215). This building was constructed before 1873 as part of HB-34, the quartermaster's office and storehouse. Presently a mound of melted adobe on the south fence line of the park.
37	37	New Commissary Storehouse. Construction began on this building in 1883. It measured 124 feet 3 inches long and 33 feet 4 inches wide. Between 1884 and 1889 an addition of 60 feet extended the length to 184 feet 3 inches. The addition may have been in two sections added at different times, the first 17 feet long and the second 42 feet long.
38	38	New Quartermaster's Storehouse. This building has a complex construction history. The first building on the site was begun in 1868. It was 125 feet long and 27 feet wide and was completed in 1876. There are some indications on the ground that the building had a porch 16 feet across extending 8½ feet westward from the front of the building. In 1883 a new storehouse was built against the west end of the original building. This structure was

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
		123 feet 9 inches long and 33 feet 4 inches wide. The original 125-foot-by-27-foot building was torn down soon after, and in 1884 an addition to the east end of the new building was constructed on its location, 59 feet 10 inches long.
39	39,	Forage House.
	39S	Hay and Wood Yard. The army built a fenced hay and wood yard in the area of HB-39 in 1871. After the construction of the forage house in 1886, the old yard became a wood storage area on its north side, enclosed by an adobe wall visible in late photographs (see also HB-213).
40	40	Quartermaster Corral.
41	41, 41A, 41B	Cavalry Corral, Cavalry Saddle Shop, Cavalry Stables.
42	42	Sutler's Store. Built before 1870, this building was the core structure of Daniel Murphy's sutler complex. In ca. 1870 only the central building, later the store and bar, stood here. By 1873 an enclosing wall and two outbuildings (HB-293, 295) had been added, as well as a room on the west end of the store. In the 1880s a second room was added on the west end for the fort's post office, HB-295 was torn down, and HB-293 expanded to two rooms (see also HB-293, 295).
43	43	Telegraph Office. The front room of this building was added to the sutler complex in ca. 1880. The back room was added between 1882 and 1886. The enclosing wall around the sutler's store was extended to include the telegraph office, and a privy (HB-294) built against the back wall of the enclosure (see also HB-294).
44	44	Sutler's Residence. This building was added to the sutler complex in ca. 1880. Like the telegraph office, it was included in an extended enclosing wall, and a shed and privy (HB-291, 292) added outside the wall (see also HB-291, 292).
45	45	Commanding Officer's Stables.
46	46	Hospital.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRs are listed here by name only)
47	47	[Hospital Storehouse] Hospital Laundry.
48	48	Hospital Steward's Quarters (see also HB-152).
49	49	Magazine.
50	50	[Hospital Laundry] Hospital Storehouse.
51	51	Hospital Woodhouse.
52	52	Hospital Privy.
53	53	Steam Pumphouse.
61	61	Oil House.
62	62	Sawmill Shed.
72	72	Unidentified Ruin.
73	73	Unidentified Ruin.
74	74	Temporary Second Fort Hospital.
90	---	Waterpipe Line. In 1884, as part of the new water system, the army laid water pipes from the pumphouse (HB-53) to the first water tank (HB-220), and from the water tank to the distribution network of the fort. In order for the pipes to be fairly straight, army workers had to pick out a channel in the stone slope above the pumphouse, and clear an alignment down the slope from the tanks toward the fort. In places just above HB-53 the V-shaped slot for the pipe was cut more than a foot deep into the solid bedrock. The alignment of the pipeline is still visible most of the distance from the pumphouse to the fort.
91	---	Masonry Water Pipe Support Embankment. To carry the water supply pipe from the tank to the fort across an arroyo, the army constructed a support embankment faced with stone rubble. The pipe ran along the top of the embankment, and the rubble faces prevented its being washed away during floods. A stone arch or wooden trestle must have supported the pipe over the actual outflow channel of the arroyo. The embankment can be seen in at least one historic photograph, ca. 1890. Some areas of the stone facing still survive today.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
92	---	Cemetery. This is the fourth and final cemetery for Fort Davis. Earlier cemeteries were located up Hospital Canyon west of the fort, off the fort grounds about one-half mile to the southwest, and in the area of HB-18 north of the parade ground. HB-92 was established in about 1878. It was fenced with wire in about 1886, but never received an enclosing wall. Some individual graves had small picket fences, and the remains of embankments can be seen in the area which may have been low adobe dividing walls or plot enclosures.
125	125	Drainage Ditch and Dike System.
130	130	Historic Manhole (Near HB-27).
131	131	Historic Manhole (Near HB-26).
133	133, 10-34	[Unidentified Ruin Wall] Runoff Channel. Built of slabs and boulders, this stonelined ditch was apparently constructed to channel water away from the access road running to the water tank at the southwest corner of the park.
135	135	[Unidentified Ruin] Stables. In the 1880s a small stable was constructed at this location to house the horses of the officers other than the commanding officer. A stabilized square of foundation resembling a privy base marks the spot today.
136	136	[Unidentified Ruin] Probable footbridge abutment.
139	139	Earth Closet.
140	140	Kiln.
141	141	Spring.
142	143	Irrigation Ditch. The area near the spring in the southeast corner of the fort was used as a garden since at least 1870. In the 1880s the Army constructed an irrigation system here to increase the yield of the area. At present the shallow remains of the principal ditches, lined with large cottonwoods, can still be seen.
143	134	Old Bridge Crossing.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
144	144	"Rainbow" Bridge. This bridge was built in 1915 as part of the improvements on the old Overland Stage route, now Texas Highway 17. Between 1910 and 1915 the route across Fort Davis was built up and bridges constructed to carry the highway over the drainage ditches of the fort. By the 1950s the highway had been diverted to its present route.
150	18P	Privy for HB-18.
151	18K	Kitchen for HB-18.
152	48P	Privy for HB-48, Hospital Steward's Quarters.
200	---	Married Men's Quarters. Built after 1880, this structure is oriented with its long axis north and south, at the same angle of N15°E followed by most second fort buildings. Only stone foundations remain, recently stabilized by the park. Dimensions: 16' x 31'.
201	---	Married Men's Quarters. Unstabilized ruin with long axis approximately N15°E. Dimensions approximately 15' x 30'.
202	---	Married Men's Quarters (see also HB-224). Unstabilized ruin with long axis approximately N15°E. Dimensions approximately 14' x 25'. Photographs show a shed extension to the west from the northwest corner of the building, and a canvas-roofed room at the southwest corner. A privy, HB-224, stood about 50 feet to the west against a large boulder.
203	---	Married Men's Quarters. Unstabilized ruin with long axis approximately N15°E. Dimensions approximately 14' x 23'. Photographs show a shed extension to the north from the northwest corner of the building, and a stone chimney in the center of the west side..
204	---	Married Men's Quarters. Unstabilized ruin with long axis approximately N15°E. Dimensions approximately 15' x 25'. Photographs show a shed extension on the north end of the building.
205	---	Married Men's Quarters (see also HB-225). Unstabilized ruin with long axis approximately N15°E. Dimensions approximately 15' x 22'. Photographs show a shed extension on the north end of the building, dimensions approximately 14' x 14'. This structure stood in the early

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
		1880s, but was gone by ca. 1886. Two small sheds stood in the same area in ca. 1890. A privy (HB-225) possibly associated with HB-205 stood to the west.
206	---	First Post Chapel and Schoolhouse. Purchased from a civilian, H.W. Finkham, in 1870, this building became the post chapel and schoolhouse in 1871. The flat-roofed adobe structure measured 50' x 25', and was apparently torn down in 1878 upon the completion of HB-28, the second chapel and schoolhouse. At present 34 feet of the north wall and 17 feet of the east wall foundations of HB-206 are visible in the service road just south of HB-19.
207	---	Unfinished Hospital. Construction began on this stone building in 1869. The walls reached an average height of 7 feet above grade before work stopped in ca. 1870. Construction on the present hospital, HB-46, began in 1874. In 1875 the walls of the unfinished hospital, HB-207, were demolished and the stone used in the construction of the foundation of the new hospital. Today the unstabilized foundations of HB-207 form a central square block intended for the administrative offices, measuring 40 feet east-west by 41½ feet north-south, with a 14' x 21' kitchen block extending west. Two wings intended for the wards extend to the north and south, each 26½ by 79½ feet. The building is oriented on the same alignment as the rest of the fort, N15°E.
208	---	Unidentified Structure. Small shed visible here in ca. 1885.
209	---	Unidentified Structure. Small shed visible here in ca. 1885.
210	---	Unidentified Structure. Unstabilized foundations measuring 16 feet north-south and 24½ feet east-west. Small shed visible here in ca. 1885.
211	57?	Laundresses' Quarters. Unstabilized foundation partially covered by the fill of a road built ca. 1910. The east side of the building measures 20 feet north-south. Only 7 feet of the south wall are visible beyond the edge of the road fill. A photograph taken ca. 1890 shows a group of four buildings in this area. All four are probably laundresses' quarters. HB-211 appears to be the northernmost of the group of four (see HB-212, 222, 223).

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
212	---	Laundresses' Quarters. Unstabilized foundation partially covered by the fill of the ca. 1910 road. The east side of the foundation is 22½ feet long. This is the second of the four supposed laundresses' quarters in this area (see HB-211, 222, 223).
213	---	Hay and Wood Yard. Constructed between 1883 and 1886, this yard replaced an earlier one in the area of HB-39. HB-213 consisted of two enclosed yards. The eastern yard measured 160 feet north-south by 285 feet east-west in 1889, and extended across the boundary line between the original Fort Davis tract and the tract of land acquired in 1883 to enlarge the property of the fort. A photograph taken in ca. 1886 shows the yard extending further west, so that the maximum east-west dimension may have been at least 500 feet. The second yard was at the east end of the first and was larger, measuring about 500 feet north-south and 300 feet east-west. Both yards appear to have been enclosed by an adobe wall. No traces of the walls are visible today.
214	58, 59?	Married Men's Quarters. HB-214 and HB-215 were both constructed about 1875. By 1883 each contained several families of married enlisted men. With the construction of HB-17 and HB-200 thru 205, the number of people living in HB-214 and 215 was reduced. In ca. 1886 the two buildings may have become single-family dwellings. Each was enclosed within a fence and had a cluster of pens and sheds behind them on the east. Only scattered artifacts and random stone concentrations mark the locations of these buildings today. The present employee housing and maintenance buildings enclosure probably covers some part of the pens and sheds area of the two HBs.
215	58, 59?	Married Men's Quarters (see HB-214).
216	---	Quarters. This structure probably served as housing for civilian employees such as commissary clerks and saddlers in the 1870s. At least one other quarters for civilian employees stood on the post at this time, in the approximate area of HB-24. Today few structural traces are visible. Some stone concentrations that may be sections of foundation can be seen within a larger area of scattered late-19th-century trash.
217	7K	Kitchen for HB-7.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
218	---	Privy for HB-22, HB-23 (see also HBs 241-244).
219	---	Privy for HB-20, HB-21 (see also HBs 241-244).
220	---	First Water Tank. In 1884 a new water system for the fort was completed. The cypress storage tank with a capacity of 32,000 gallons was located here, resting on 10" x 10" beams set into sockets chipped into the rock of the hillside. The tank was approximately 25 feet across and 8 feet high. Only a few of the support beam sockets can still be seen.
221	---	Second Water Tank. In 1886 the storage capacity was enlarged by the construction of a second tank. The footing for it was more carefully built than for HB-220. One side of the stone foundation was built against the face of the hill, and the other against a large boulder to the east, using fieldstone and portland cement. Three piers, each 6 feet square, were built to support the center of the tank platform. Then the top of the stone foundation was leveled by chiseling and a wooden platform built onto the stone supports. The tank rested on the platform, and was again about 25 feet across and 8 feet high.
222	---	Laundresses' Quarters. Trash concentration and some suggestion of wall foundations. Third of the four laundresses' quarters in this area.
223	60?	Laundresses' Quarters or Chinese Laundry. Trash concentration and some suggestion of wall foundations. Southernmost of the four laundresses' quarters in this area. Fort Davis Archives photograph HG-8 shows a clothesline behind HB-223, hung with drying laundry. The building may be the Chinese Laundry shown in plans of Fort structures of ca. 1890.
224	---	Privy for HB-202.
225	---	Privy for HB-205 or HB-17.
226	17P	Privy for HB-17.
227	---	Privy for HB-17.
228	16P	Privy for HB-16.
229	15P	Privy for HB-15.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
230	14P	Privy for HB-14.
231	132	[Unidentified Ruin and Drain Ditch] Privy for HB-13 (see also HBs 235-139, 182-288). In ca. 1870 the first privies and kitchens were built for the quarters on officers' row. The privies formed an irregular line about 150 to 200 feet behind the officers' quarters. Several of them continued in use after the construction of a new line of privies (HBs 254-266, 280) along the back fences of the officers' quarters, 120 feet behind the buildings, in ca. 1881. The privies that continued in use were HBs 231, 235, and 237-239. Today only concentrations of artifacts and traces of stone foundations mark the sites of these privies.
232	24P	Privy for HB-24.
233	25P	Privy for HB-25.
234	---	Flagpole Site, 1885-1891.
235	---	Privy for HB-9, ca. 1870 (see HB-231).
236	---	Privy for HB-7, ca. 1870 (see HB-231).
237	---	Privy for HB-7, ca. 1870 (see HB-231).
238	---	Privy for HB-6, ca. 1870 (see HB-231).
239	---	Privy for HB-5, ca. 1870 (see HB-231).
240	---	Flagpole Site, ca. 1875-1884.
241	23P, 26P	Privy for HB-23 (see also HB-218, 219).
242	22P	Privy for HB-22 (see also HB-218, 219).
243	21P	Privy for HB-21 (see also HB-218, 219).
244	20P, 27P	Privy for HB-20 (see also HB-218, 219).
245	---	Guard House 3. Traces of stone foundations in this area are apparently the remains of a proposed guard house intended to replace HB-30, Guard House 2. The outline of Guard House 3 was marked on plans of the Fort in 1882. Apparently work began on the new guard house, but stopped for lack of funding.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
246	---	Enclosing Wall. A wall stood along the south end of the parade ground, between the road across this end and the gully to the south, in the late 1880s. In one photograph it can be seen to have been about 4 feet high. The foundations of the wall are still visible.
247	---	Incomplete Officer's Quarters (see also HB-248). Construction on the foundations of several officers' quarters along the south side of the parade ground was begun in ca. 1882. They were to be double-officer quarters similar in plan to HB-16. As with HB-245 (Guardhouse 3), however, the work was discontinued by 1885 for lack of funding, leaving the stone foundations of several rooms in the ground. HB-247 and 248 are not the same officers' quarters indicated on Fort plans of ca. 1870 as proposed or under construction south of the gully along the south end of the parade ground. These were part of an earlier plan of the parade ground that included one more officers' quarters on officers' row, south of HB-1. Traces of foundations of the officers' quarters proposed in 1870 have not been located.
248	---	Incomplete Officer's Quarters (see HB-247).
249	---	Bridge. A number of wagon bridges and footbridges crossed the drainage ditches of the fort. Traces of concrete and stonework that supported these bridges can be seen in several places along the southern ditch. These have been designated by HBs 249-253.
250	---	Bridge (see HB-249).
251	---	Bridge (see HB-249).
252	---	Bridge (see HB-249).
253	---	Bridge (see HB-249).
254	12P	Privy for HB-12, after 1881.
255	11P	Privy for HB-11, after 1881.
256	10P	Privy for HB-10, after 1881.
257	9P	Double Privy for HB-9, after 1881.
258	8P	Double Privy for HB-8, after 1881.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
259	7P	Privy for HB-7, after 1881.
260	6P	Privy for HB-6, after 1881.
261	5P	Privy for HB-5, after 1881.
263	3P	Privy for HB-3, after 1881.
264	2P	Privy for HB-2, after 1881.
265	1P	Privy for HB-1, after 1881 (see HB-266).
266	---	Privy for HB-1. After the construction of the enclosing walls around the yards of the officers' quarters, privies were built along the back or west sides of the yards. HB-1 originally had a privy at the southwest corner of the yard, but by ca. 1890 the encroachment of the road behind officers' row caused the residents of HB-1 to move the privy to the northwest corner of the yard (see HB-265).
267	1K	Kitchen for HB-1, after 1880.
268	2K	Kitchen for HB-2, after 1880.
269	3K	Kitchen for HB-3, after 1880.
270	4K	Kitchen for HB-4, after 1880.
271	5K	Kitchen for HB-5, after 1880.
272	6K	Kitchen for HB-6, after 1880.
273	8K	Kitchen for HB-8, after 1880.
274	9K	Kitchen for HB-9, after 1880.
275	10K	Kitchen for HB-10, after 1880.
276	11K	Kitchen for HB-11, after 1880.
277	12K	Kitchen for HB-12, after 1880.
278	---	Servant's Room for HB-12.
279	13K	Kitchen for HB-13, after 1880.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
280	13P	Privy for HB-13, after 1881.
281	---	Kitchen for HB-13, 1870-1890 (see HBs 282-288). In 1870-1875 a row of kitchens stood about 100 feet behind officers' row. These were replaced by other kitchens after 1880, and most were removed. HBs 281, 282, 283, and 288, however, continued in use through the remainder of the fort occupation, probably as servants' quarters. The outline of the foundations of HBs 281, 282, and 288 have been stabilized. HB-283 is still buried, but a portion of its wall was found by Charles Voll during archeological investigations conducted in 1968.
282	12P	Kitchen for HB-12, 1870-1890 (see HB-281).
283	---	Kitchen for HB-10, 1870-1890 (see HB-281).
284	---	Kitchen for HB-9, 1870-75 (see HB-281).
285	---	Kitchen for HB-8, 1870-75 (see HB-281).
286	---	Kitchen or Servant's Quarters for HB-7, 1870-75 (see HB-281).
287	---	Kitchen or Servant's Quarters for HB-7, 1870-75 (see HB-281).
288	6U	Kitchen for HB-6, 1870-1890 (see HB-281).
289	---	Kitchen for Officer's Mess, 1867-70 (see also HB-346). In the early period of occupation of the fort, when few kitchens had been constructed, the first fort enlisted mens' barracks (HB-346) was repaired and converted to an officers' mess. This building (HB-289) was constructed next to it on the south to serve as a kitchen. Only scattered artifacts and some stone mark the location of the kitchen.
290	---	Privy Path from HB-6. This flagstone path, located by Charles Voll during excavations in 1968, ran from the back door of HB-6 to the door of the post-1880 privy.
291	---	Unidentified Building. This structure, located behind HB-44, the sutler's residence, was probably a storage shed. At present it is a mound of melted adobe beside the path to the scenic overlook.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
292		Privy for HB-44.
293	---	Unidentified Building. This building was located behind HB-42, the sutler's store. It had two rooms, several windows, and an iron stove in the center of the easternmost room. It probably housed employees of the sutler. Today it is a mound of melted adobe among the grass and boulders east of the scenic overlook path.
294	---	Privy for HB-43.
295	---	Unidentified Building. Located behind HB-42, the sutler's store, this building was constructed in ca. 1870 and torn down before 1883. It may have been the sutler's residence before the construction of HB-44.
297	---	Drain from HB-26. This is a stone drain, square in cross-section, constructed of flat slabs. It ran from a small room in the northwest corner of the kitchen at the south end of the wing on the east end of the building, around the wing, and then northeast across the road between the barracks and the commissary corrals (HB-40). It was built in ca. 1885, and may have drained waste water from the kitchen.
298	---	Married Men's Quarters. This is an unstabilized foundation well-separated from the other married men's quarters to the south. Dimensions approximately 15 feet by 20 feet.
299	30-1	First Guard House. Constructed of cut stone blocks and completed in 1869, the guard house measured 54 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a porch 8 feet deep. In 1871 a 16 foot extension was added to the east end of the building. The entire structure was torn down in ca. 1882, and the blocks of stone reused in other construction around the fort. Today the outline of the unrestored foundations are visible just north of the sutler's complex (HBs 42-44), and are crossed by a park access road.

First Fort Structures, HB#s 301-499

301	---	Trash Dump. Ceramics, glass, mid-nineteenth century. Possibly associated with sawmill structures in this area.
302	---	Corrals and Wagon Yard. Adobe wall traces with stone rubble foundations in some areas.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
303	---	Stable. Adobe wall traces, machine-cut nails, metal scrap, mid-19th century.
304	---	Barn. Ceramics, medicine bottles, some nails and metal scrap, mid-19th century.
305	---	Laundress House. Thin scatter of ceramics, mid-19th century.
306	---	Laundress House. Scattered ceramics, mid-19th century. May be a trash dump.
307	---	Laundress House. Stone foundations, ceramics, glass, some metal scrap, mid-19th century. Stone foundations are probably chimney base. See HB-308.
308	---	Laundress House. Ceramics, glass, metal scrap, mid-19th century. HB-307 and HB-308 are concentrations in a larger area of debris. The area probably contained three to four buildings, laundresses' houses and kitchens.
309	---	Laundress House. Stone foundations, ceramics, glass, mid-19th century.
310	---	Laundress House. Ceramics, wine bottles, glass, mid-19th century. At southeast edge of artifact scatter, beside park road, is a mound of several large rocks, probably a chimney base. Most of these are cut stone, showing toolmarks.
311	---	Trash Dump. Thin scatter of glass, ceramics, mid-19th century.
312	--	Trash Dump. Thin scatter of glass, ceramics, mid-19th century.
313	---	Laundress House. Stone rubble, possible chimney foundation, ceramics, glass, mid-19th century.
314	---	Laundress House. Stone rubble, possible chimney foundation, ceramics, glass, mid-19th century.
315	---	"Maggie's" House and Kitchen. Heavy concentration of ceramics, glass, wine bottles, and possible chimney base. This is probably the area seen in "Maggie's Kitchen," Lieutenant Arthur Lee's sketch showing several laundresses' buildings, one of which was a kitchen.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
316	---	Trash Dump. Thin scatter of ceramics along first fort road. May have been associated with one of the Hospital buildings.
317	---	Hospital. Located from army maps and Lieutenant Arthur Lee's drawings. No artifact deposition or structural traces that can be associated specifically with the hospital have been located in this area. Park road, second fort berm and ditch, and Park Service dumping on top of berm have scattered artifacts all along this area. Road, berm and ditch have probably destroyed some portions of the hospital site and buried others.
318	---	Unidentified Site. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-320).
319	---	Unidentified Site. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-320).
320	---	Unidentified Site. Ceramics, some glass, nails, mid-19th century. Structures HB-318 to 320 are possible laundress house locations, but could be Park Service dump along ditch.
321	---	Officer's Quarters. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-326).
322	---	Officer's Quarters. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-326).
323	---	Officer's Kitchen. Ceramics, bone, some glass, burned metal, mid-19th century (see HB-326).
324	---	Trash Dump. Scattered ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-326).
325	---	Officer's Quarters. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-326).
326	---	Officer's Quarters. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century. Sites HB-321 to HB-326 are concentrations within a general scatter. Probably the location of 10 buildings (quarters, kitchens, outhouses) making up four officer's quarters complexes.
327	---	Officer's Quarters. Ceramics, glass, mid-19th century.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
328	---	Trash Dump. Glass, nails, folding pocket knife, some ceramics, mid-to-late 19th century.
329	---	Trash Dump. Thin scatter of ceramics, glass, mid-19th century. Trash scattered from officer's quarters to the west (see HB-333).
330	---	Trash Dump. Thin scatter of ceramics, glass, mid-19th century. Trash scattered from excavated officer's quarters to north (see HB-360, 361).
331	---	Commanding Officer's Quarters and another Officer's Quarters. Scatter of ceramics, glass, mid-19th century. Most of the structural and artifact traces of these quarters are now under the foundation platform built for the second fort hospital.
332	---	"Charlie's House." Stone, ceramics, glass, nails, mid-19th century. Location of the structure on the left in Lee's sketch, "Charlie's Kitchen," and the structure on the right in Lee's sketch, "Canyon, Fort Davis - 2." See HB-333.
333	---	"Charlie's Kitchen." Ceramics, glass, nails, possible stone chimney base, mid-19th century. Location of building in sketch of that title by Lee. "Charlie" was apparently an officer at Fort Davis in ca. 1857.
334	---	Structure. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-337).
335	---	Structure. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century (see HB-337).
336	---	Structure. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century. Voll excavated a chimney base here (see HB-337).
337	---	Structure. Ceramics, some glass, mid-19th century. Structures HB-334 to HB-337 are concentrations within a general artifact scatter. They probably mark the location of two first fort officer's quarters, an early first fort billiard hall, and two later first fort laundresses' houses.
336	121	Officer's Quarters.
338	115	[Unidentified Ruin] Barracks, 1854-1856. Jacal building, 20' x 56' with stone hearth and chimney in the center. Kitchen for HB-349, 1856-1859. Torn down ca. 1860.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
339	114	[Unidentified Ruin] Barracks, 1854-1856 (see HB-338). Kitchen for HB-348, 1856-1859. Torn down ca. 1860.
340	---	Barracks, 1854-1856 (see HB-338). Kitchen for HB-347, 1856-1861. Today the rubble of the hearth is visible west of the access road behind HB-7.
341	---	Barracks, 1854-1856 (see HB-338). Kitchen for HB-346, 1856-1861. Disturbed by the construction of HB-262, the privy for HB-4. At present the rubble of the hearth is visible at the north edge of HB-262.
342	113, 2U	Barracks, 1854-1856 (see HB-338). Kitchen for HB-345, 1856-1861.
343	112	Barracks, 1854-1856 (see HB-338). Kitchen for HB-344, 1856-1861.
344	106	Barracks, 1856-1861.
345	107	Barracks, 1856-1861. Officers' Mess, second fort, ca. 1867-ca. 1871.
346	108	Barracks, 1856-1861. Officers' Mess, second fort, ca. 1867-ca. 1873.
347	109	Barracks, 1856-1861.
348	110	Barracks, 1856-1861.
349	111	Barracks, 1856-1861. Guardhouse, 1860-1861.
350	---	Flagpole. Approximate location of the flagpole, 1854-1861. Also for second fort, 1867 to ca. 1875. This location is based on the U.S. Army plat of 1860 and Lieutenant Arthur T. Lee's drawing of ca. 1856 titled "Fort Davis."
351	116	Sutler's Store.
352	119	Commissary and Quartermaster's Warehouse.
353	117	[Blacksmith] Unidentified Building, Reused with additions during second fort period, ca. 1867.

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
354	124	Temporary Commissary Warehouse. Hearth at north end of building and some wall pickets found by Charles Voll during excavations in 1968.
355	---	Temporary Quartermaster Storehouse. Portion of hearth at north end found by Voll in 1968.
356	137	[Unidentified Ruin] Temporary Quartermaster Storehouse. Portion of hearth at north end found by Voll in 1968.
357	---	Bakery Second Oven, 1857-1861.
358	118	Bakery, 1854-1861. Repaired and used as Second Fort bakery, 1867-1870.
359	120	[Unidentified Ruin] Blacksmith Shop, 1854-1860.
360	123	Officer's Quarters.
361	122	Officer's Quarters.
362	---	First Guardhouse, 1854-ca. 1858. Jacal with thatched roof, approximately 18' x 30'. Today the location is marked by scattered glass and cut nails. Rubble at the east side of the building indicates the location of the hearth and chimney.
363	---	Temporary Quartermaster Storehouse. Approximate location of easternmost of the three quartermaster storehouses. No traces of this building are visible today.
364	---	Magazine. Most traces of this building were destroyed by second fort drainage ditches.
365	---	Adjutant's Office. Some glass, ceramics, but no structural traces.

Other Structures, HB#s 500 -

501	---	Stone house foundations, ca. 1870. Associated with ceramics, glass, iron scrap, buttons, etc. Typical residential trash. The house foundation is located just outside the reservation boundary of the second Fort Davis. It is probably a civilian house.
-----	-----	---

New HB No.	Old HB No.	Name and Description of Structure: (HBs described in HRS are listed here by name only)
502	---	Rock shelter with platform in front, stone retaining wall. Glass, cans, metal scrap. Possibly early 20th century.
503	FODA 86-7	Rock Shelter. This pile of several large boulders has been altered and enclosed by the addition of several built-up walls, including at least one room outside the cover of the boulders. Rock walls whitewashed in places. Artifacts indicate sporadic occupation, after 1875. Probably used as shelter for illegal aliens passing through the Fort Davis area.
504	10-37	Rock Shelter. Hearth and historic artifacts indicate that this shelter has been put to use since 1900, probably by illegal aliens (see HB-503).

Isolated

Objects:

IO NO.	Individual artifacts or structures (such as fieldstone walls) with no associated occupation.
1	Possible metate fragment.
2	Fencing and fence hardware. Associated with Park Service or earlier fencing.
3	Heat-altered core.
4	Small cairn of flat stones. Possibly associated with topographic surveying.
5	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.
6	Core.
7	Circular enclosure of dry-laid stone slabs.
8	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.
9	Chert flake, possibly from biface.
10	Two core reduction flakes and one possible biface reduction flake.
11	Dry-laid slab wall. Between two boulders; apparently associated with road cut.
12	Cairn. Possibly associated with trail construction in the 1930s or earlier.
13	Projectile point and biface flake.
14	Small hearth.
15	Stone tool and biface flake.
16	Biface fragment.
17	Dry-laid rock wall. Just outside the park boundary.
18	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.
19	Cairn.
20	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.
21	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.

Isolated

Objects:

IO NO.	Individual artifacts or structures (such as fieldstone walls) with no associated occupation.
22	Two dry-laid boulder and slab walls. Associated with recent road.
23	Rubble in crevice. Beside recent road; possibly debris from road construction.
24	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.
25	Fencing remnant.
26	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall.
27	Boulder mortar.
28	Dry-laid boulder and slab wall. Associated with recent fence line.
29	Rockpile. Possibly associated with fence.
30	Historic trash scatter. Late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
31	Scratched marks on rock shelter surface. Probably recent.
32	Two dry-laid slab and boulder walls. Associated with fallen juniper post; possible pen.
33	Rock piles. Two slab and boulder piles, ca. 6 feet apart.
34	See HB-133.
35	Historic Petroglyph. "Old Fort Davis Boys Camp."
36	Dry-laid slab and boulder wall with old barbed wire.
37	See HB-504.

Occupation Sites

Temp. Site No.	Perm. Site No.	Site Description.
1		Open campsite with burned rock midden. Middle to Late Archaic.
2		Circular stone enclosure; possible hunting blind. Associated wall. No time period.
3		Rock shelter with pictographs. Associated wall, hearths, and artifact scatter. Middle to Late Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Historic.
4		Two stone enclosures. One may be associated with recent fence, other may be prehistoric.
5		Rock shelter with pictographs. Late Archaic.
6		Rock shelter. Associated burned rock midden, bedrock mortar, artifact scatter, and dry-laid boulder and slab walls associated with recent fence. Late Archaic and Historic.
7		See HB-503.
8		Open campsite. Wide-spread lithic scatter, some burned rock and ground stone tools. Possibly an extensive occupation over the general area, under more recent deposition capped by historic trash. Possible Early Archaic; Late Archaic through Late Prehistoric.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration No. 1

West Texas in 1849, showing untraversed area where Fort Davis was later erected.

From "Reconnaissance of Routes from San Antonio de Bexar to El Paso del Norte, etc.," 1849, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, et al.

Library of Congress.



Illustration No. 2

West Texas, 1854, showing general region where Fort Davis was to be erected.

Detail from "Map of the Military Posts in the Department of Texas," 1854, by William A. Bartholomew.

National Archives.



Illustration No. 3

West Texas in 1856.

Detail from "Texas, Part of New Mexico &c." 1856.

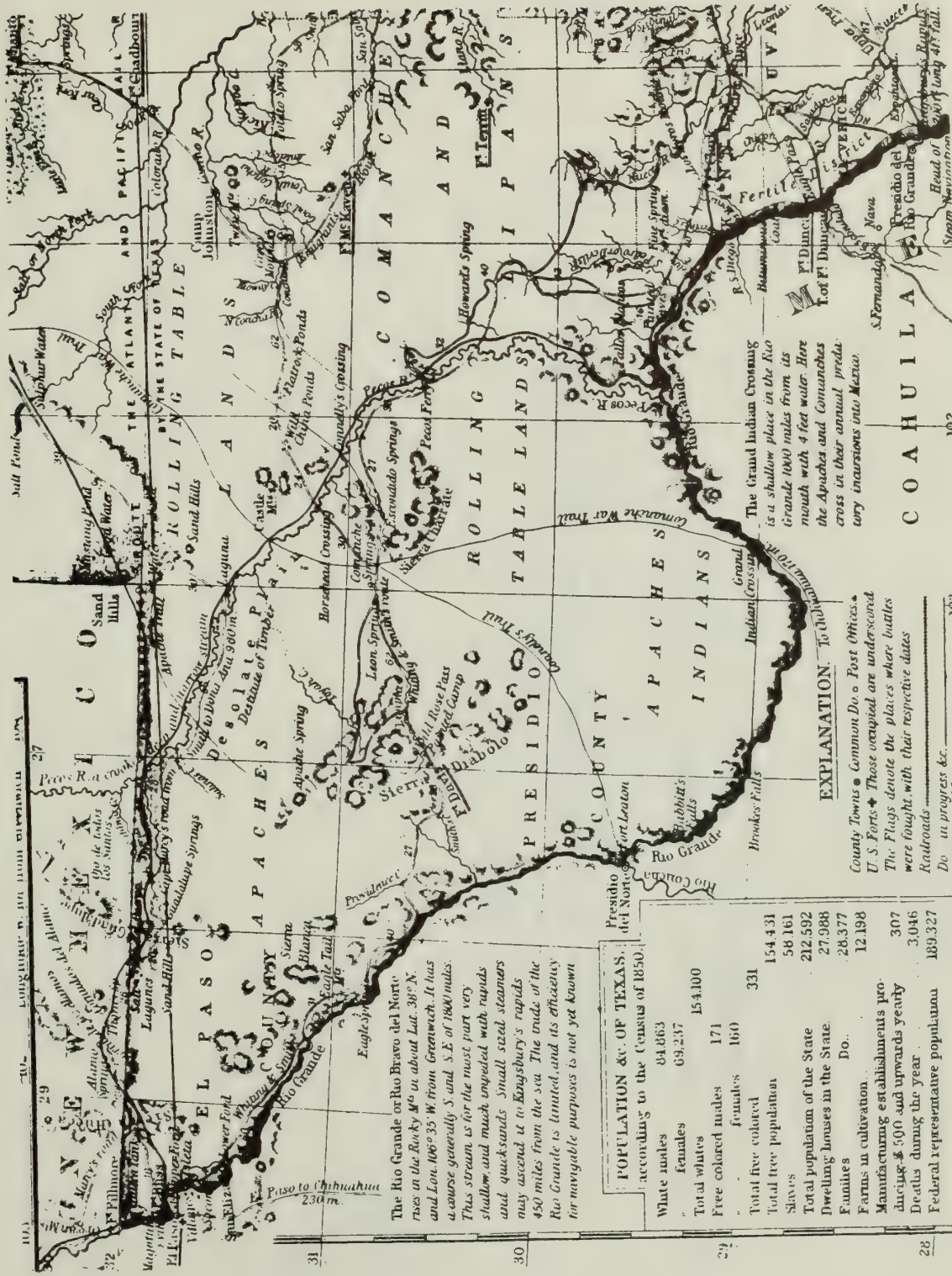
Library of Congress.

Illustration No. 4

West Texas in 1857, showing major routes.

Detail from "Map of the State of Texas from the Latest Authorities," Philadelphia, 1857.

Library of Congress.



The Rio Grande or Rio Bravo del Norte rises in the Rocky M^ts. in about Lat. 38° N. and Lon. 106° 35' W. from Greenwich. It has a course generally S. and S.E. of 1800 miles. This stream is for the most part very shallow and much impeded with rapids and quicksands. Small sized steamers may ascend it to Kingsbury's rapids 450 miles from the sea. The trade of the Rio Grande is limited and its efficiency for navigable purposes is not yet known.

POPULATION &c. OF TEXAS, according to the Census of 1850.

White males	64,863
females	69,237
Total whites	134,100
Free colored males	171
females	160
Total free colored	331
Total free population	134,431
Slaves	58,161
Total population of the State	212,592
Dwelling houses in the State	27,988
Families	28,377
Farms in cultivation	12,198
Manufacturing establishments producing \$500 and upwards yearly	307
Deaths during the year	3,046
Federal representative population	189,327

EXPLANATION.

County Towns • Common Do. o Post Offices.
 U. S. Forts * Those occupied are underscored.
 The Flags denote the places where battles were fought, with their respective dates.
 Railroads ———
 Do. in progress &c. ———

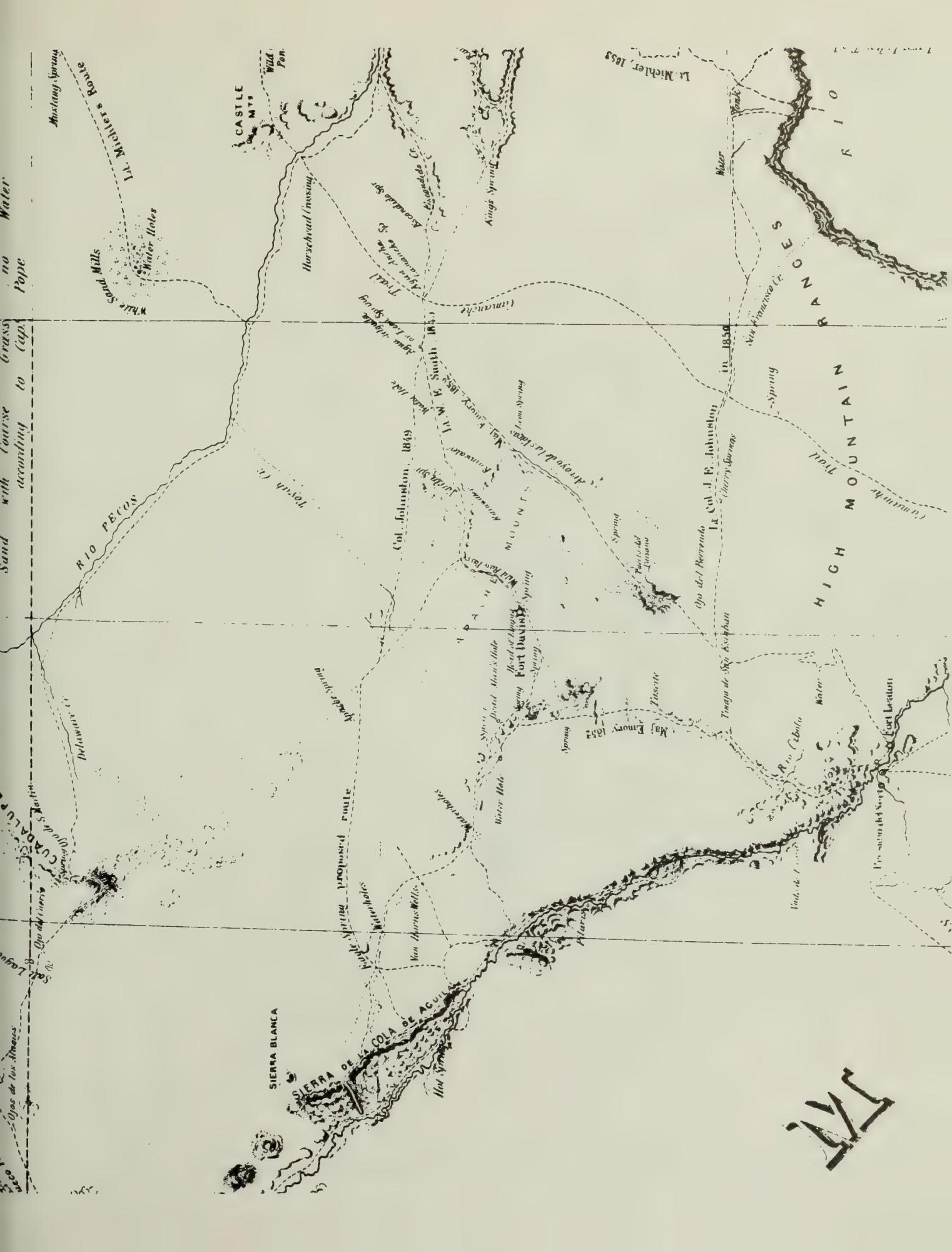
COAHUILA

Illustration No. 5

Area of west Texas in 1857, with major military roads and trails.

From "Map of Texas and Part of New Mexico compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers chiefly for military purposes," 1857.

Library of Congress.



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Illustration No. 6

West Texas in 1857, showing Fort Davis and major roads.

Excerpted from "Map of Texas and Part of New Mexico. . . ," as revised.

Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891-95).

[illegible]

Illustration No. 7

Fort Davis and environs, 1878.

Excerpted from "Military Map of Western Texas," 1878.
Compiled by Captain William R. Livermore.

National Archives.

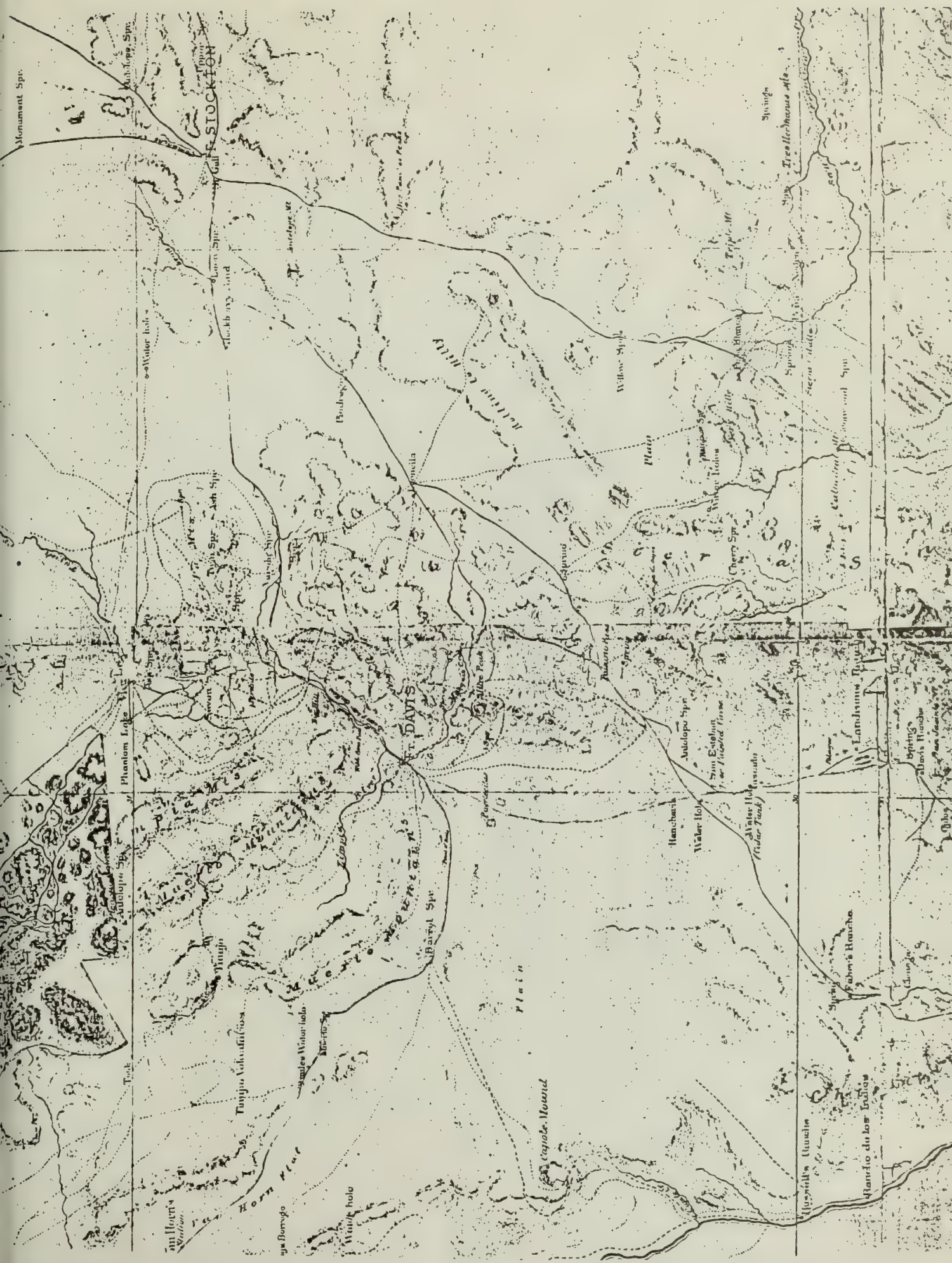


Illustration No. 8

Routes of the Upper and Lower Roads through West Texas,
1850s.

Excerpted from "Overland Migrations West of the
Mississippi River." Map prepared in 1959 to accompany the
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

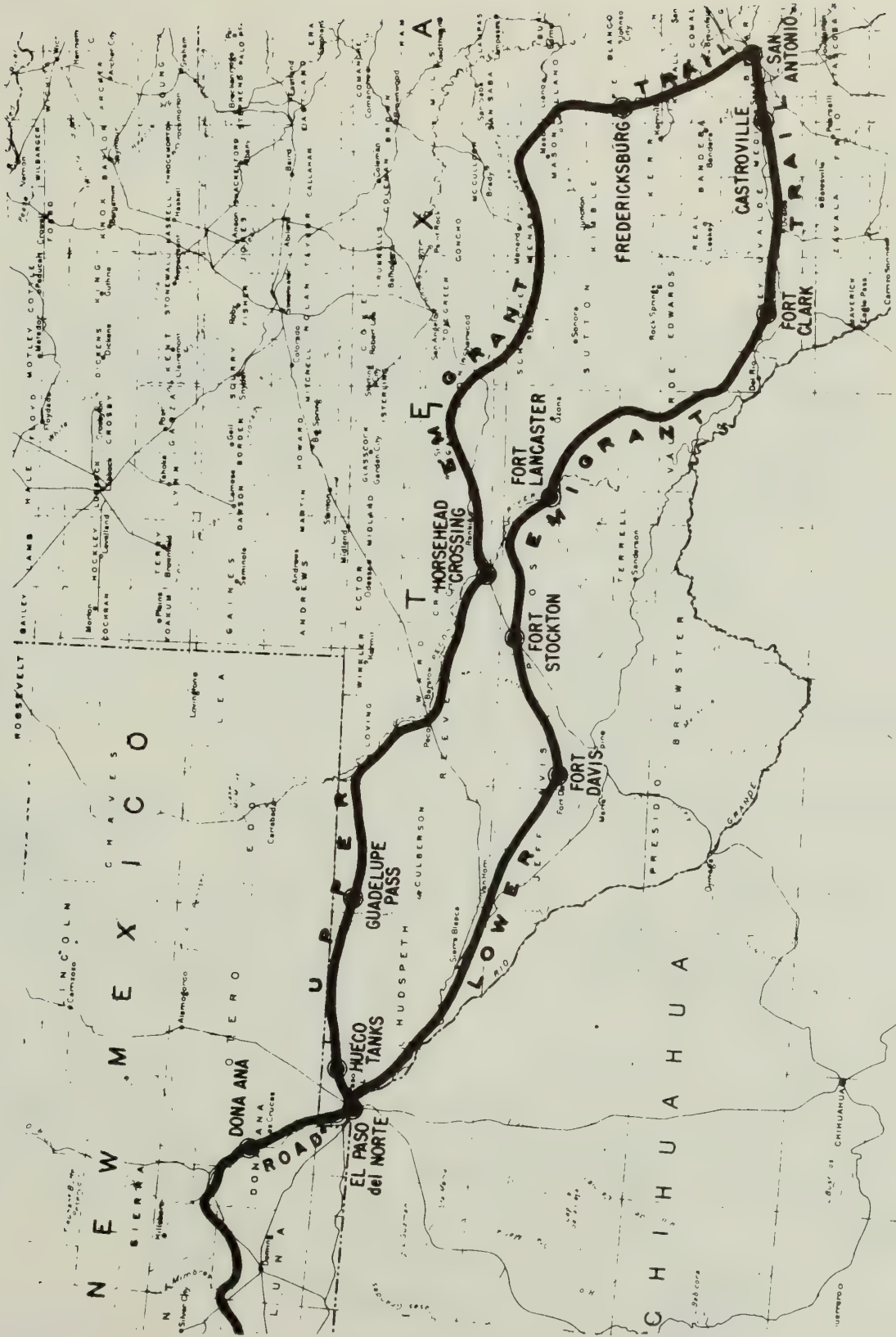


Illustration No. 9

Fort Davis, 1884, showing route of Southern Pacific Railroad and Camp Pena Colorado and environs.

From "Military Map of Western Texas, 1884."

National Archives.



Illustration No. 10

Map of Fort Davis in 1856.

From Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield's inspection report, 1856
(published in The Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XLII
[April, 1939]).

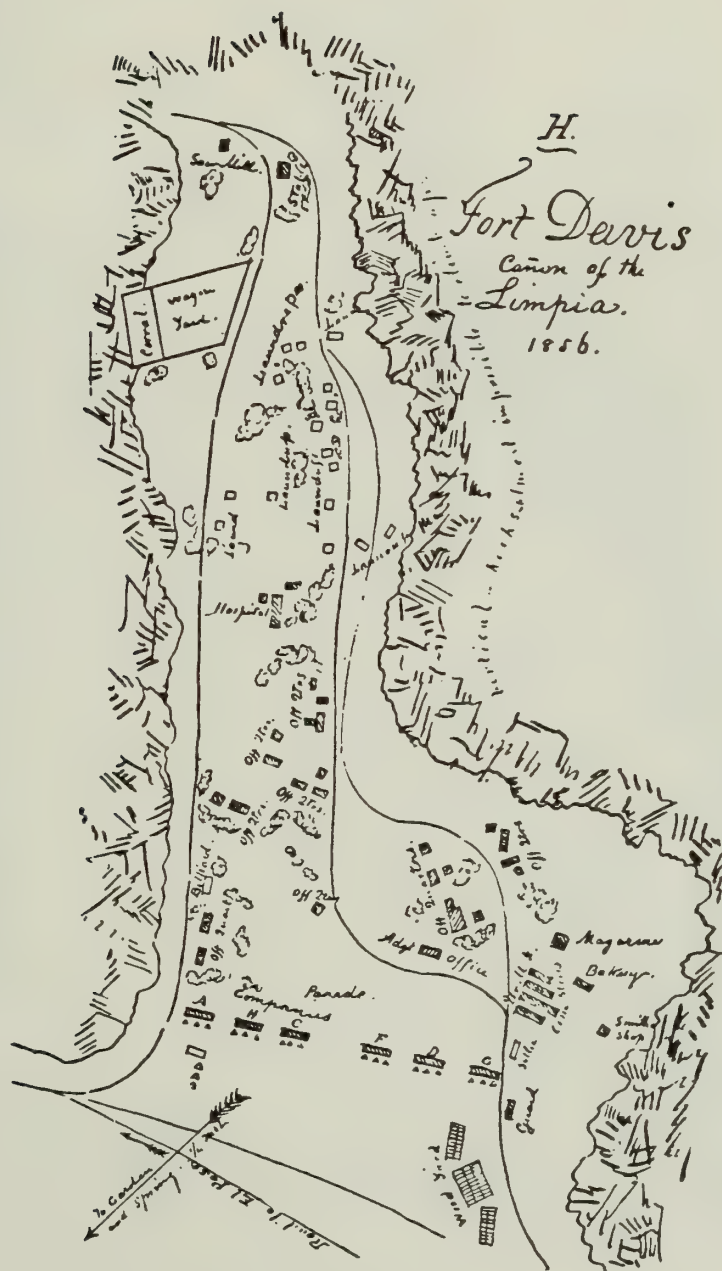


Illustration No. 11

Map of Fort Davis in 1860.

From Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield's inspection report,
October 31, 1860.

National Archives.

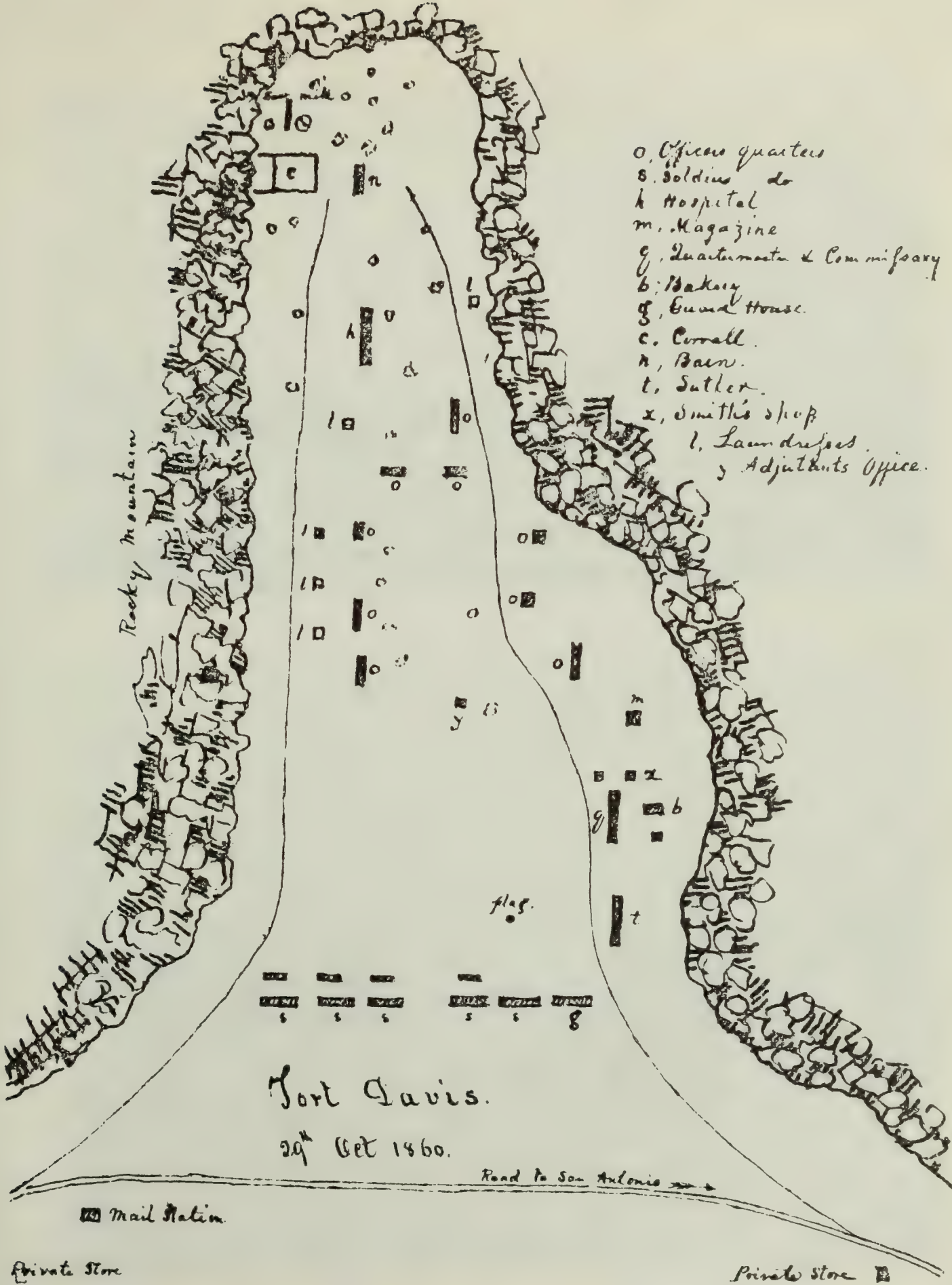


Illustration No. 12

Views of the first Fort Davis, 1854-58, by Captain Arthur T. Lee.

Top: Probable officers' quarters in Hospital Canyon.

Bottom: Overland Mail Station northeast of the post.

From Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier.



Illustration No. 13

Views of the first Fort Davis, 1854-58, by Captain Arthur T. Lee.

Top: "Maggie's Kitchen, Fort Davis."

Bottom: View up Hospital Canyon.

From Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier.



Illustration No. 14

Views of the first Fort Davis, 1854-58.

Top: Upper Hospital Canyon.

Bottom: "Charley's Kitchen, Fort Davis."

From Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier.



Illustration No. 15

View of the first Fort Davis, 1854-58, showing Barracks Unit No. 6 at left, the Guard House at left front, and the Sutler's Store at right. Note relative position of flagstaff.

From Fort Davis and the Texas Frontier.



Illustration No. 16

Sketch of Fort Davis, June 22, 1862, by Alfred B.
Peticolas

From Peticolas, Rebels on the Rio Grande.

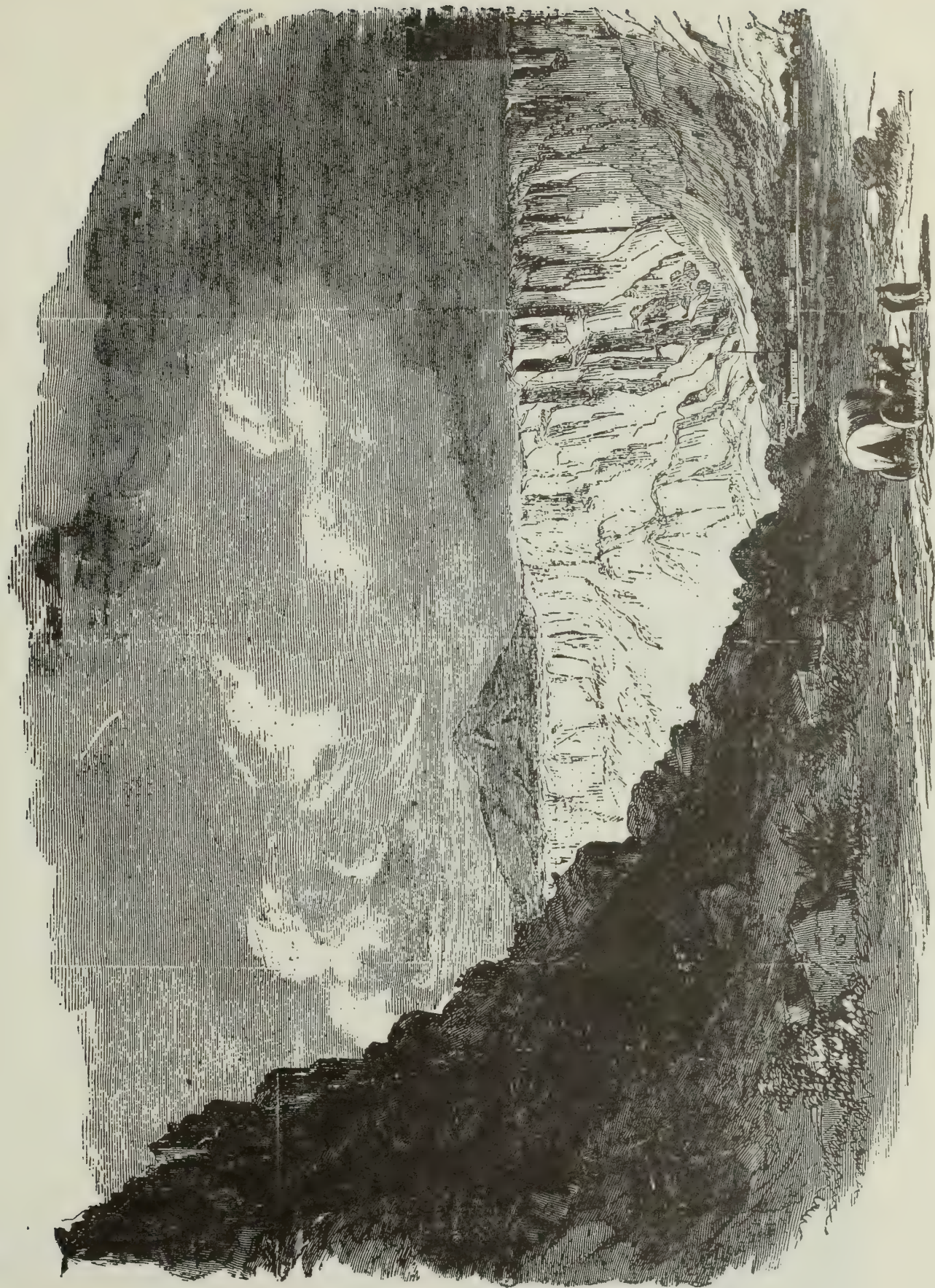


Fort Davis Texas - 22nd June 1962

Illustration No. 17

Fort Davis on the eve of the Civil War.

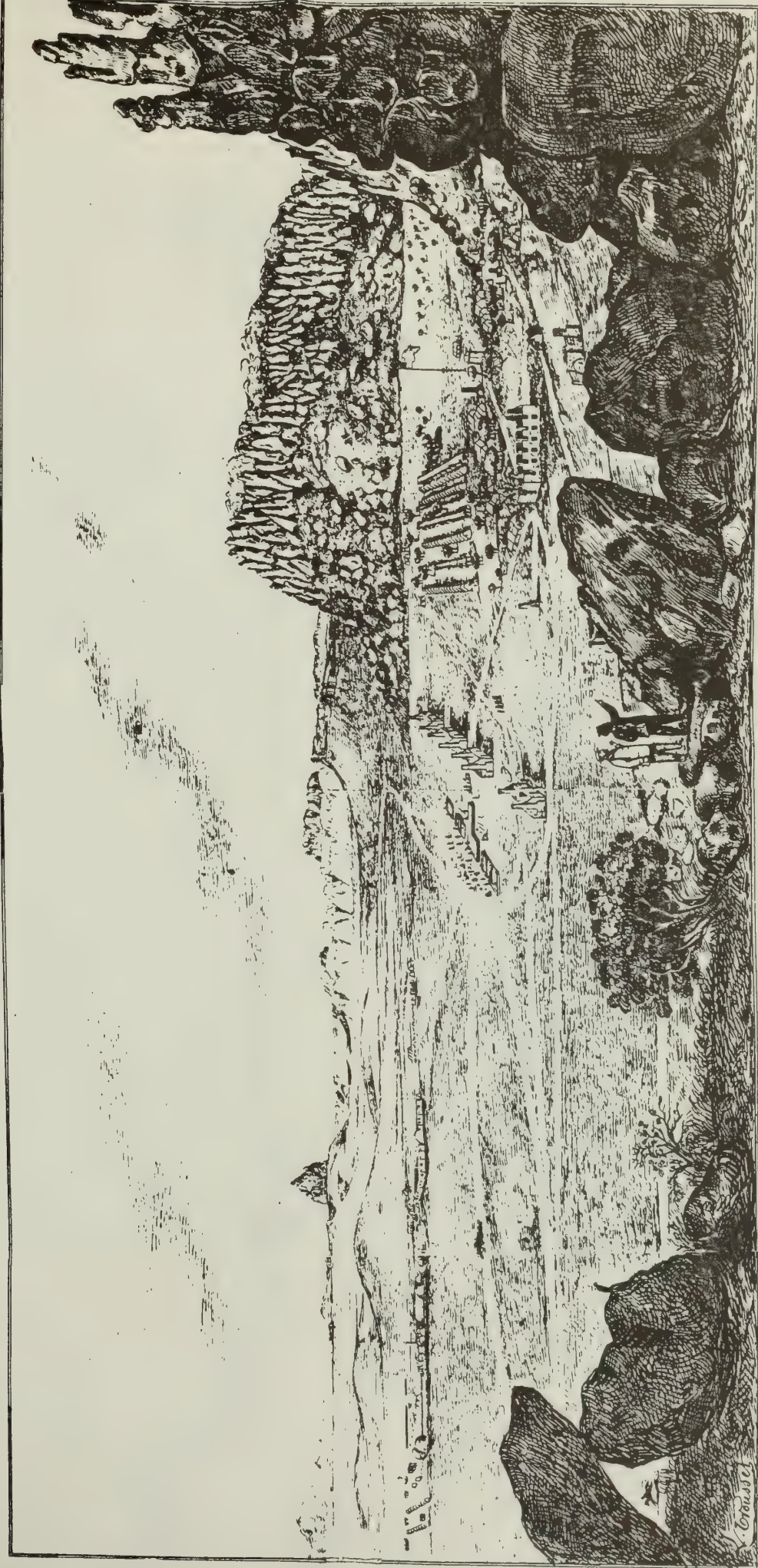
From Harper's Weekly, March 16, 1861.



FOET DAVIS, TEXAS, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY.—FROM A SKETCH BY A GOVERNMENT DRAUGHTSMAN.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

Illustration No. 18

"Fort Davis, Texas, Octobre 1867."
National Archives.

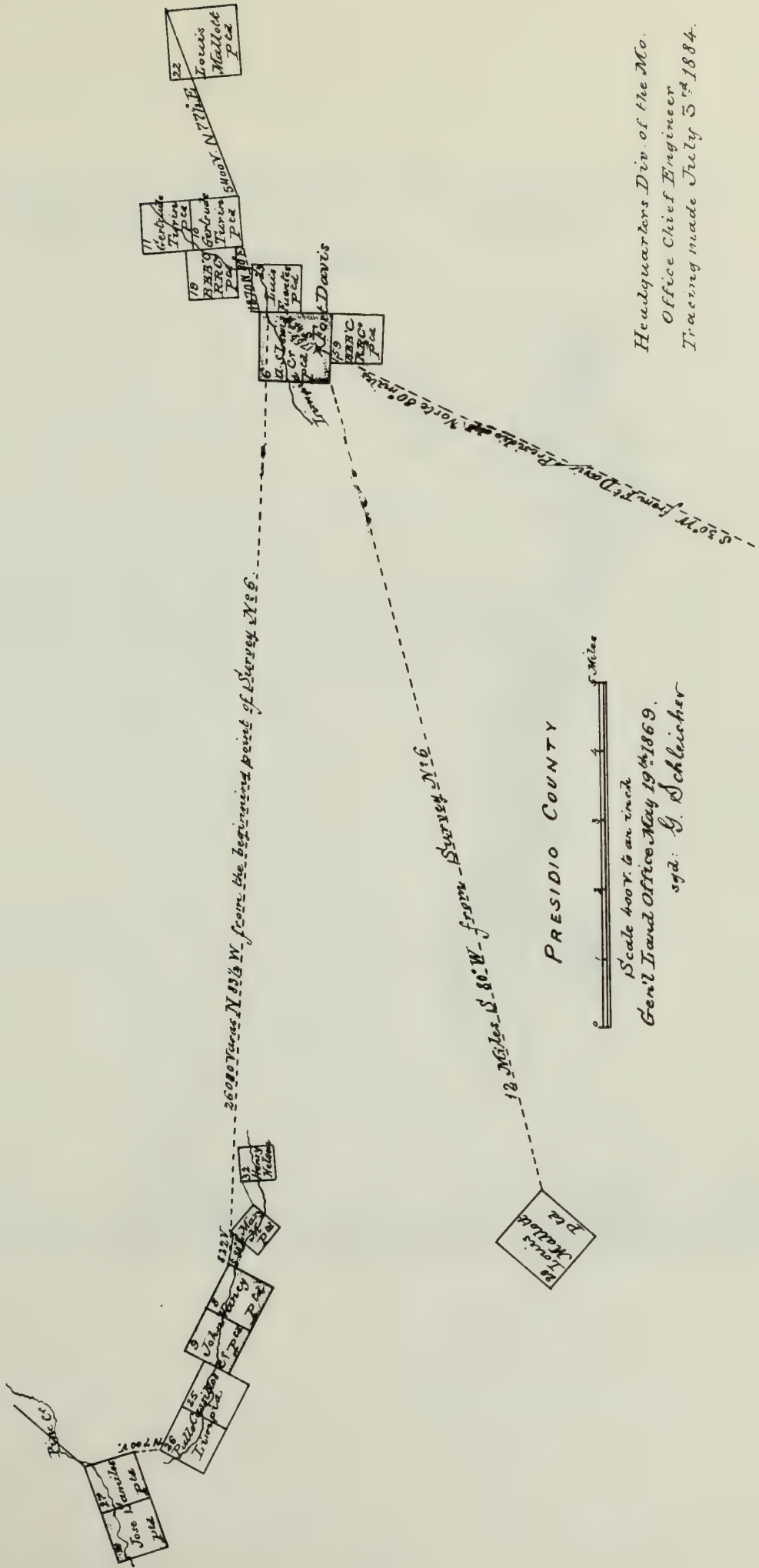


Fort Davis, Texas,
October 1167.2

Illustration No. 19

Plat showing location of the former Lewis tract (and surrounding parcels) on which the two military posts were erected. Original prepared in 1869.

National Archives.



Headquarters Div. of the Mo.
 Office Chief Engineer
 Tracing made July 3rd 1884.

PRESIDIO COUNTY

Scale 400 Y. to an inch
 Gen'l Land Office May 19th 1869.
 sgd: G. Schleicher

Illustration No. 20

Sketch map showing approach to Fort Davis through Limpia Canyon, 1869.

From "Journal showing the Route taken by the Government Train accompanying the 15th Rgt: U.S. Infantry from Austin, Tex. to Ft. Craig, N.M. and returning to San Antonio, July-December 1869. Prepared under direction of Brvt Lt. Col. Thos. B. Hunt, A.Q.M., U.S.A."

National Archives.



	Time	Weather	Bar.	Notes
7			49.87	Sailed
	2.30. p.m.	clear and cool, some rain in the evening.	49.66	
L.C.	7 a.m.			
	12 m.	had rain in the forenoon.	4.12.	
L.C.			49.70	Brought forward

Illustration No. 21

"Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871.
National Archives.

Amphitheater
Horsemen's Hospital

NOTE.

DRAWN TO ACCOMPANY THE INSPECTION REPORT
OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES H CARLETON,
U. S. 4TH CAVALRY INSPECTION MADE OF FORT
DAVIS, TEXAS, IN JANUARY, 1871.

PLAN
OF
FORT DAVIS,
TEXAS.
SCALE



NOTE

- DESIGNATES STONE BUILDINGS
- " " " " ADobe BUILDINGS
- " " " " UNFINISHED BUILDINGS

General Stable and Corral

Officers Messes

Officers Kitchens

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

P A R A D E

Ground Barricade

Offices

Hospital

Gen. and Mrs. C. H. C. 1871

Capt. James H. C. 1871

James H. C. 1871

General Stable and Corral

Stables

General Stable and Corral

General Stable and Corral

General Stable and Corral

Illustration No. 22

"Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1871.

National Archives.

PLAN OF FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

SCALE 100 FEET TO AN INCH

NOTE.

DESIGNATES STONE BUILDINGS
ADOBE BUILDINGS
UNFINISHED BUILDINGS

Prepared under the direction of
Captain J. Cooper Overman
Chief Office Dept. of Texas.

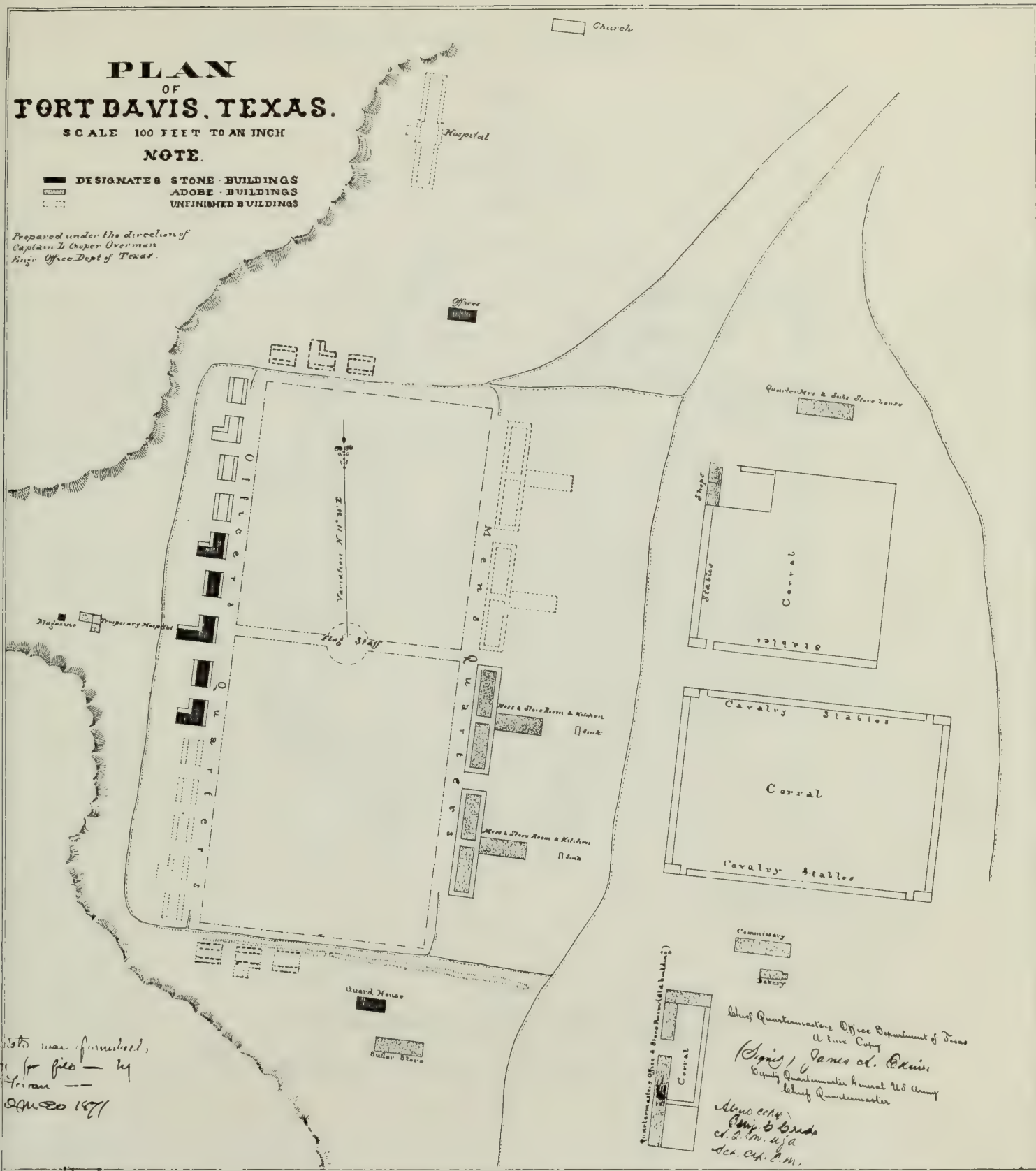
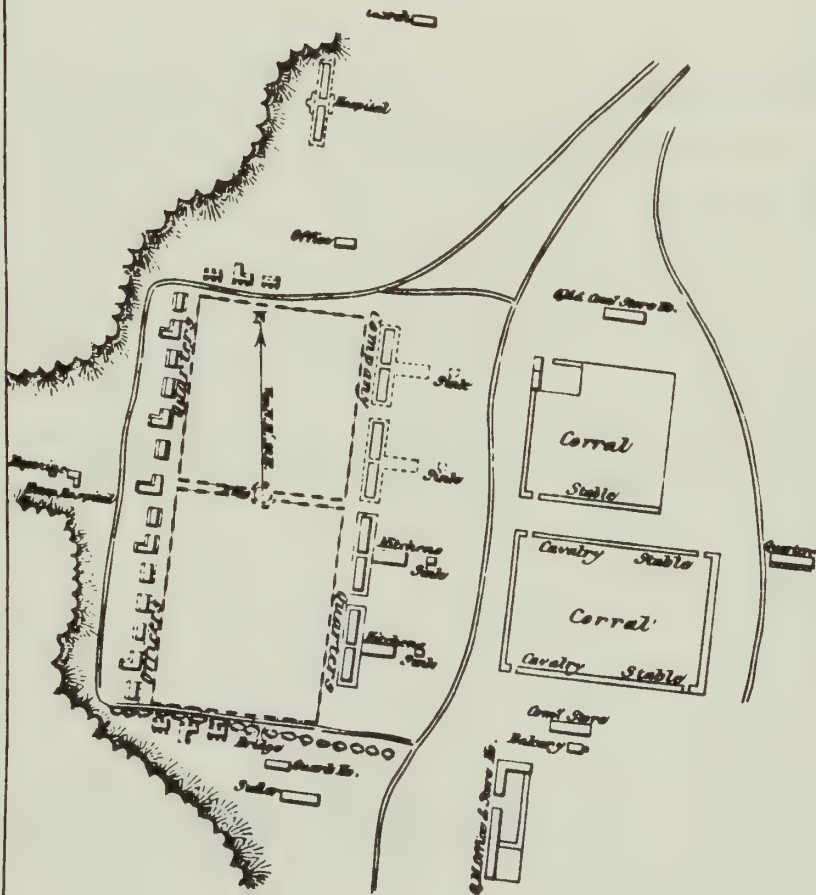


Illustration No. 23

"Plan of Fort Davis, Tex.," ca. 1871.

From Outline Description of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri.

PLAN
of
FORT DAVIS
Tex.



Scale



Illustration No. 24

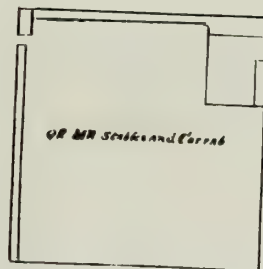
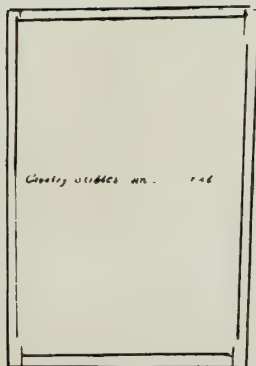
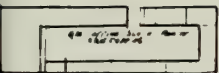
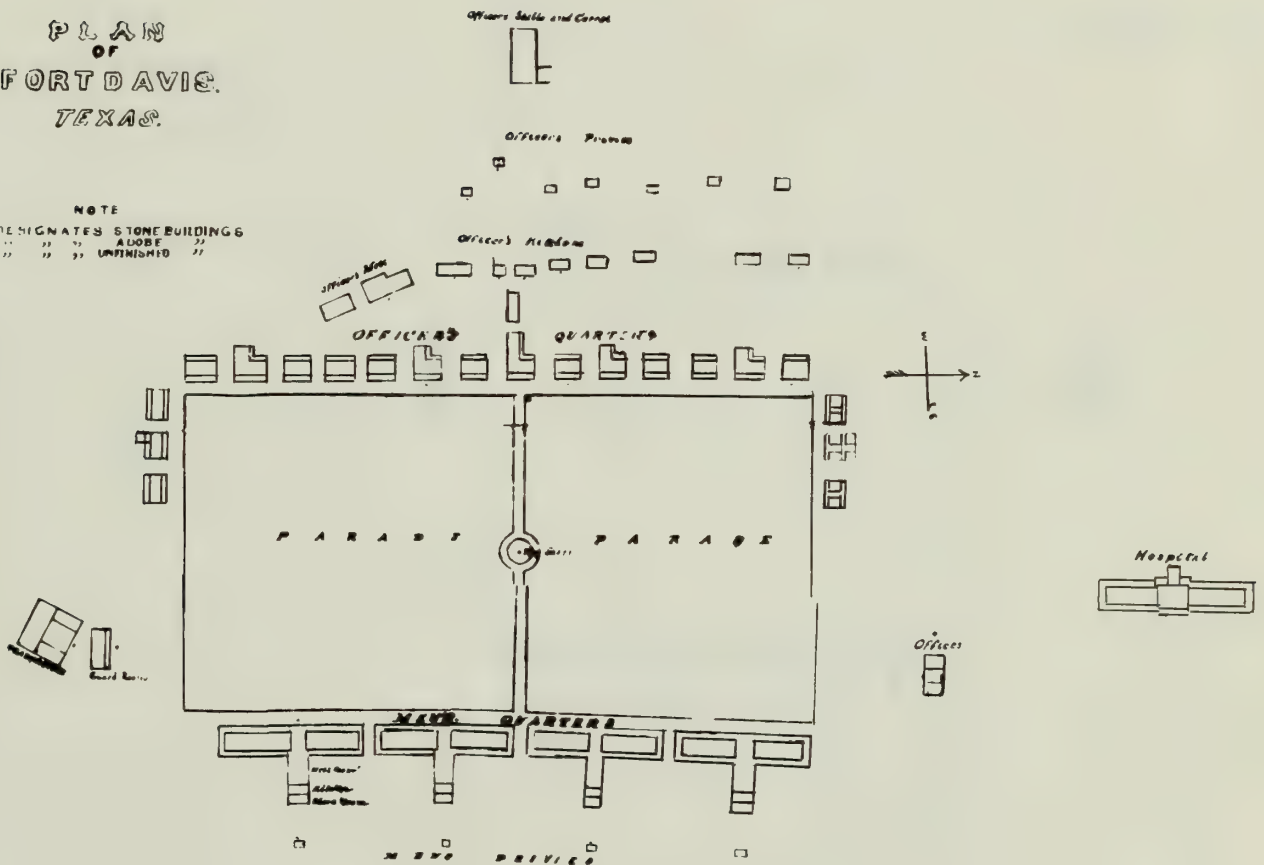
"Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," 1872.

National Archives.

Magazine
Hospital

PLAN OF FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

NOTE
DESIGNATES STONE BUILDINGS
" " " ABOVE
" " " UNFINISHED " "



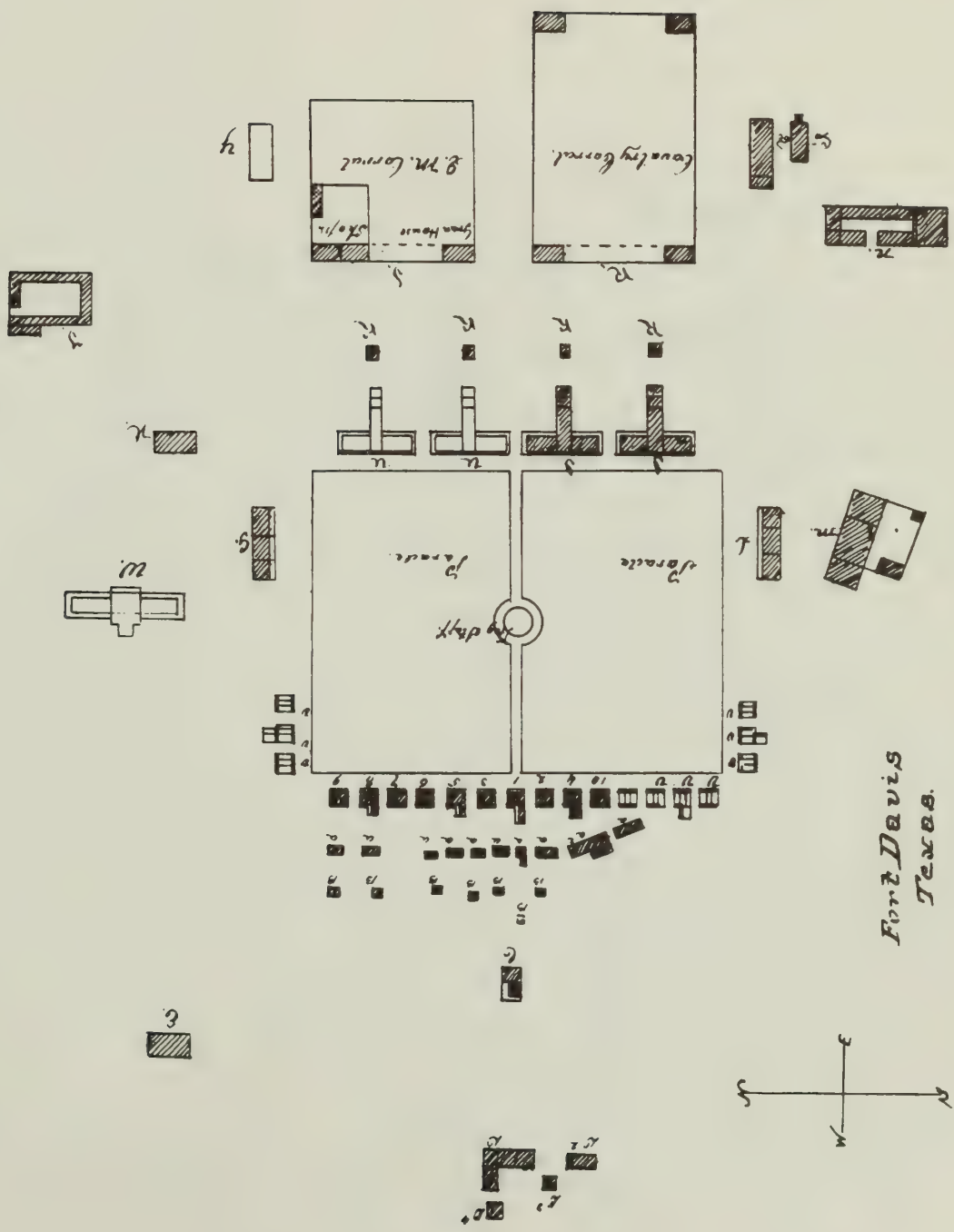
See above drawing

March 1879
L. W. L. S.

Illustration No. 25

Plat of Fort Davis, ca. 1873.

National Archives.



Fort Davis
Texas.

Illustration No. 26

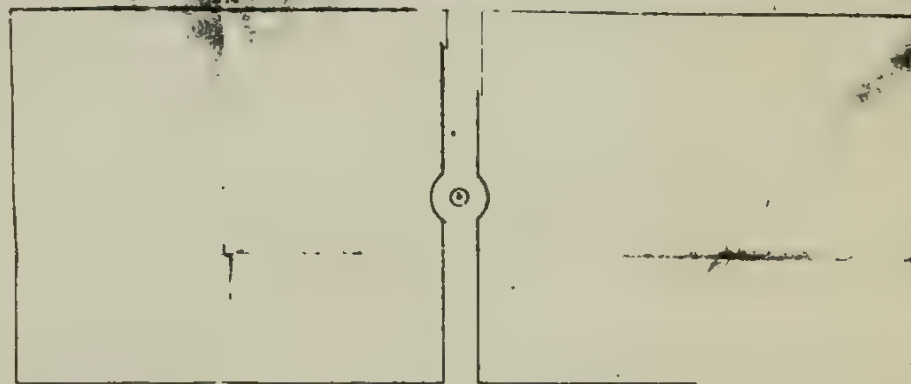
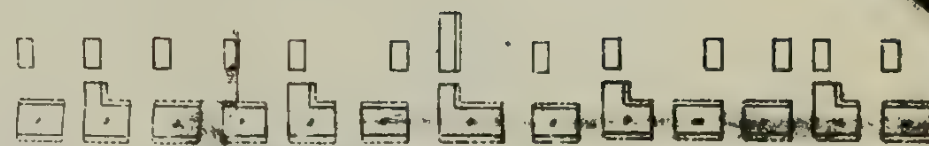
"Plan of Fort Davis, Texas," ca. August, 1882.

National Archives.

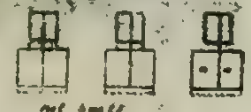
PLAN OF FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

Scale 1 inch = 100 feet

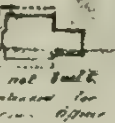
Figures in red ink, plans of proposed buildings
Figures in black ink, plans of existing buildings and
barracks. All buildings are enclosed
Barracks Nos. 1-10 are occupied by the Company
and, barracks No. 11 by the United States



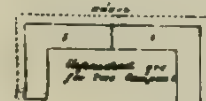
Barracks 120-9 are of white, independent for one to each. They are independent of the
main line of barracks and are all in common.



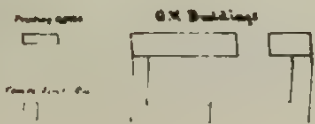
not built



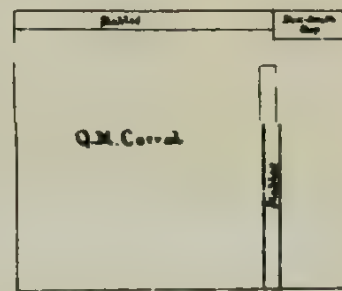
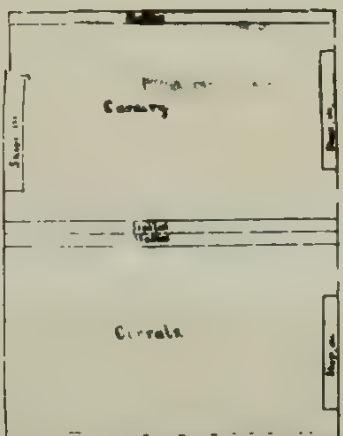
not built
intended for
civilian office



intended for
the fire engine



Postage office
Company store



Under this stable room can be
easily increased.

Stables with 20 stalls each, or 40 stalls each can be added
or removed by building sheds on either side.

Illustration No. 27

"Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," 1883.
National Archives.

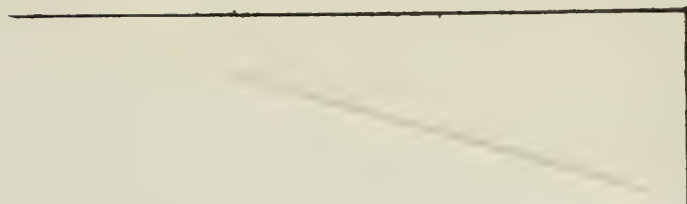
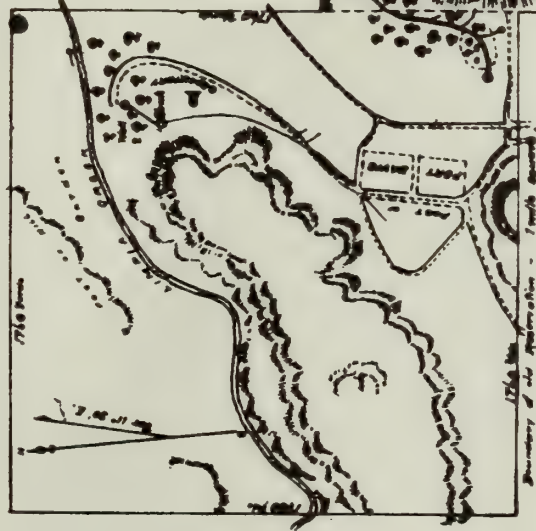


Illustration No. 28

The military reservation at Fort Davis, 1883.
National Archives.

PLAT OF
U.S. Reservation of
FORT DAVIS

TEXAS.
Scale - one inch to one mile
Longitude - $30^{\circ} 26' 23''$ N.
Latitude - $108^{\circ} 27' 14''$ W of Gn
Altitude - 4925 Feet.



Old Town of Fort Davis



(1925) Xmas

Illustration No. 29

Map of Fort Davis reservation and surrounding land tracts, 1883.

National Archives.

Illustration No. 30

Private Harrie F. Jordan's "Plan of the Reservation and Post of Fort Davis, Texas," 1889.

Courtesy of National Archives.

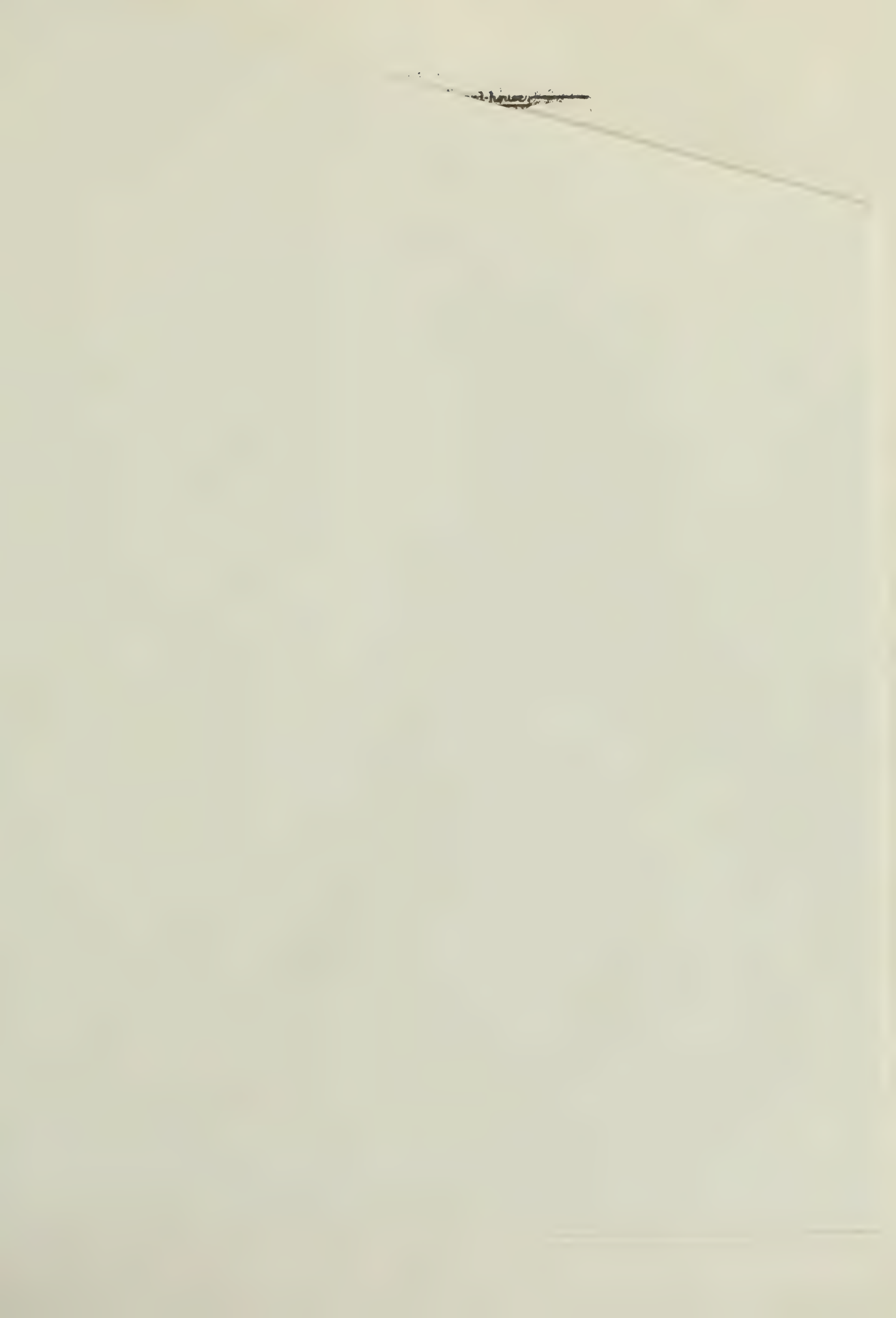


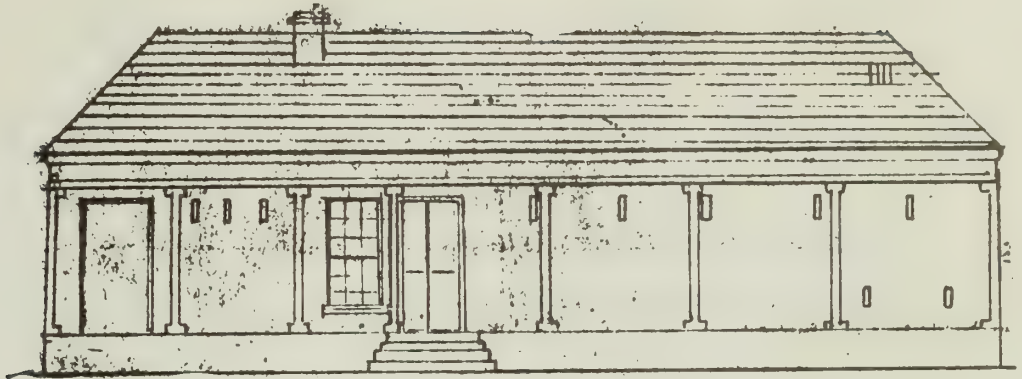
Illustration No. 31

Plan of first Guard House at Fort Davis in 1877.

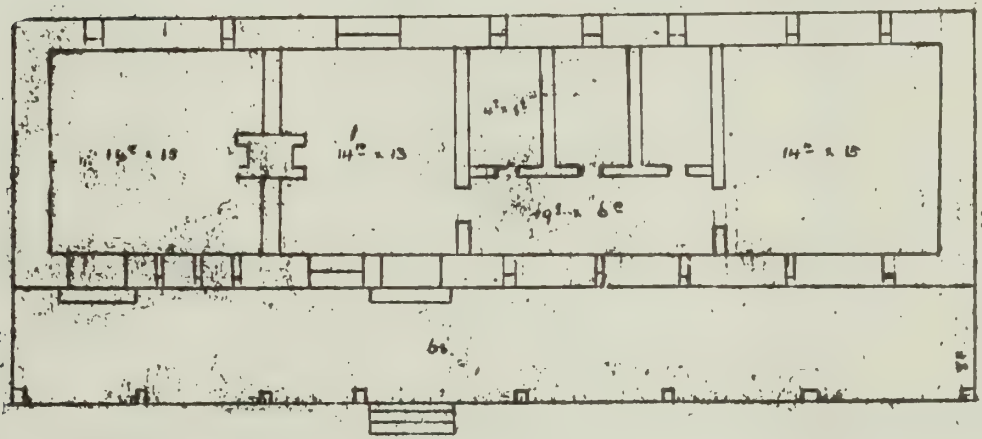
National Archives.

Davis, Texas
1876

Guard-house



Front elevation

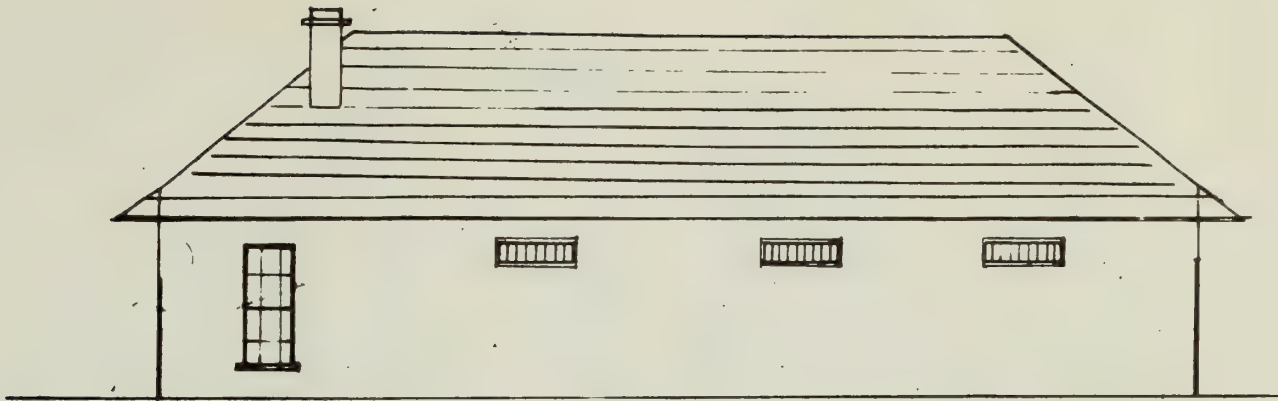


Scale
Feet to 1 inch

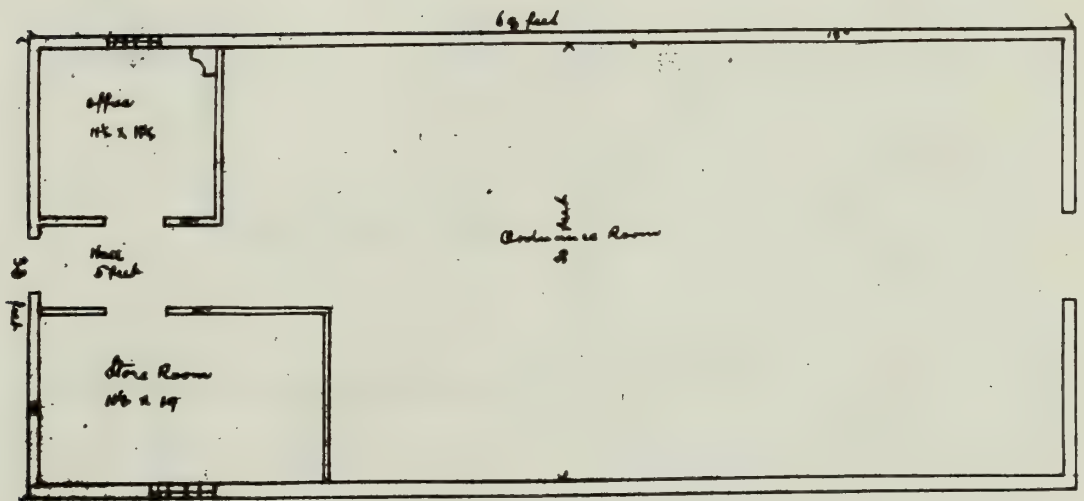
Illustration No. 32

"Plan for Ordnance Storehouse," 1879. This building was never built.

National Archives.



Side Elevation



Ground Plan

Plan
for

Ordnance Storehouse
Fort Davis Texas

George A. Dobbs
18. x 12

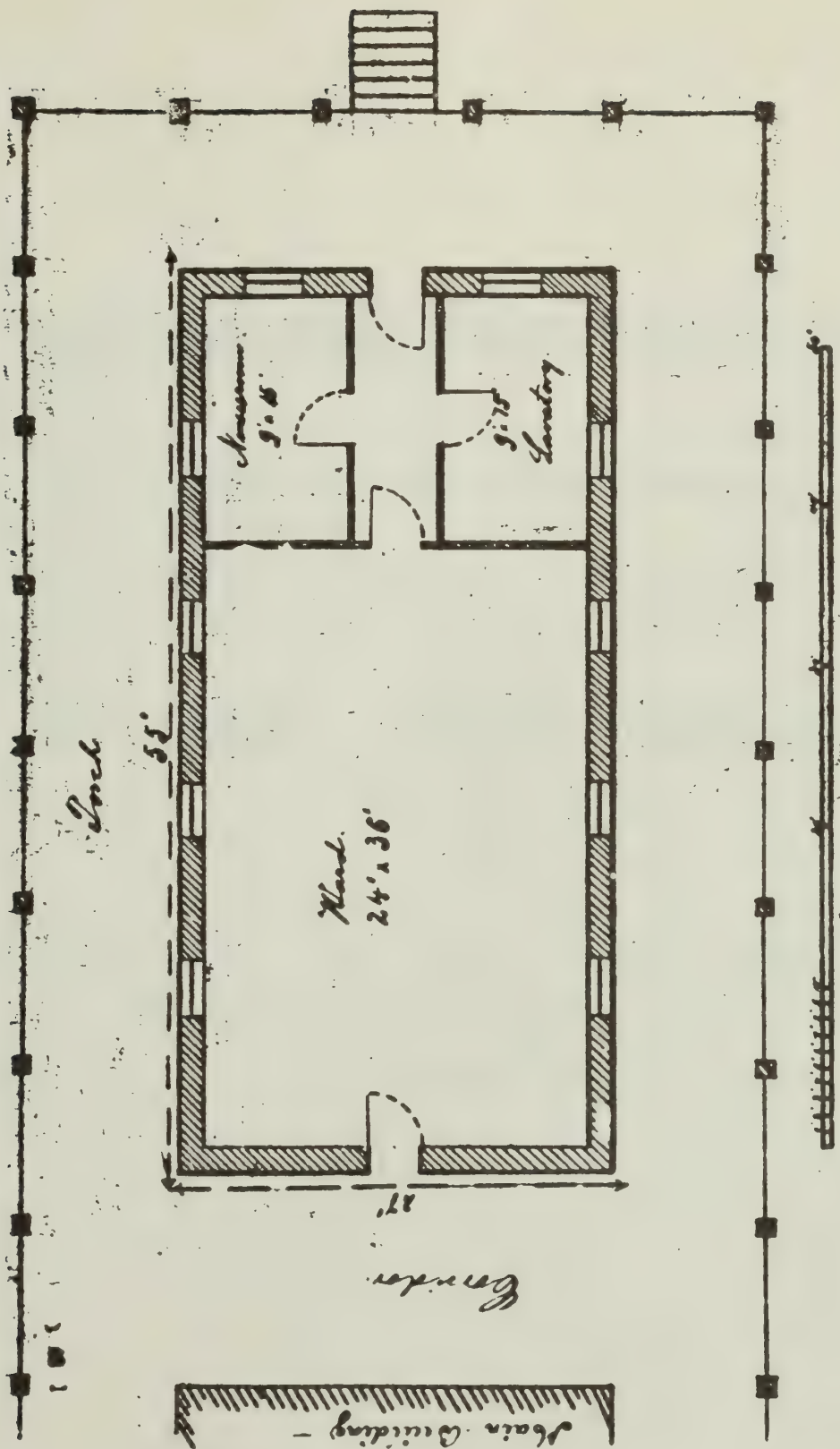
Scale - 10 feet to 1 inch

Illustration No. 33

Plan of Enlisted Men's Barracks HB-26, prepared in 1883.
National Archives.

Illustration No. 34

Plan of addition to Post Hospital, 1883.
National Archives.



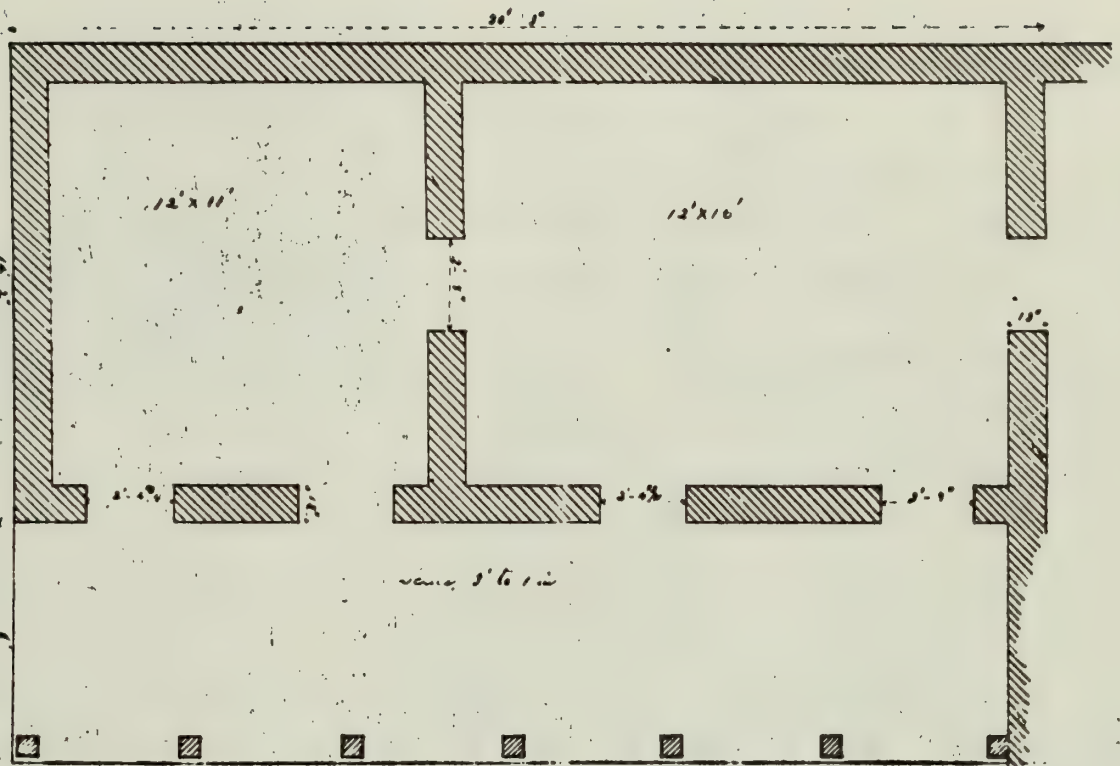
Scale: 1 inch = 1 foot.

Ground Plan of additional Ward to Post-Hospital.
Fort Davis, Texas.

Illustration No. 35

Diagram of proposed addition to Commanding Officer's Quarters,
HB-7, 1884.

National Archives.



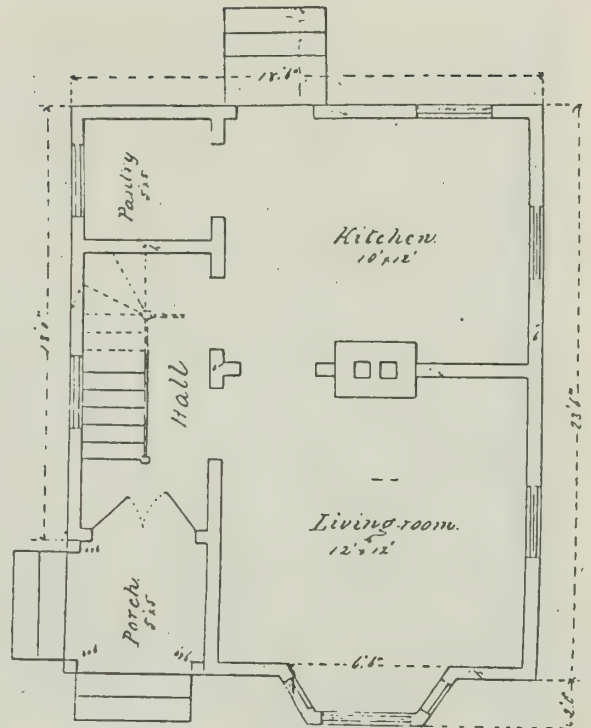
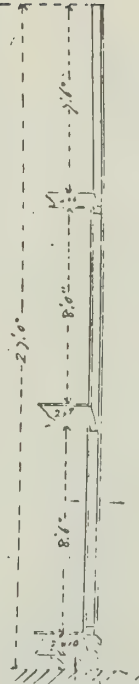
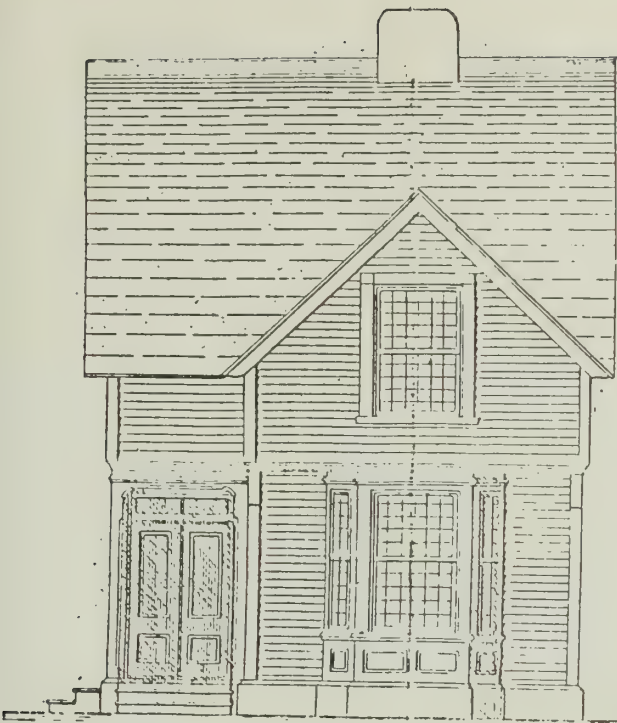
Ground Plan of proposed addition to Company Officer Quarters
 Fort Davis, Tex.

Illustration No. 36

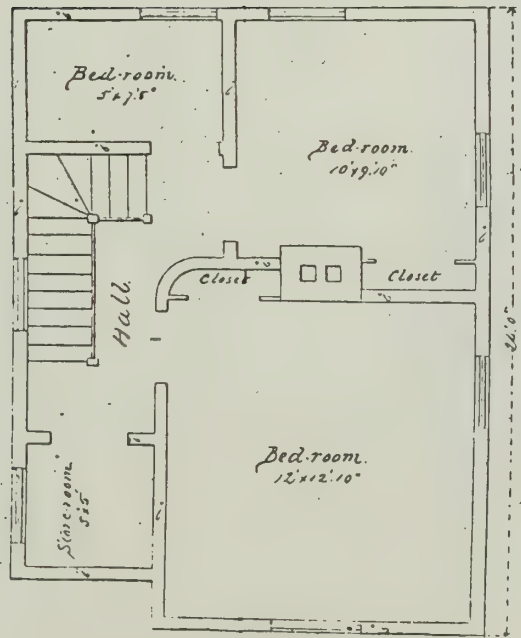
Plan of Hospital Steward's Quarters, 1886.

The finished building differed substantially from this plan.

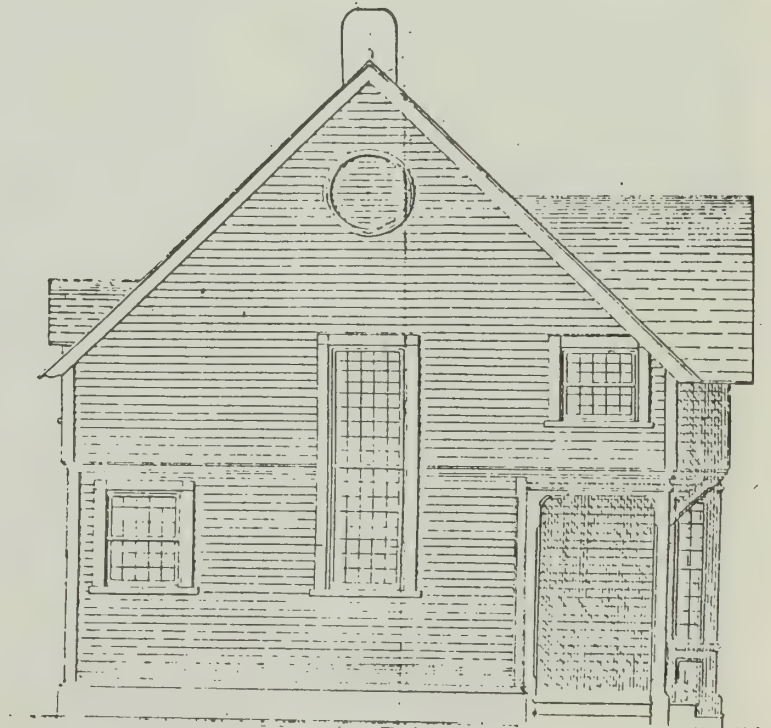
National Archives.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



SIDE ELEVATION

Illustration No. 37

1871 view of Trader's Store (HB-42) and early Guard House.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 38

Fort Davis, 1871, showing from left, post trader's store, first guard house, ruins of first fort barracks, and officers' quarters.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

St. Anne's

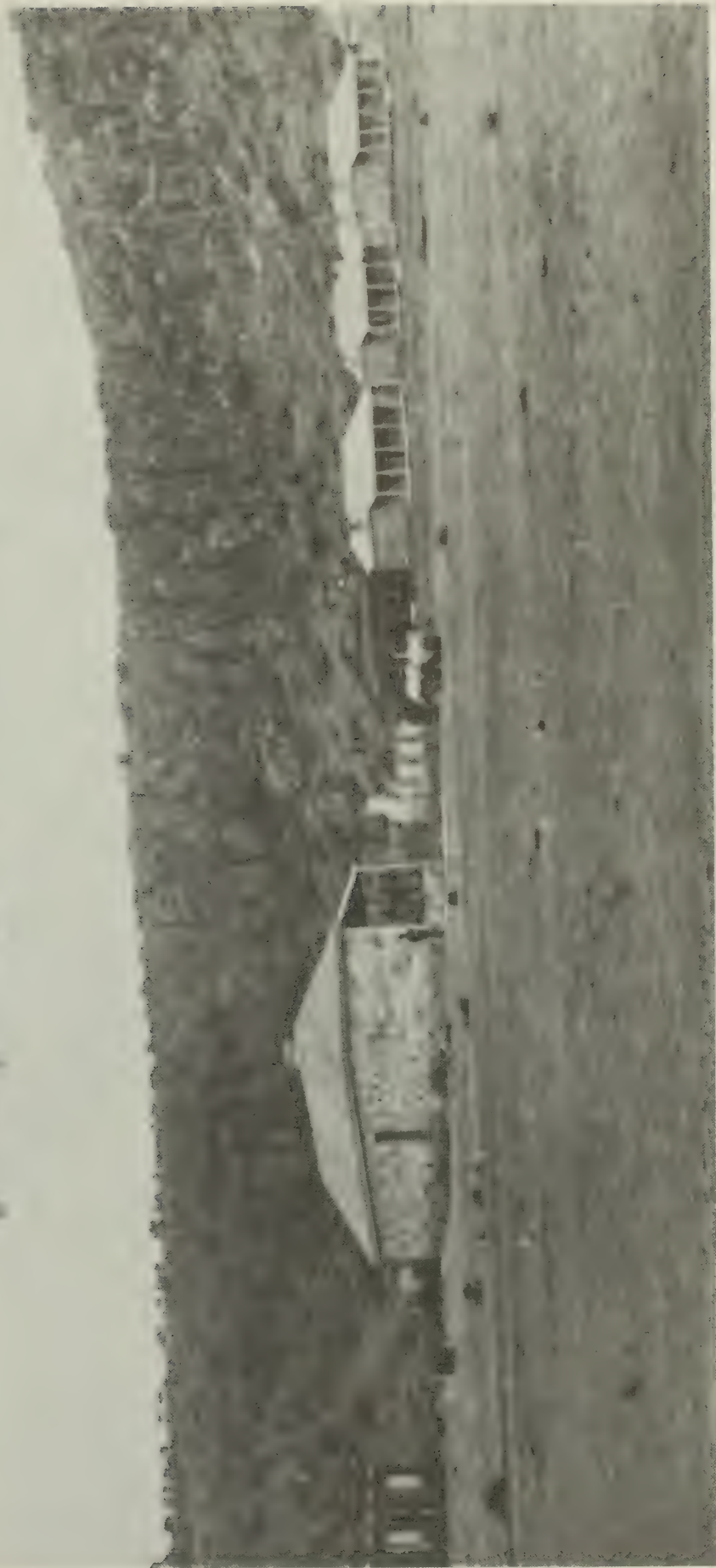


Illustration No. 39

Officers' Row, 1871, with first fort structure at left.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



1901

Illustration No. 40

Post of Fort Davis from the north in 1871. Building at left is Commanding Officer's and Adjutant's Office (HB-29). Foundation for hospital never completed is at right.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

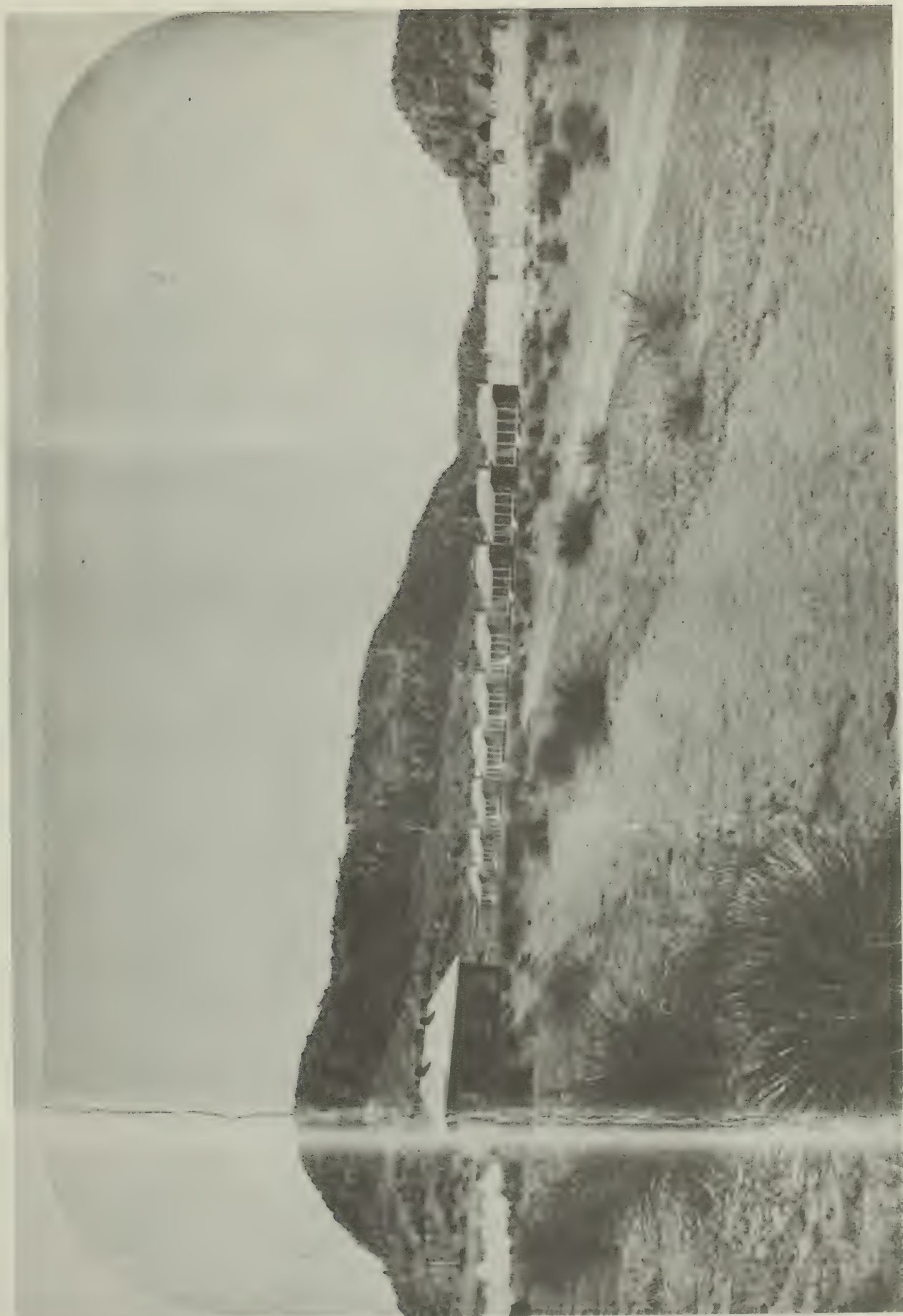


Illustration No. 41

Officers Row, 1871, showing HB-4 through HB-13. Ruin of first fort barrack is at left.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

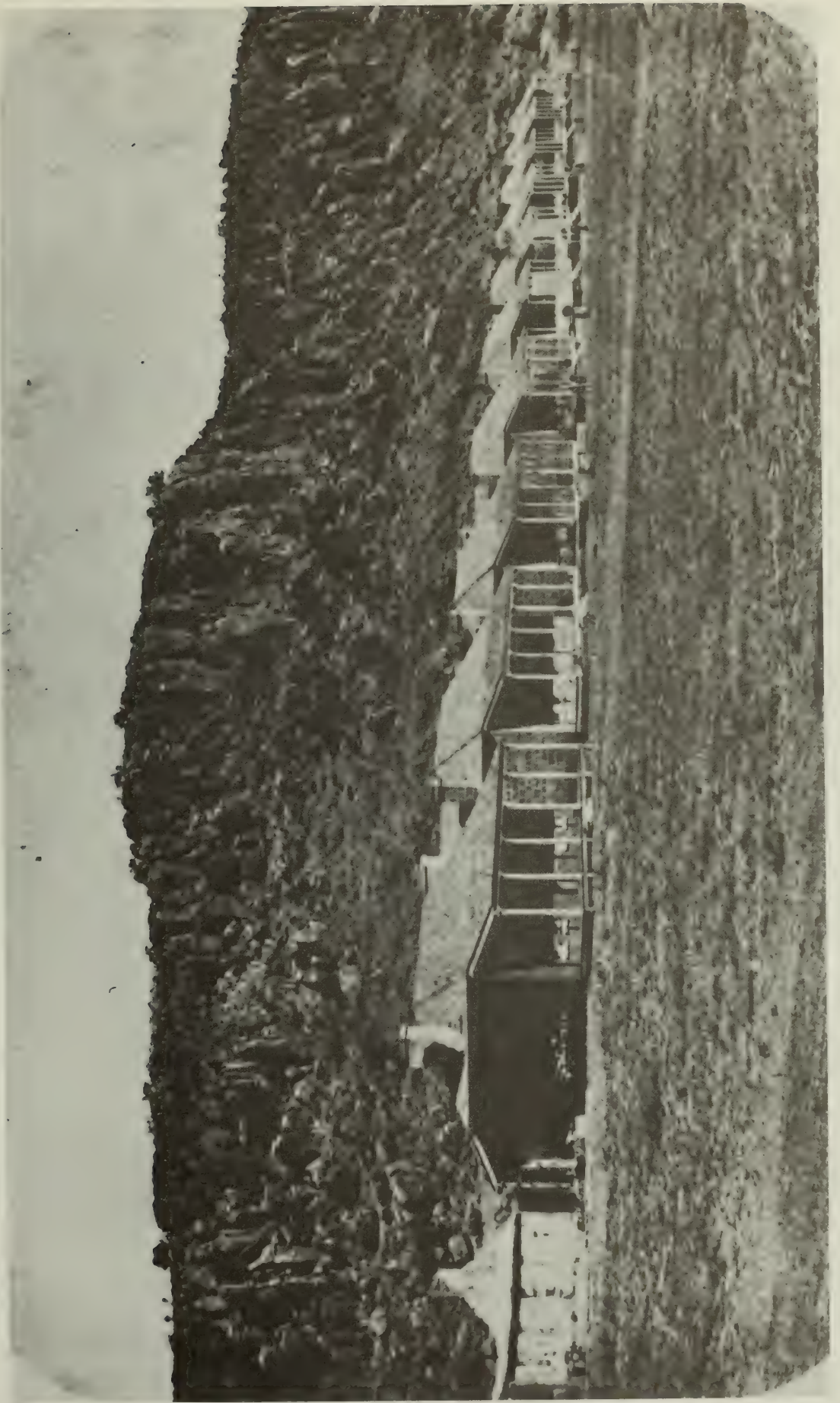


Illustration No. 42

Officer's Row, 1871. Note first fort barrack ruins at left.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.

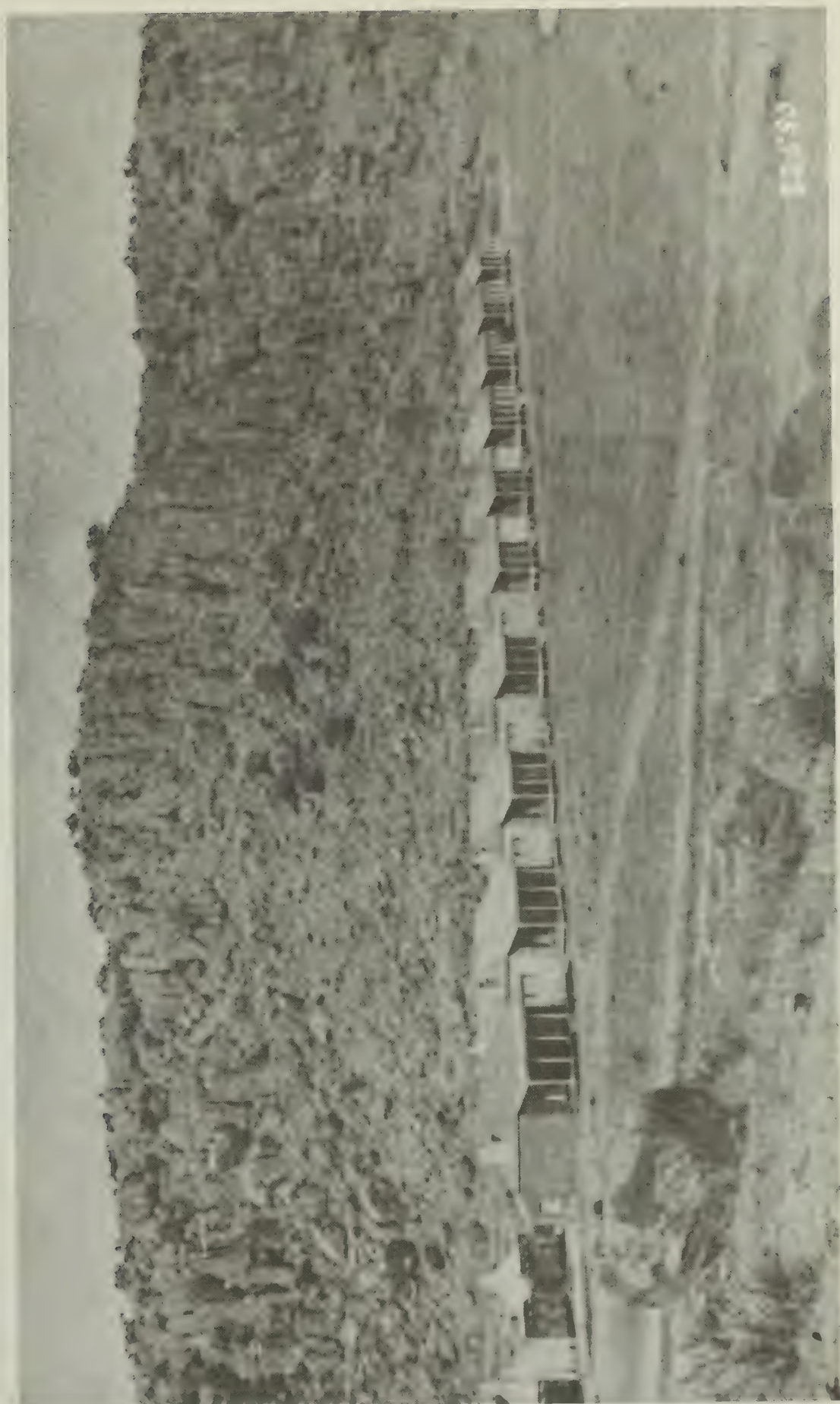


Illustration No. 43

View of first Guard House and Enlisted Men's Barracks
HB-20 and HB-21, in 1871. Part of Post Trader's Store
(HB-42) is at right.



Illustration No. 44

Barracks HB-20 and HB-21, 1875. Unfinished Barracks HB-23 is at left, while the Quartermaster Corral (HB-40) and Cavalry Corral (HB-41) are in rear.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

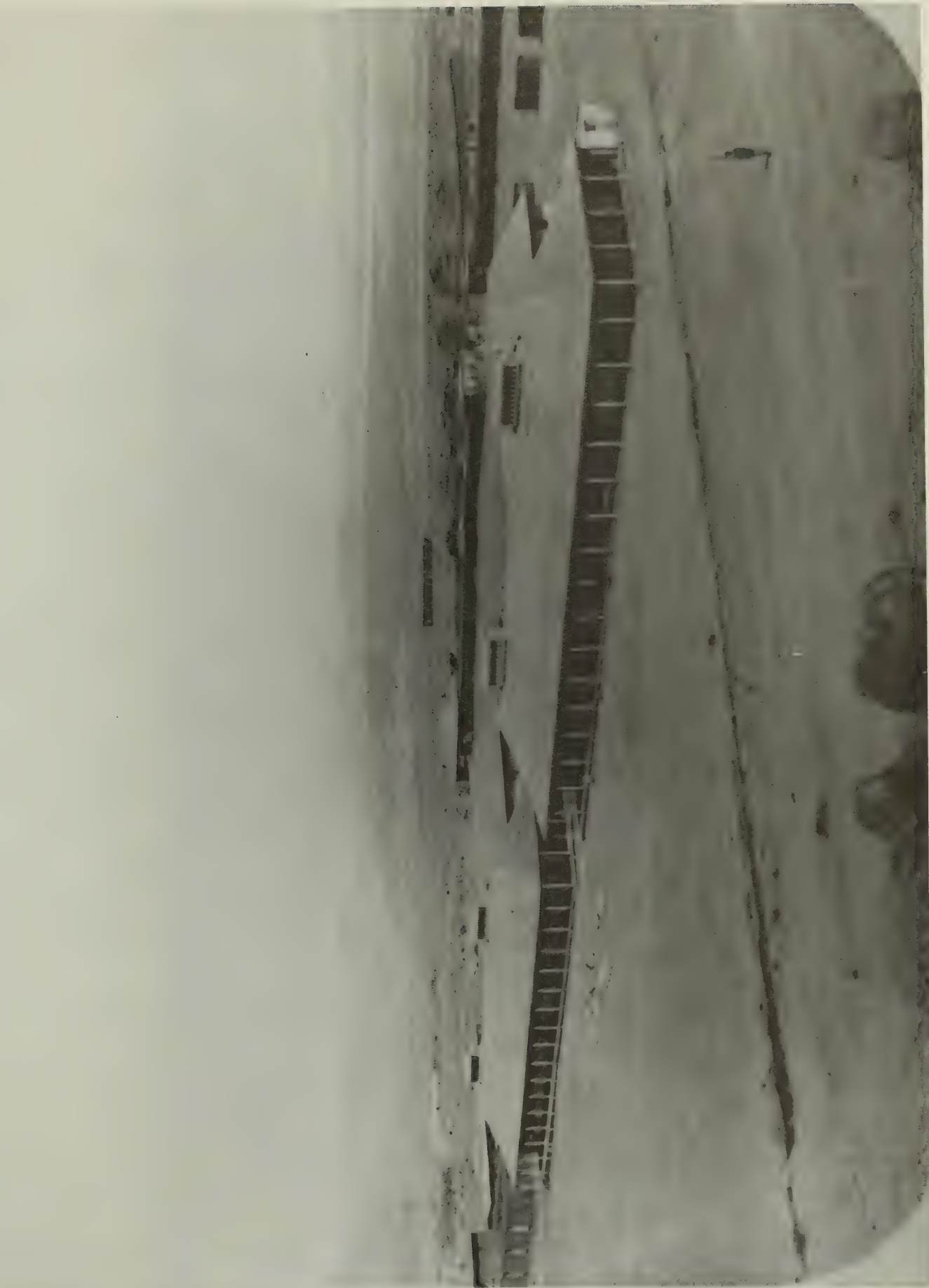


Illustration No. 45

View of post ca. 1875. Trader's Store (HB-49) is at right, behind first Guard House. Barracks HB-20 and HB-21 are at center. Unfinished barracks HB-22 and HB-23 appear at left.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

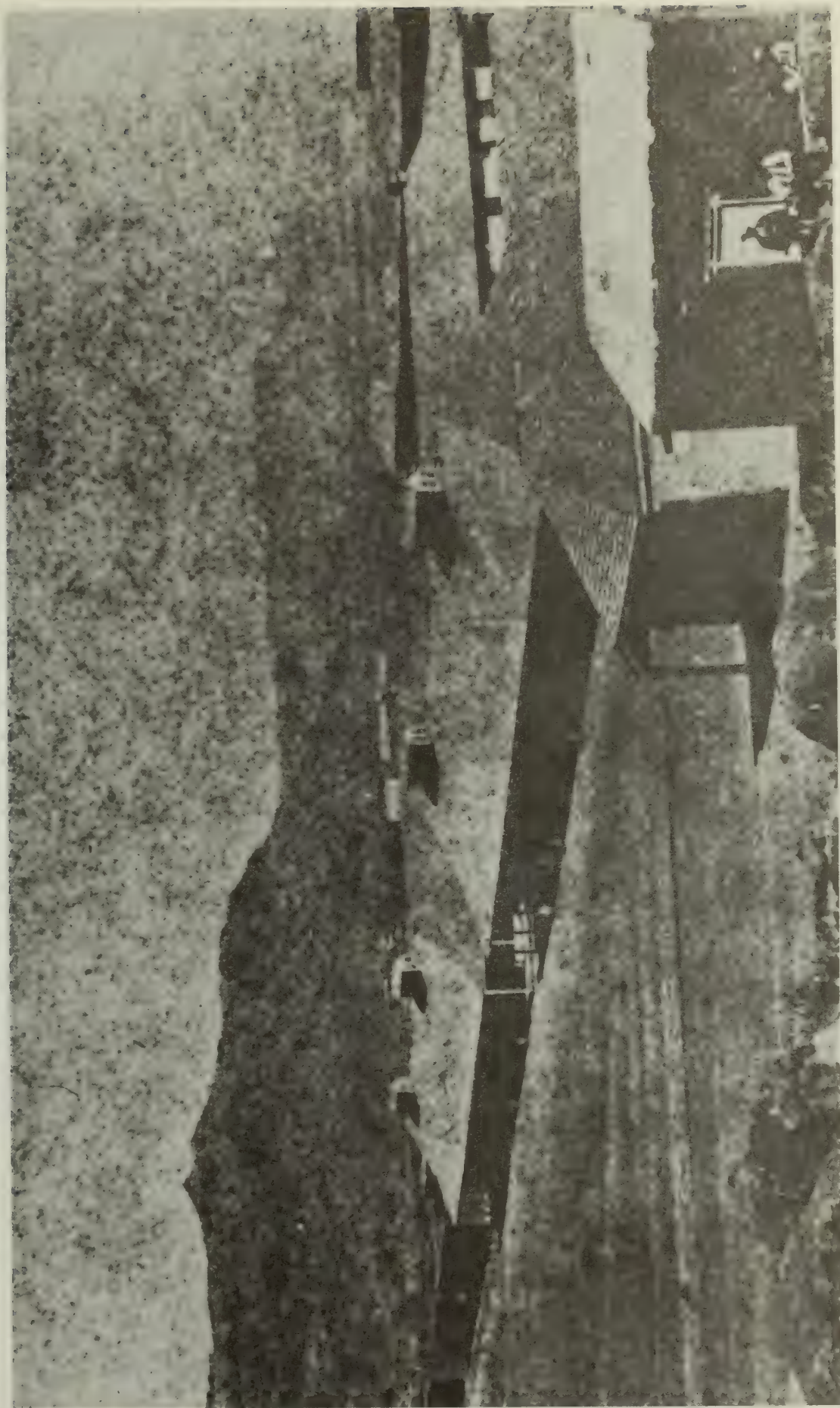


Illustration No. 46

Fort Davis, view to southwest, ca. 1875.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 47

Commanding Officer's Quarters (HB-7), ca. 1875.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.

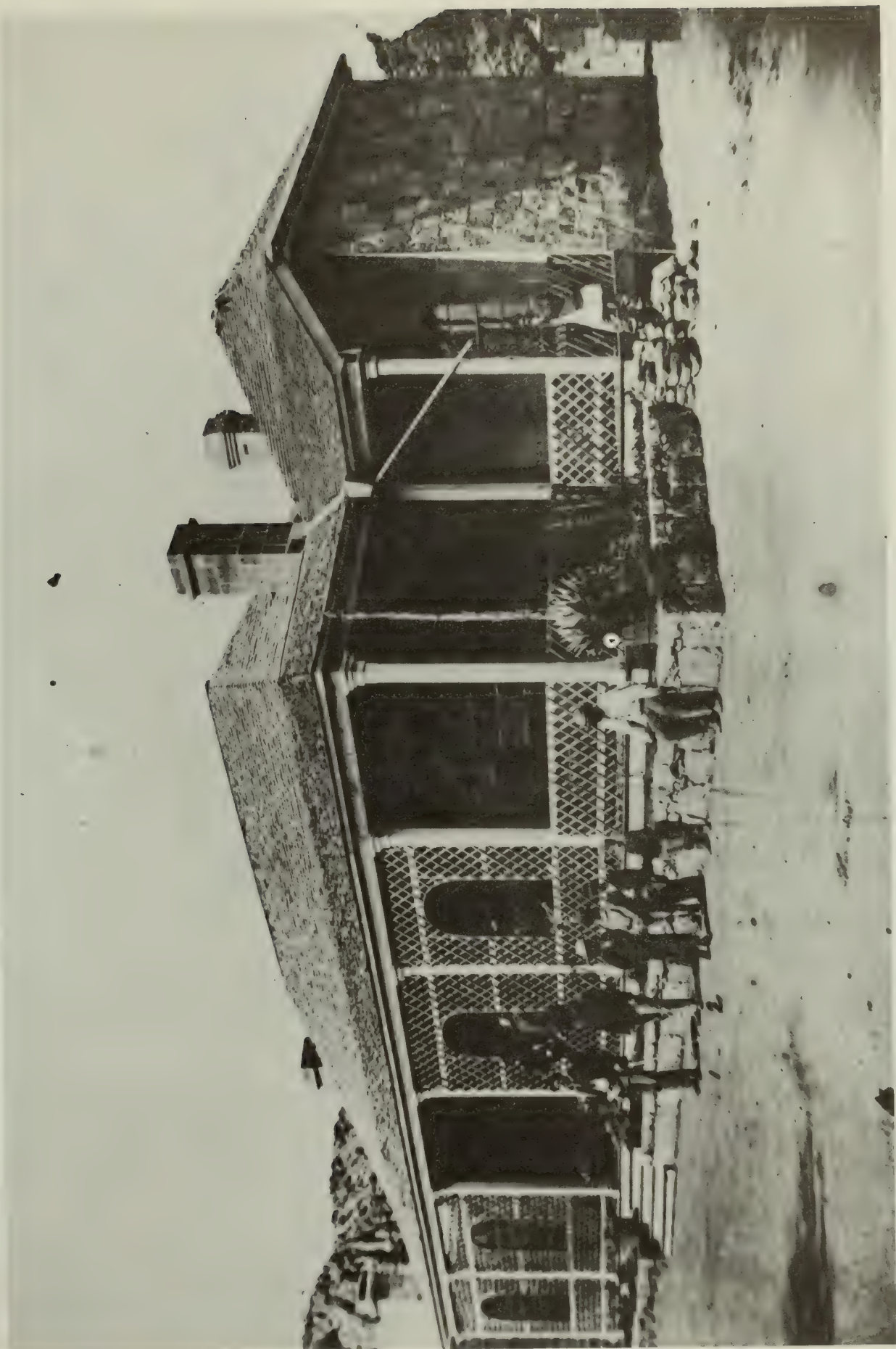


Illustration No. 48

Post Hospital (HB-46), ca. 1876-80, before south ward was added.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

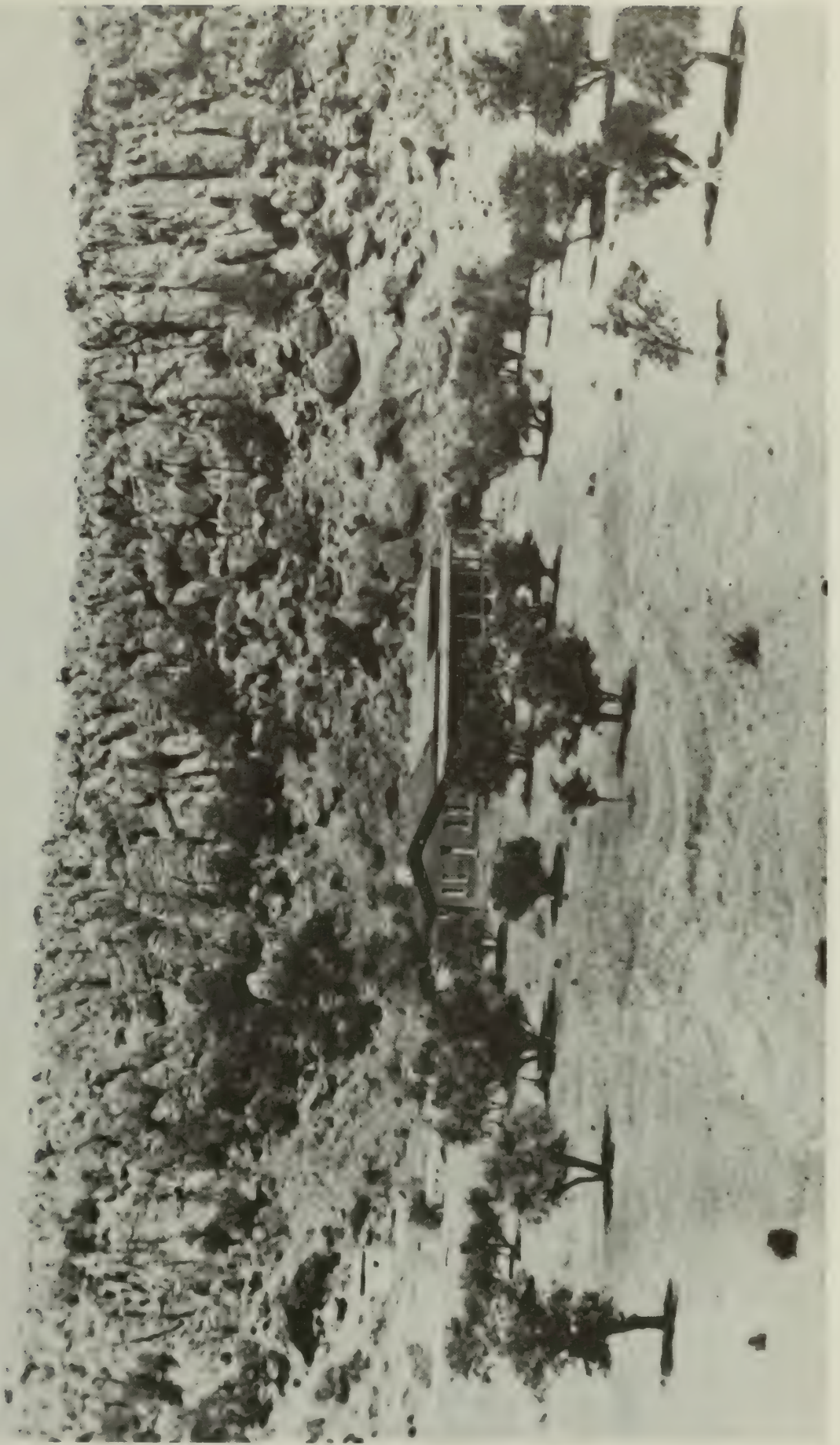
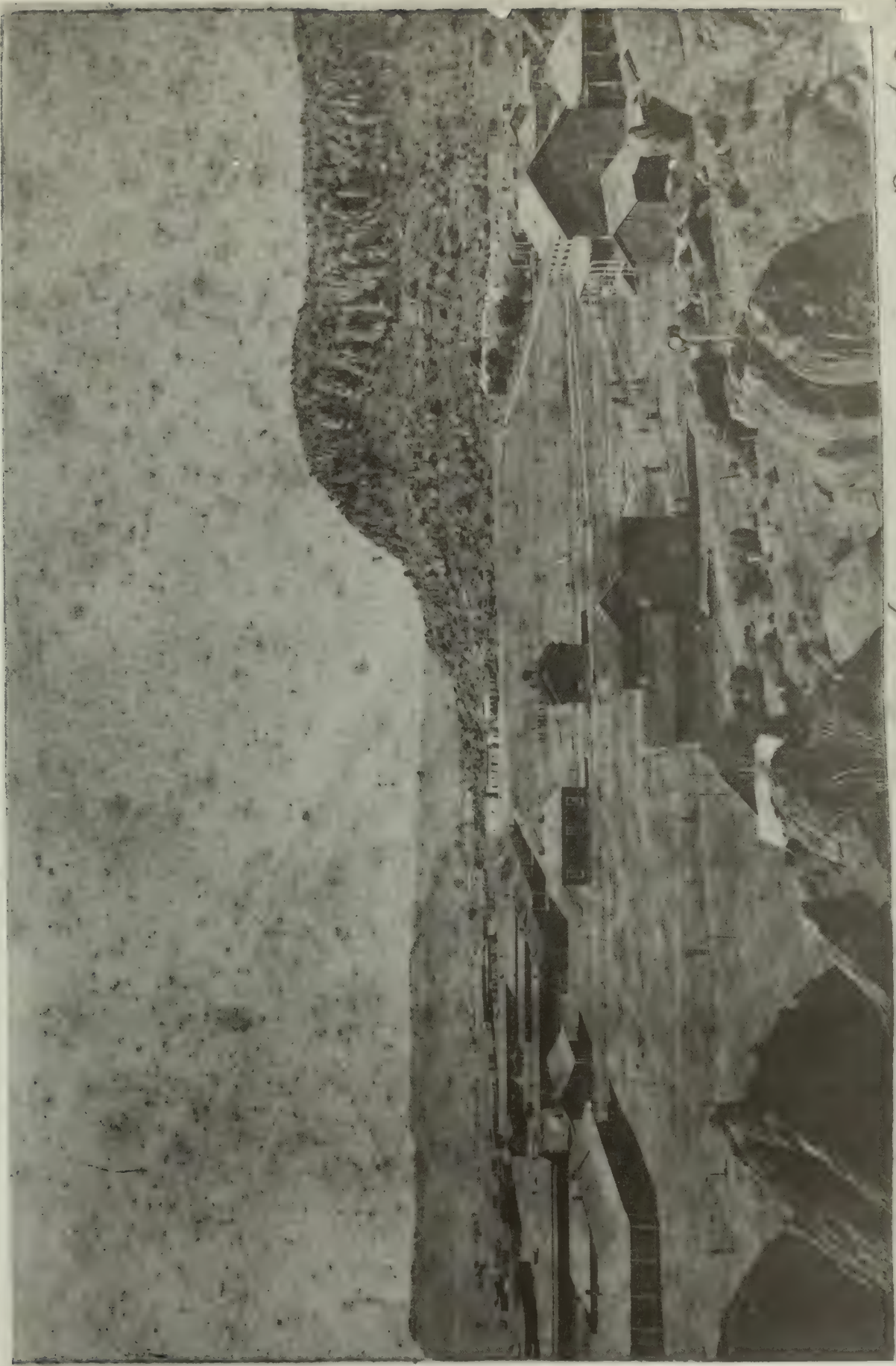


Illustration No. 49

Fort Davis, view from north, ca. 1885. Note absence of flagstaff.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Paul McComb
p.h.

FORT DAVIS.

Looking South.

Illustration No. 50

Officers' Quarters HB-15 and HB-16, ca. 1885.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 51

Post Hospital complex (HB-46-50), ca. 1885-88. Magazine
(HB-49) is at base of cliff.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 52

East side of Fort Davis, ca. 1886. View from south, with
Post Trader's Complex (HB-42-44) in foreground.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 53

Fort Davis, ca. 1886. View from north.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 54

Post Trader's Complex (HB-42 thru HB-44), ca. 1886.
(Detail enlargement from Illustration No. 52).

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 55

View of Fort Davis, ca. 1887-89, from the north. House
in foreground is Officers' Quarters HB-16.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 56

View along front of Officers' Row from north, 1888. Parade at left, with Post Trader's complex (HB-42 thru HB-44) in the distance.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

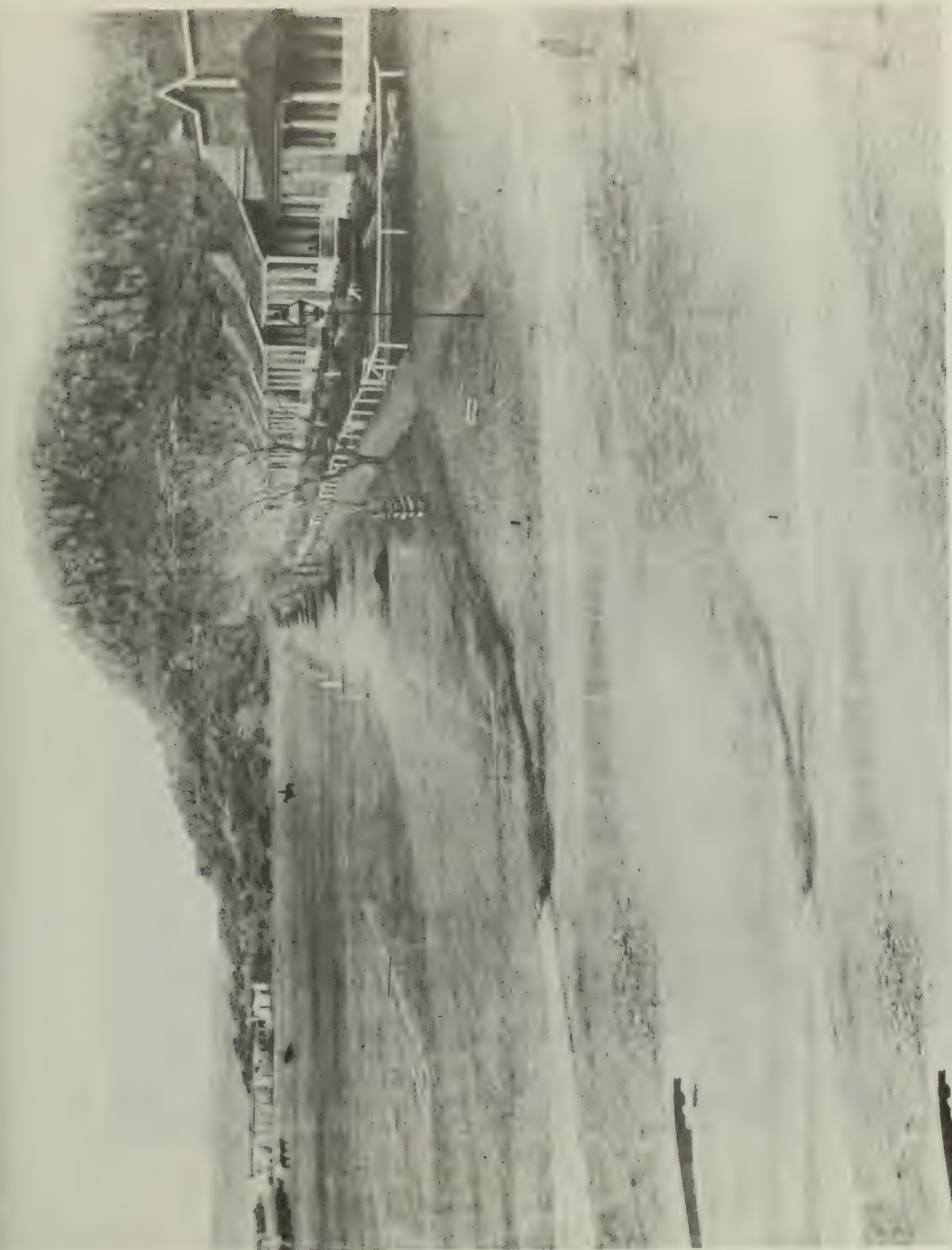


Illustration No. 57

Officers' Quarters (HB-11), ca. 1888-90.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

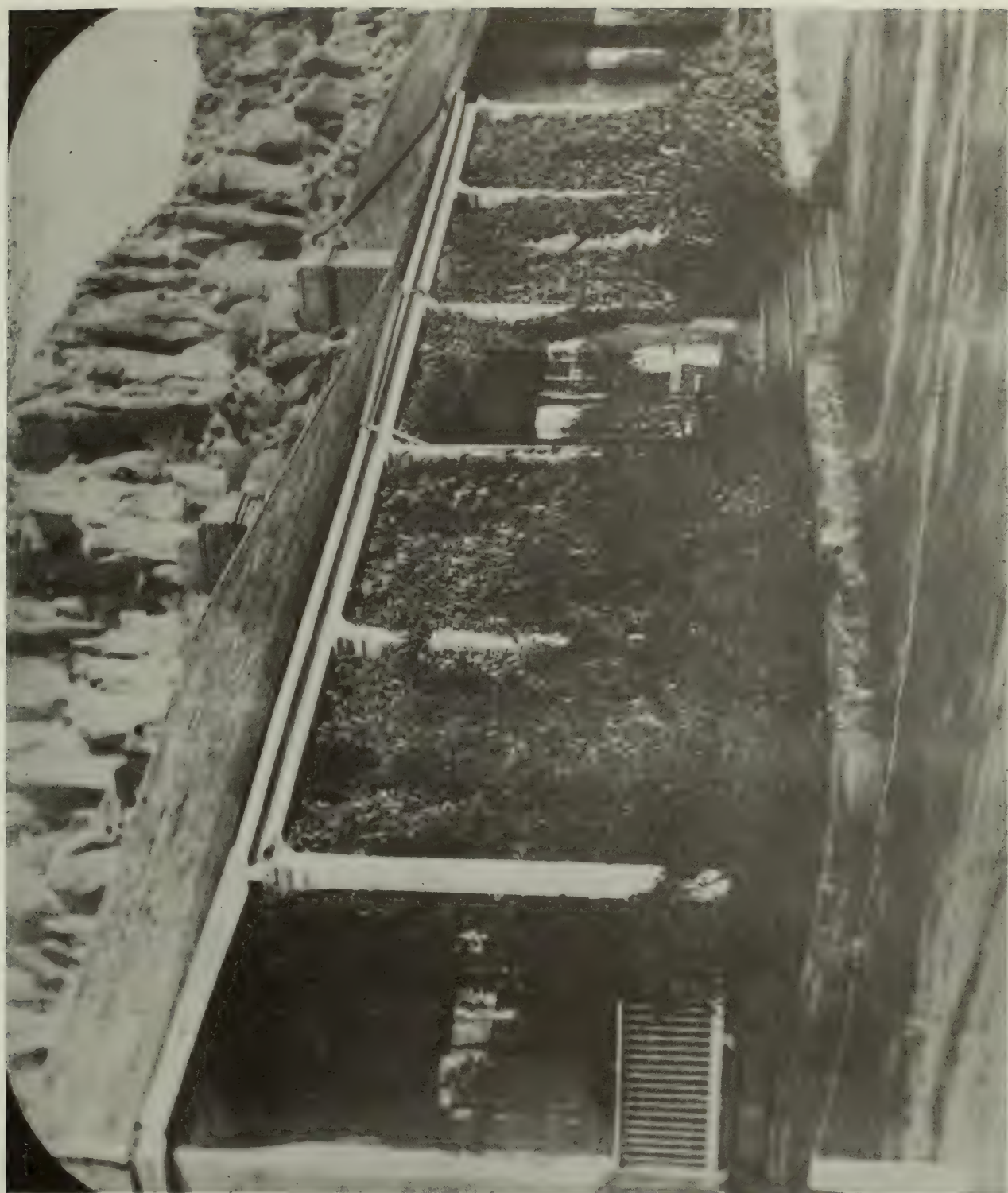


Illustration No. 58

View of post from west, 1889, Post Hospital (HB-46) in foreground.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

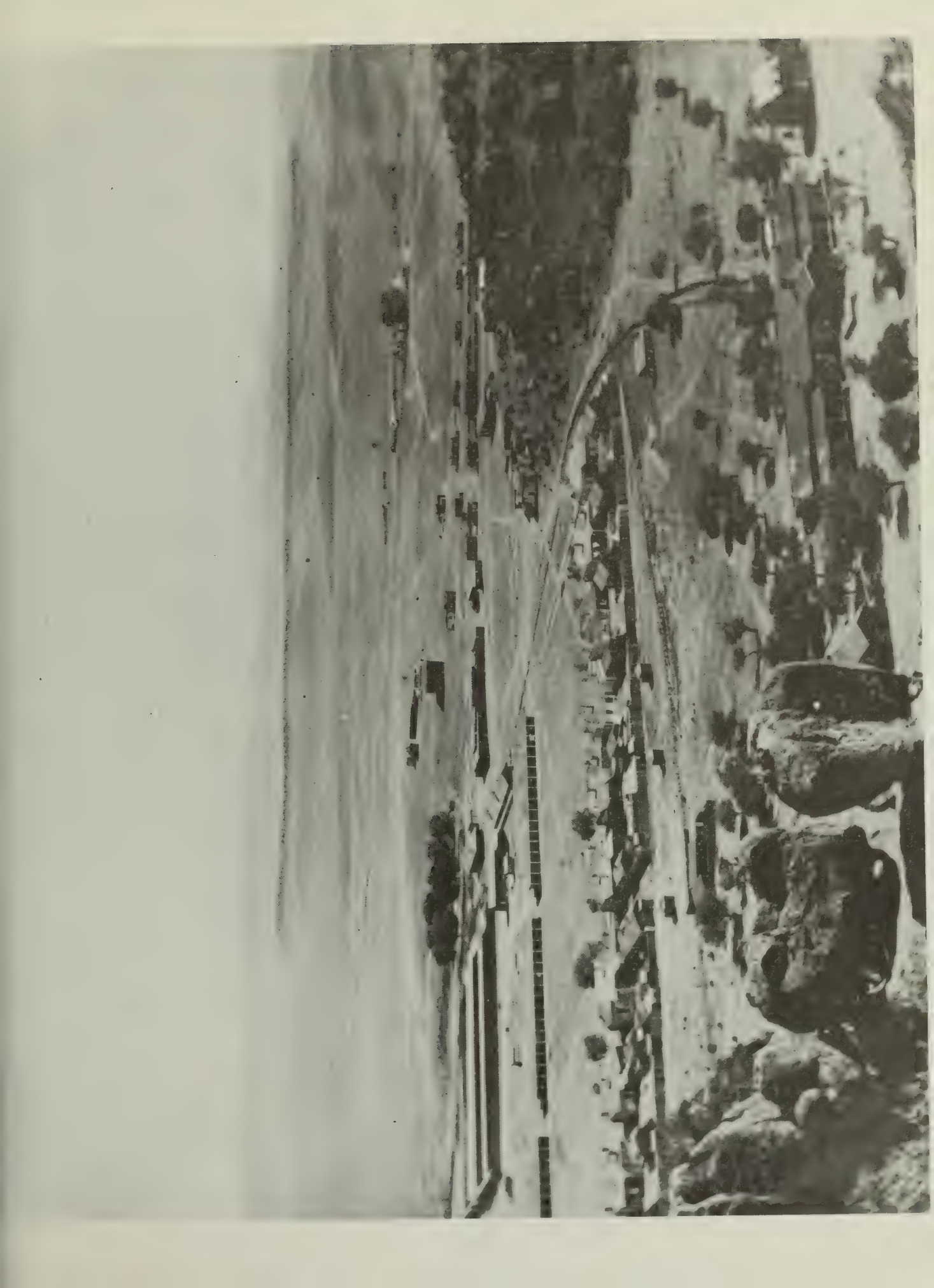


Illustration No. 59

Officers' Row, ca. 1889. Note fence in front of line.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 60

Fort Davis from the west, ca. 1889. Note drainage ditch in foreground and behind Officers' Row.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 61

Post Hospital (HB-46) and Steward's Quarters (HB-48),
ca. 1889.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 62

Commanding Officer's Quarters (HB-7), late 1880s.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.

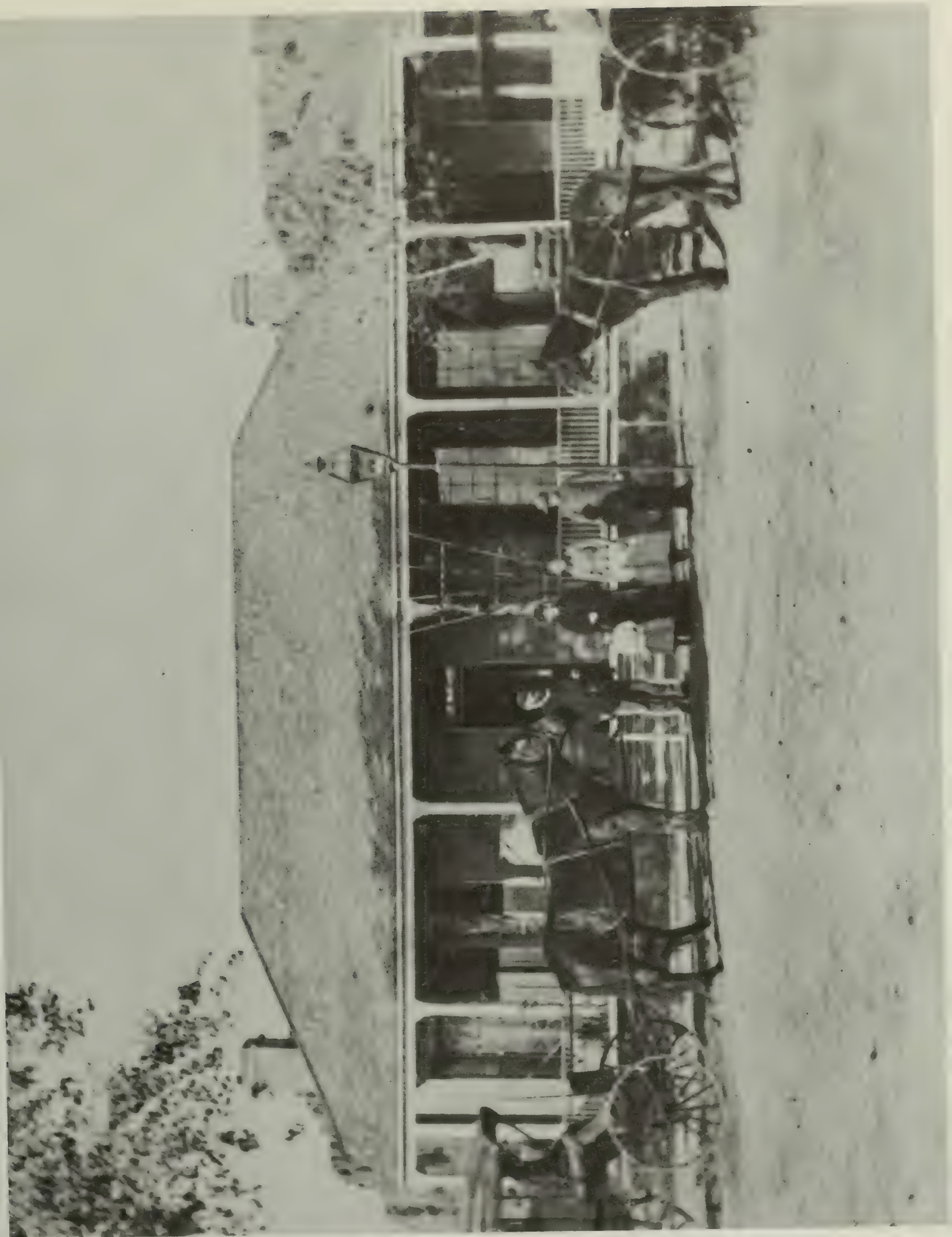


Illustration No. 63

Hospital Steward's Quarters (HB-48) and Post Hospital (HB-46), ca. 1889. Magazine (HB-49) is on hill in rear.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 64

View looking southwest towards Hospital Steward's
Quarters (HB-48) and Post Hospital (HB-46), ca. 1889.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 65

Officers' Row, ca. 1889-90.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

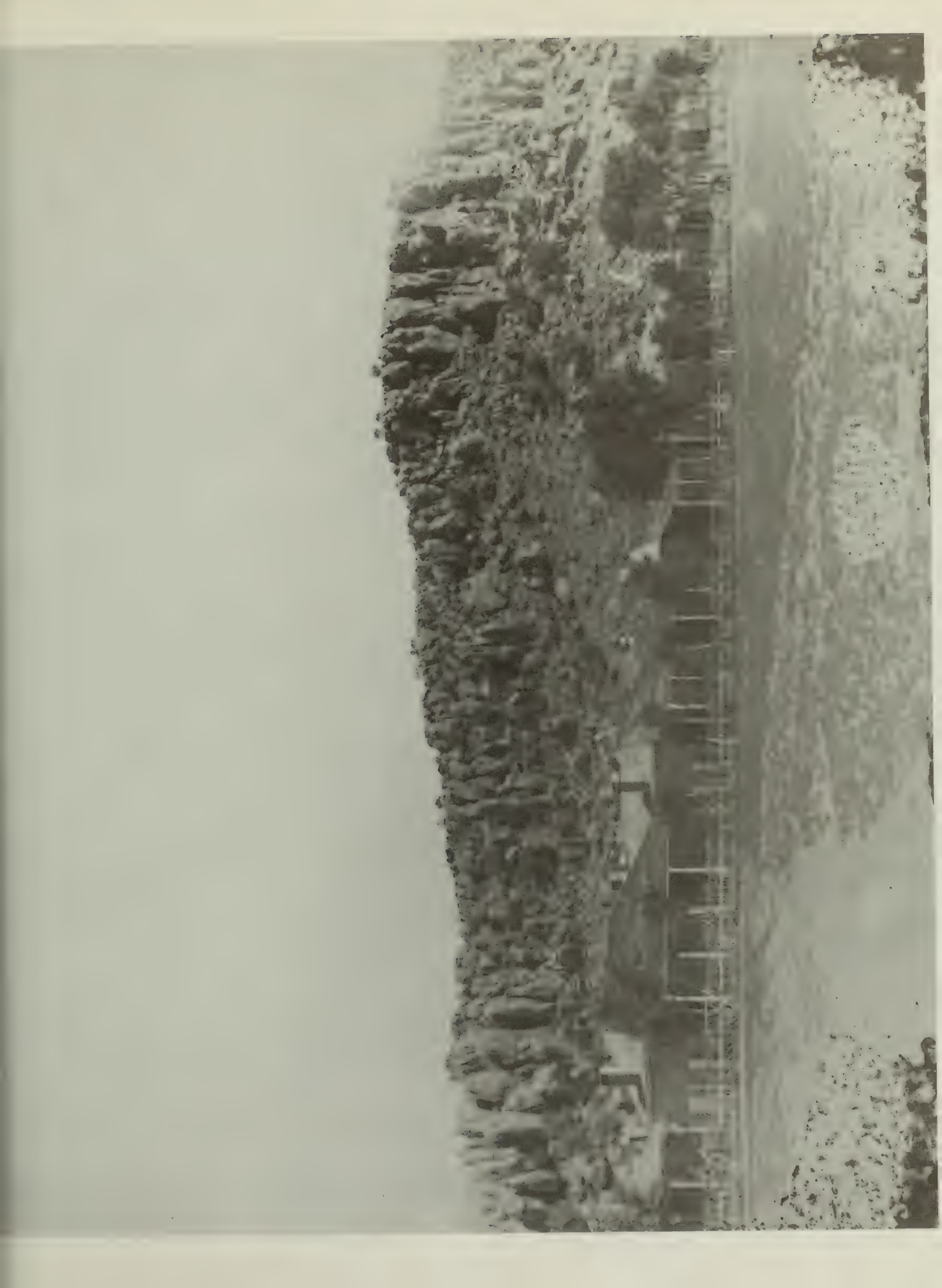


Illustration No. 66

Enlisted men's barracks and corrals following abandonment,
ca. 1895-98.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 67

Porch of Officers' Quarters (HB-18) in 1890s following abandonment.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 68

East side of Fort Davis, ca. 1900. Ruins of Post Trader's Complex (HB-42-44) are in foreground.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 69

View of Fort Davis, ca. 1900

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

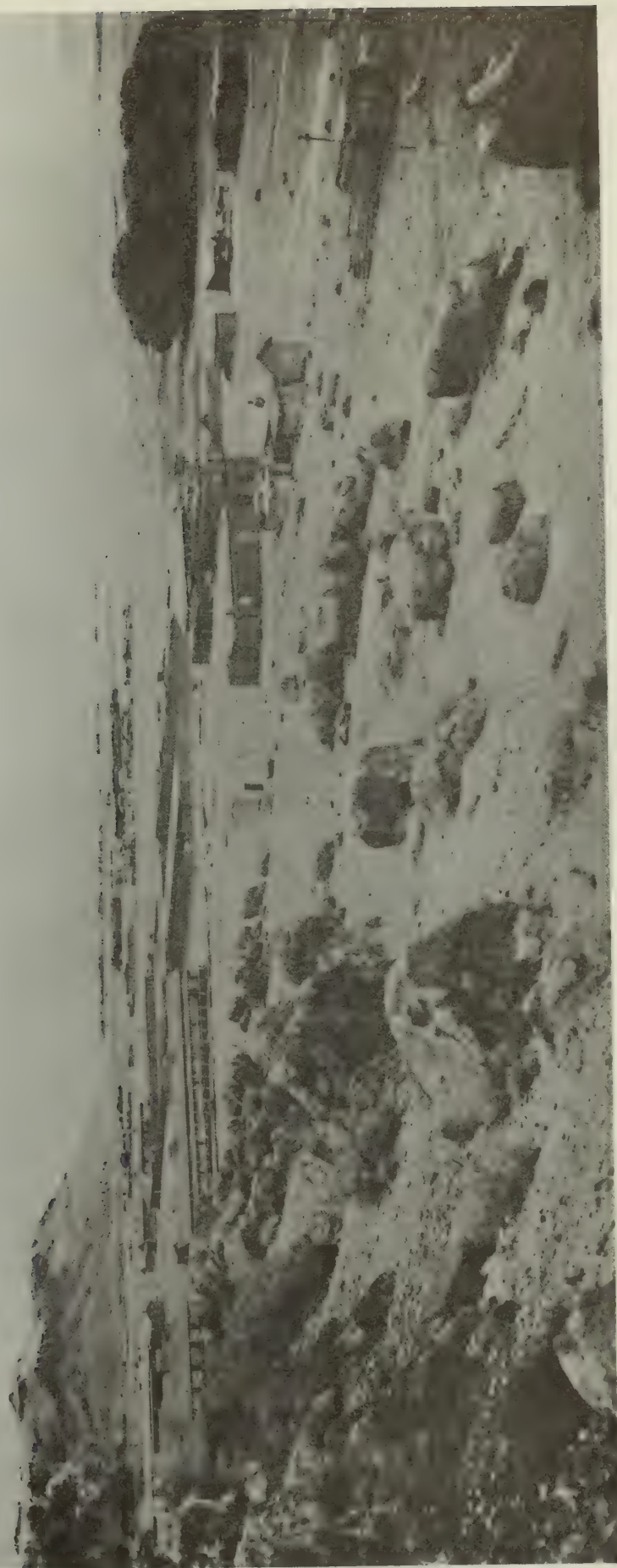


Illustration No. 70

View of Post Hospital (HB-46) and Steward's Quarters (HB-48), with part of Officers' Quarters (HB1), ca. 1900.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

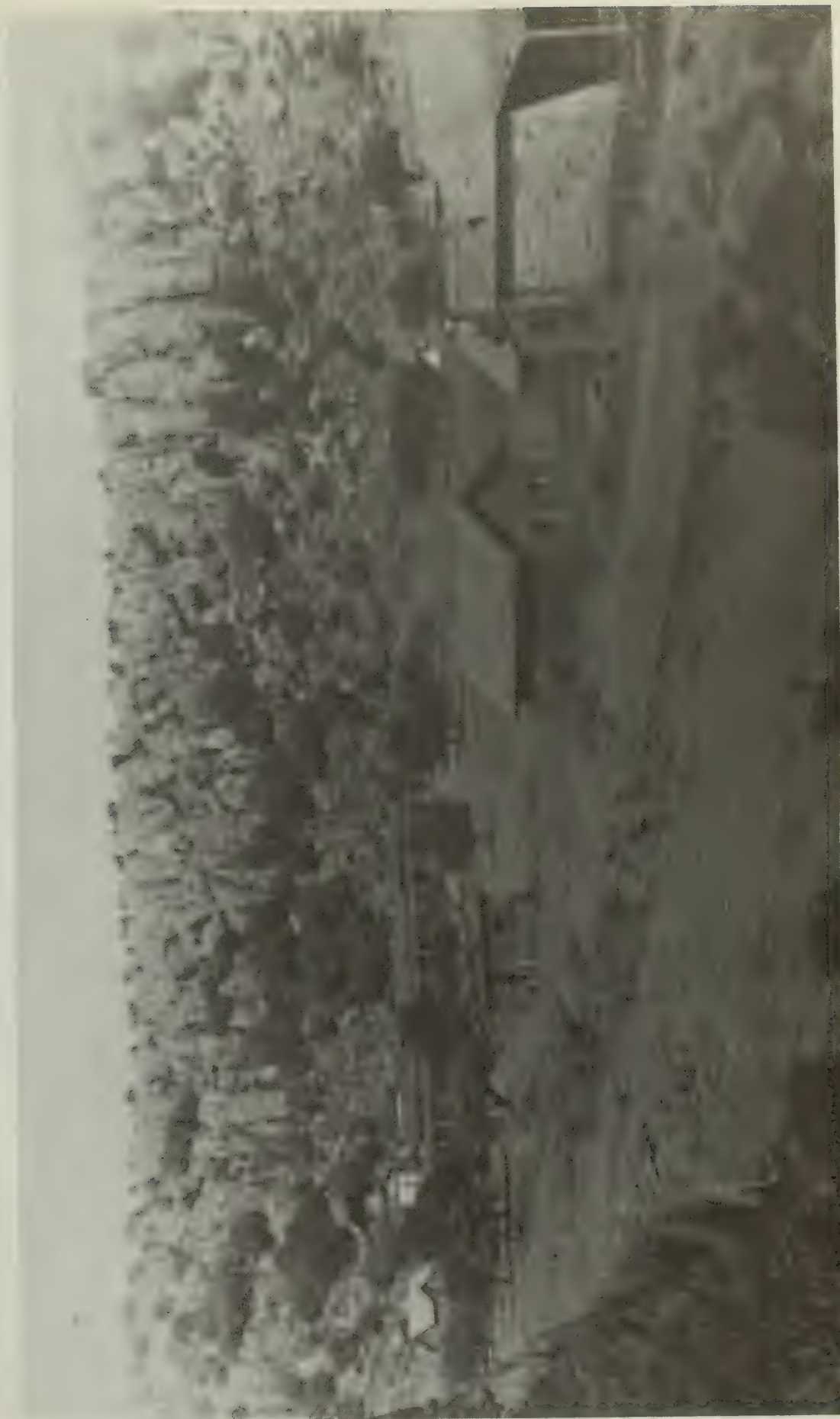


Illustration No. 71

July 4th celebration at Post Hospital (HB-46), ca. 1900.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 72

View of east side of post, including enlisted men's barracks, ca. 1900.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 73

View of Fort Davis from the north, ca. 1900.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 74

Fort Davis, ca. 1900-05.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 75

Fort Davis in 1906.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

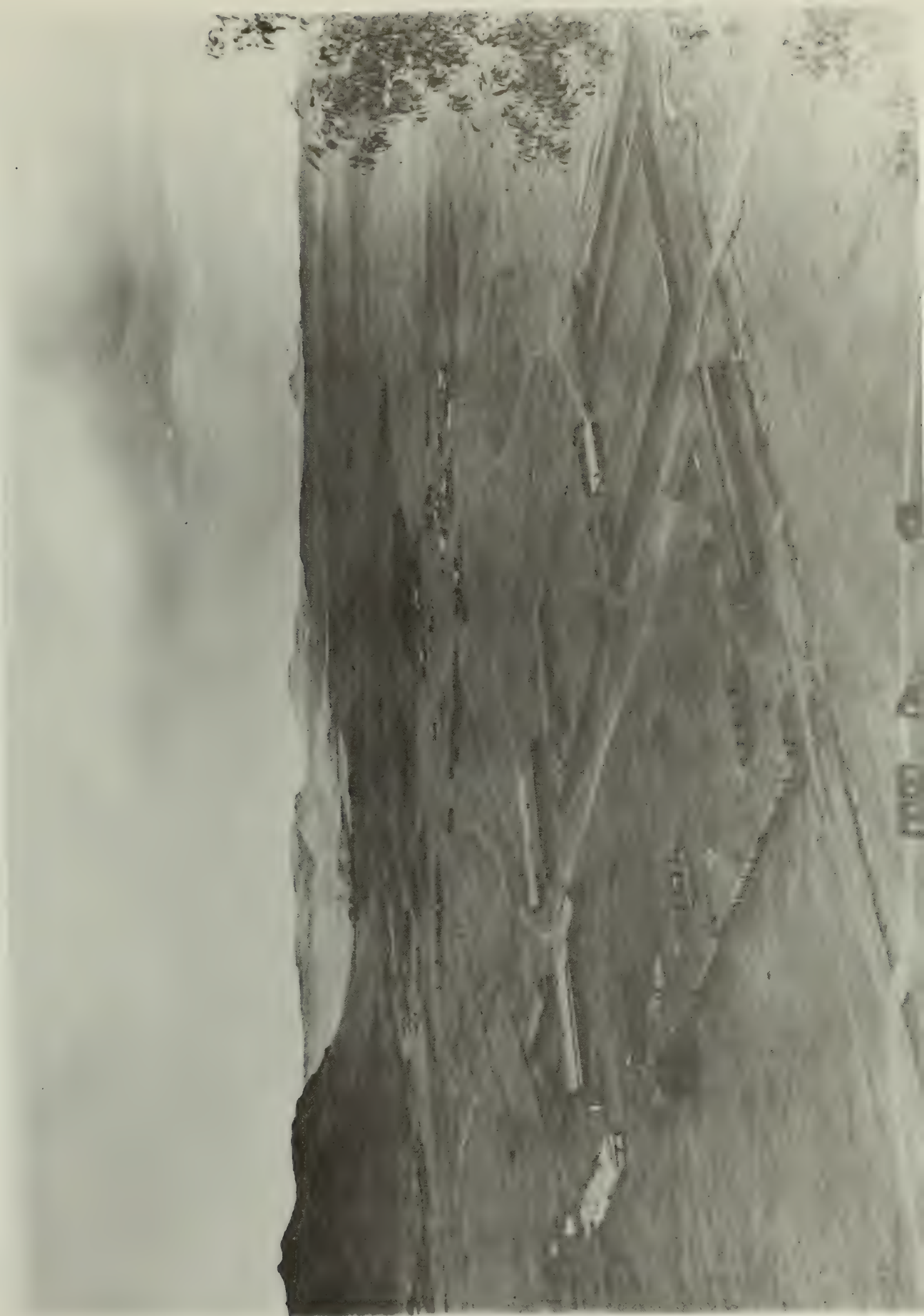


Illustration No. 76

The abandoned fort in 1906.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.

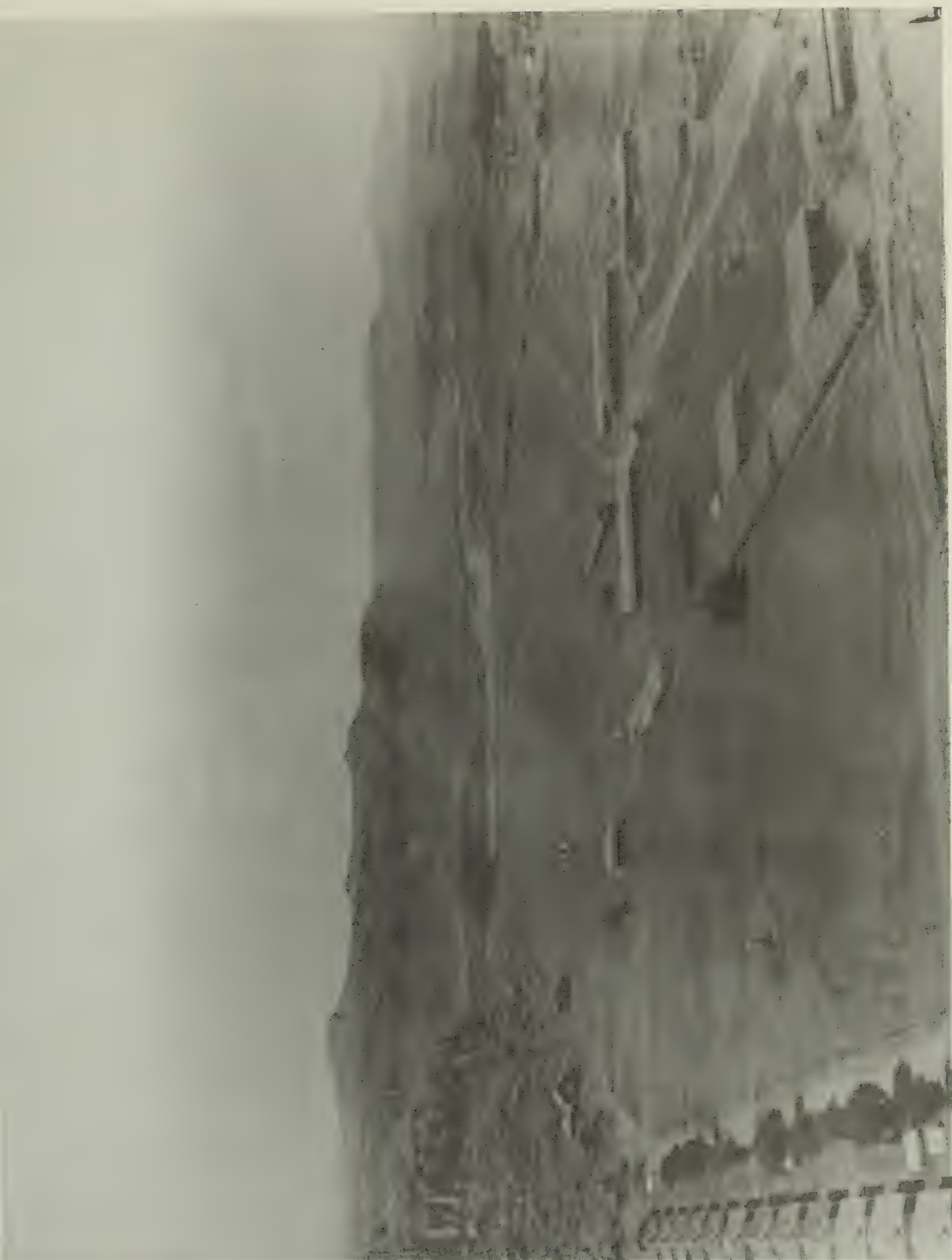


Illustration No. 77

The Post Chapel (HB-28) as it appeared in about 1906.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.

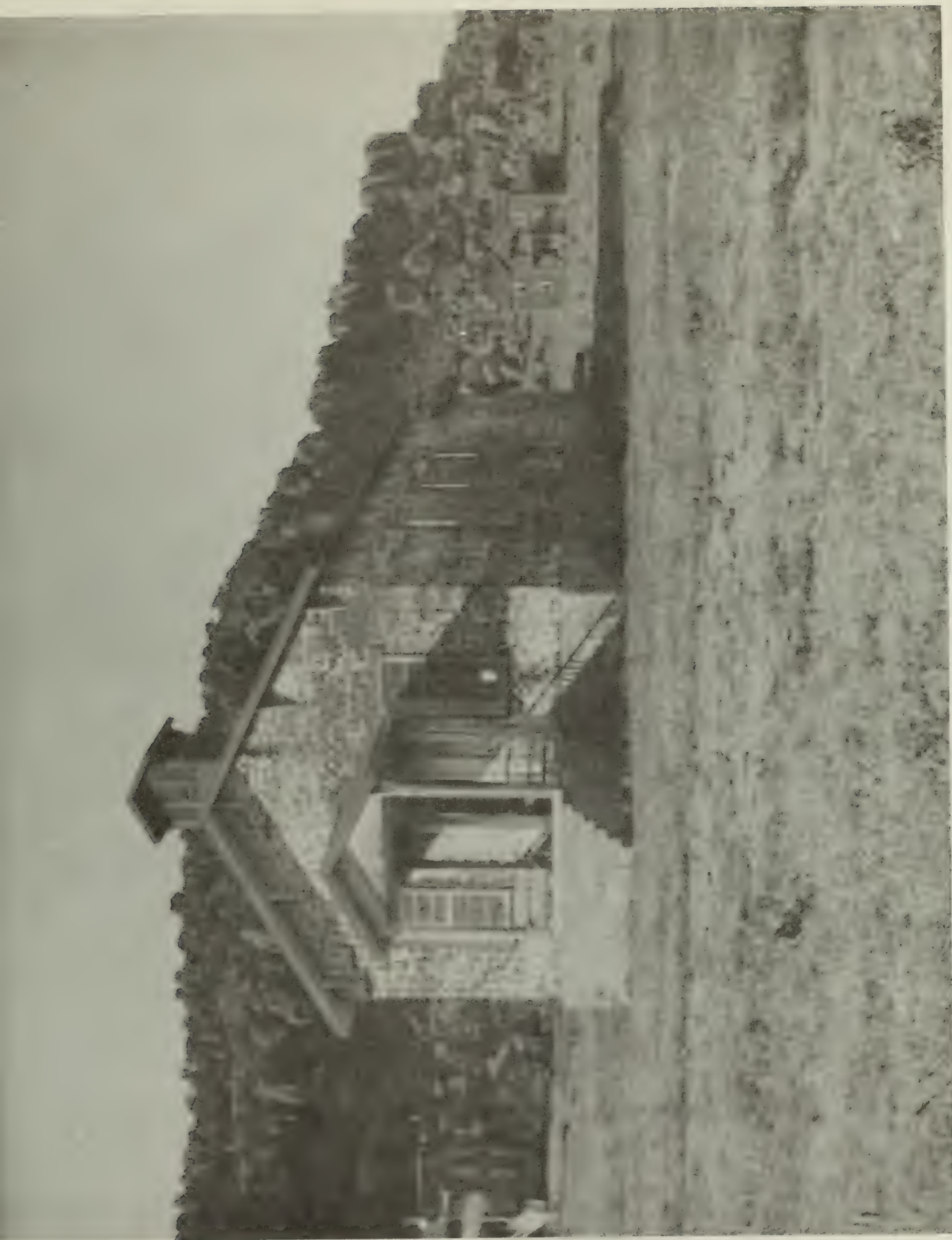


Illustration No. 78

Eastern part of Fort Davis, ca. 1910-15.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 79

Fort Davis, ca. 1910-15. View from southwest. Barracks
HB-22 has been demolished.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



PORT DAVIS, TEXAS

Illustration No. 80

Officers' quarters at Fort Davis, about 1918.
Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 81

View of Fort Davis, ca. 1920-25.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 82

Fort Davis, ca. 1930-40.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



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Illustration No. 83

Ruins of Post Hospital (HB-46) and Hospital Storehouse
(HB-47), ca. 1940.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



Illustration No. 84

View of Fort Davis, ca. 1950.

Fort Davis National Historic Site.



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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